Fifth Series Vol. XLV—No. 1

Monday, November 11, 1974
Kartika 20, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)

(Vol. XLV contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2.00

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Sen, Dr. Ranen (Barasat)

Sen, Shri Robin (Asansol)

Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de (Marmagoa)

Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)

Sezhiyan, Shri (Kumbakonam)

Shafee, Shri A. (Chanda)

Shafquat Jung, Shri (Kairana)

Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut)

Shailani, Shri Chandra (Hathras)

Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh (Kasganj)

Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur)

Shamim, Shri S. A. (Srinagar)

Shankar Dayal Singh. Shri (Chatra)

Shankar Dev, Shri (Bidar)

Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi)

Sharma, Shri A. P. (Buxar)

Sharma. Dr. H. P. (Alwar)

Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal)

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)

Sharma, Shri R. N. (Dhanbad)

Sharma. Shri R. R. (Banda)

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal (Bhopal)

Shashi Bhushan, Shri (South Delhi)

Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan (Lakhimpur)

Shastri. Shri Raja Ram (Varanasi)

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj)

Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh)

Shenoy. Shri P. R. (Udipi)

Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar)

Shetty, Shri K. K. (Mangalore)

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)

Shivappa. Shri N. (Hassan)

Shivnath Singh, Shri (Jhunjhunu)

Shukla, Shri B. R. (Bahraich)

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)

Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar)

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda)

Singh, Shri D. N. (Hajipur)

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Phulpur)

Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)

Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore (Muzaffarpur)

Sinha, Shri R. K. (Faizabad)

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)

Sivaswamy, Shri M. S. (Tiruchendur)

Sohan Lal, Shri T. (Karol Bagh)

Sokhi Sardar Swaran Singh (Jamshedpur)

Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh (Anand)

Solanki, Shri Somchand (Gandhinagar)

Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur)

Stephen, Shri C. M. (Muvattupuzha)

Subramaniam, Shri C. (Krishnagiri)

Subravelu, Shri (Mayuram)

Sudarsanam, Shri M. (Narasaraopet)

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur)

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)

Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)

Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)

Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar (Koppal)

Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur)

Swell, Shri G. C. (Autonomous Districts)

T

Tarodekar, Shri V. B. (Nanded)

Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Gurgaon)

Tewari, Shri Shankar (Etawah)

Thakre, Shri S. B. (Yeotmal)

Thakur, Shri Kishnarao (Chimur)

Thevar, Shri P. K. M. (Ramanathapuram)

Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)

Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Bilaspur)

Tiwari, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)

Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)

Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur)

Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla)

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P. (Vellore)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Gwalior)

Veeriah Shri K. (Pudukkottai)

Vekaria, Shri (Junagadh)

Venkatasubbiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)

Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)

Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Ujjain)

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad (Nawada)

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Chandigarh)

Vijay Pal Singh, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra (Baghpat)

Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mandi)

Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash)

Y

Yadav Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)

Yadav, Shri G. P. (Katihar)

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri N. P. (Sitamarhi)

Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shankar Prasad (Khagaria)

Z

Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri (Rampur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Dr. G. S. Dhillon

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. G. Swell

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Vasant Sathe

Dr. Henry Austin

Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami

Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha

Maulana Ishaque Sambhali

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi

Secretary-General

Shri S. L. Shakdher

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of Cabinet

The Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Electronics and Minister of Space.	Shrimati Indira Gandhi
The Minister of External Affairs	Shri Y. B. Chavan
The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Jagjivan Ram
The Minister of Defence	Sardar Swaran Singh
The Minister of Planning	Shri D. P. Dhar
The Minister without Portfolio	Shri Umashankar Dikshit
The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri H. R. Gokhale
The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri Keshav Deo Malaviya
The Minister of Railways	Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra
The Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri T. A. Pai
The Minister of Works and Housing and Parliamentary Affairs	Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Raj Bahadur
The Minister of Home Affairs	Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy
The Minister of Communications	Shri Shanker Dayal Sharma
The Minister of Health and Family Planning	Dr. Karan Singh
The Minister of Finance	Shri C. Subramaniam
The Minister of Shipping and Transport	Shri Kamlapati Tripathi

MINISTERS OF STATE INCHARGE OF MINISTRIES|DEPARTMENTS

The Minister of Commerce	Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya
The Minister of Information and Broadcasting	Shri I. K. Gujral
The Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri R K. Khadilkar

The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan
The Minister of Energy	Shri K. C. Pant
The Minister of Labour	Shri K. V. Raghunath Reddy
The Minister of Steel and Mines	Shri Chandrajit Yadav

MINISTERS OF STATE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing	Shri Mohan Dharia
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri K. R. Ganesh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri A. C. George
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Shah Nawaz Khan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Dr. (Smt.) Sarojini Mahishi
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri B. P. Maurya
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Om Mehta
The Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri Anant Prasad Sharma
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Annasahib P. Shinde
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Surendra Pal Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shpping and Transport	Shri H. M. Trivedi

DEPUTY MINISTERS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Bedabrata Barua
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Bipinpal Das
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Shri A. K. M. Ishaque
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri C. P. Majhi
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri F. H. Mohsin
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture	Shri Arvind Netam
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Jagannath Pahadia
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Prabhudas Patel
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence	Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik
The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri B. Shankaranand
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Energy	Prof. Siddheshwar Prasad
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri Sukhdev Prasad
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance	Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Buta Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works and Housing	Shri Dalbir Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Kedar Nath Singh
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Dharam Bir Sinha
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri G. Venkat Swamy
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour	Shri Balgovind Verma
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture	Shri D. P. Yadav

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XLV First Day of the Twelfth Sesssion of the Fifth Lok Sabha No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 11, 1974/Kartika 20, 1896 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of four of our friends, namely, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Shri Tajamul Husain, Shri Bhola Nath Master and Shri Khub Chand Sodhia.

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, a most distinguished public figure and diplomat of world-wide recognition, was a sitting Member of Lok Sabha from Trivandrum constituency of Kerala. He passed away at New Delhi on the 6th October, 1974 at the age of 78. He was a member of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1957—67 and of Fourth Lok Sabha during 1969-70. Earlier he had been a member of Rajya Sabha during the years 1953—57. A man of global eminence, Shri Menon's personality was a unique and rare combination of an impassioned patriot, an outstanding statesman who showed to the world hitherto untread vistas of modern diplomacy, an intellectual giant and a luminary in the field of the legal profession. A man who fought against colonialism and imperialism relentlessly, Shri Menon entered the Indian freedom struggle in 1927 and carried this movement to the very heart of Europe and UK and formed the India League, London, and served as its Secretary from 1927 to 1947. Through this forum, he carried on a campaign for India's freedom and moulded public opinion abroad. He became the President of the India League in 1947. He was later appointed special representative of the Government of India at the United Nations General Assembly meeting held at Lake Success in 1946-47. After India's independence. Shri Menon became India's first High Commissioner in London and held that office during 1947—52 and concurrently he was India's Ambassador to Ireland during 1949—52. He was leader of the Indian delegation at the UN General Assembly from 1953 to 1962. His able and brilliant advocacy of India's cause on the Kashmir issue at the United Nations will ever be remembered with gratitude. His forceful pursuit of the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence, his dexterity in furthering anti-racial and anti-imperialist causes at the United Nations and grouping of Afro-Asians earned respect for himself and the country even from the big powers. Though India was not a member, he played a prominent role at the Geneva conferences and made India's views known. He championed the cause of the newly-independent countries and greatly enhanced India's image. His advocacy of the cause of peace in various parts of the world had made him a pillar of strength in the world peace movement.

Shri Menon joined the Central Cabinet in 1956 and was Minister without Portfolio during 1956-57 and Minister of Defence during 1957-62. In this House, he left an impact of a great parliamentarian who was always heard with reverence and care. In his death, we have lost a great son of India, a forceful contemporary who has left a distinctive mark on our political life and our history.

Shri Tajamul Hussain was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during the years 1946-52. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly during the years 1937-50 and was Deputy Leader of the Opposition there. He was elected to Rajya Sabha in 1952 and was its Member till 1962. An eminent lawyer, a sound parliamentarian and an active social worker, he was associated with a number of educational, religious and welfare organisations. He was a Member of the Indian Delegation at Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, Stockholm. He passed away in U.S.A., where he had gone for treatment, on the 14th September, 1974.

Shri Bhola Nath Master was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70 representing Alwar Constituency of Rajasthan Earlier, he was Member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly during 1952-62, and was a Minister in Rajasthan Government during 1952-54. An agriculturist and a social worker, he was associated with a number of social organisations and co-operative movements. He organised Satyagrahas against the erstwhile princely States. He took keen interest in the welfare of working classes. He worked for the development of handlooms and actively propagated for the use of khadi. He passed away at Jaipur on the 17th September, 1974 at the age of 58.

Shri Khub Chand Sodhia was a Member of First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57, representing Sagar Constituency of Madhya Pradesh. He passed away on the 30th October, 1974 at the age of 83. An agriculturist and teacher he took keen interest in the welfare of farmers and introduction of modern agricultural methods.

We deeply mourn the loss of these distinguished friends and I am sure the House will join me in expressing our condolences at the sad demise of these hon. friends.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members of this House will have an opportunity on another day to mourn the loss of Shri V. K. Krishna Menon. Notice will be given to you regarding the time and date.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice for the suspension of the Question Hour to discuss the situation arising out of the formation of the Indo-US Joint Commission, and the occurrence in Shillong which were not covered in yesterday's meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait for a while.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister will now introduce the new Ministers before we take up anything else.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House my new colleagues: Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Cabinet Minister, who is Minister of Communications; the Minister of State. Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Minister of Steel and Mines; three of my colleagues who were previously Deputy Ministers and who are now Ministers of State: Shri A. C. George, the Minister of State in the Ministry of

Industry and Civil Supplies; Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance; Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways;

Shri A. P. Sharma, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies; Shri H. M Trivedi, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport; the Deputy Ministers Shri Bipinpal Das, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs. Shri A. K. M. Ishaque, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning; Shri C. P. Majhi, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals; Shri Prabhudas Patel, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; Shri Buta Singh, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways and Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, before you take up the questions I want to submit that I have given a notice under rule 388, seeking to move a motion to suspend the question hour, because of the serious situation in Bihar. The CRP and BSF have indulged in unnecessary violence and no less a person than Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has been assaulted. There is documentary evidence to show that they are indulging in repression and there is documentary evidence to show that they wanted to attack Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. We are very much exercised over this issue and so we want the question hour to be suspended to discuss that issue..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to draw attention to the Joint Commission agreement with the USA under which the US private sector will be coming in a dominating way in the major spheres of our national life. The country has been sold by Shrimati Gandhi to the USA and we want to discuss that.... (*interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चुनाव-खर्च के सम्बन्ध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद एक आर्डिनेंस जारी कर के प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने चुनाव के विरुद्ध दायर की गई चुनाव-याचिका से बचने का प्रयत्न किया है। यह बहुत शर्म की बात है। इस लिए मेरी मांग है कि प्रश्नोत्तर काल को स्थगित कर के तत्काल इस आर्डिनेंस के सम्बन्ध में मेरे प्रस्ताव पर बहस होनी चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री सत्ता का दुरुपयोग कर रही हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक नोटिस के द्वारा यह मांग की थी कि आप आज प्रश्नकाल को स्थगित कर दें और हमें बिहार की स्थिति पर चर्चा करने का मौका दें। परन्तु जब कल आप ने बिहार के सम्बन्ध में स्थगन-प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने का अवसर देना स्वीकार कर लिया तो यह फैसला हुआ कि यह मामला नहीं उठाया जायेगा। इस लिए मैं इस को नहीं उठा रहा हूं। लेकिन अगर और सदस्य इस मामले को उठाते हैं, तो मैं भी उठाता हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फ़ैसले को बदलने के लिए सरकार द्वारा एक आर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया है। यह सत्ता के दुरुपयोग का एक नंगा उदाहरण है। प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं अदालत के सामने यह कबूल किया है कि उन के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में 35 जीपों का इस्तेमाल किया गया था, लेकिन उस का खर्च कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया था। अपने को बचाने के लिए उन के द्वारा यह आर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि क्वेश्चन आवर को ससपेंड कर के तत्काल इस आर्डिनेंस के बारे में मेरे प्रस्ताव पर बहस करने की इजाज़त दी जाये। वह फ्री एंड फेयर इलैक्शन को समाप्त करना चाहती हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: She should resign. She is talking of pro-

priety and such things are coming out about elections.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: May I bring to your notice that when we met yesterday....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then there were your derogatory remarks about Shri Jayaprakash Narayan that "Shri Jayaprakash Narayan had adopted norms against all civilised conduct and fundamentals of democratic behaviour."

We resent this. You have no right to say that.

MR. SPEAKER: I will reply to everything.

Yesterday, when we discussed about suspending the Question Hour, the consensus was that the Question Hour should be there. After all, this is also your own Question Hour. It is not somebody else's. There will be enough further opportunities for you to raise these matters. I think, we should stick to what we decided yesterday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About your utterances that there should be one-party rule, we decided that we will not raise it. We are not raising that. You have categorically denied it.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I cleared everything to the leaders of the Opposition yesterday. I gave the printed copies of my speeches made during 6-7 days. The only lesson I have learnt is that for the Speaker even to go to social and club functions is very dangerous. It is not to speak only in the House but outside also. I think, I should not talk even to my wife and I have decided not to talk even to my wife about parliamentary affairs or political affairs. No one knows that there may be a press man under the pillow or under the *charpoy*! The Rotary Club, by rule and convention, is never open to press. The Presiding Officers' Conference is held in camera. Still, statements are coming in my name which I explained to the leaders of the Opposition that they are absolutely wrong.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about your remarks on J.P.'s movement?

MR. SPEAKER: There was a statement about intimidation and all that. All I said was that if this could be done in an individual case, what about the collective case? I never commented on the movement or anything like that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): In this connection, may I draw your attention that the *Hindustan Times* dated 8th November, 1974 while publishing your speech has also quoted the transcript of the speech which was released to the press by your Secretariat?

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it sure that our Secretariat did not give anything. I have enquired from them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Here is the paper.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any transcript being given when I say it was not given. I never met any press reporter; I never addressed any press meeting nor I issued anything to the press. My speeches are printed. I told you that yesterday. If in some club I spoke something or at home or in my bed room and if it leaks out, even then, I thought it my duty to contradict it, I explained it to you yesterday. I think, that is enough. I have enquired from my Secretary this morning. They did not do it. I do not know; somebody else at Shillong may have done it; but our Secretariat did not do.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contoi): I want to draw your attention to the remark that you have made about

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, may be even in the form of an example....

MR. SPEAKER: I have explained

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But it was derogatory.

MR. SPEAKER: There was nothing derogatory from me. I never intended that. I respect him. He is known to me personally. At two meetings I did not mention it. They had asked me to comment on it. Unfortunately I had drawn the name; otherwise, all that I have said is that it does not look nice.... (*Interruption*)

Shri Kakodkar.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रस्ताव का क्या हुआ ? मेरा प्रस्ताव लीजिए और आर्डिनेंस पर बहस कराइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बाद में देखेंगे। अभी तो क्वेश्चन आवर है ?

I have been asked by a number of friends in the Conference that the speed of coverage of questions should be more; more questions should be covered. Therefore, at the very beginning of the Session I would request my dear hon. colleagues to put only questios and not make speeches.

Shri Kakodkar.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Food aid from U.S.A.

*1. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKDKAR:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India had approached the Government of U.S.A. for food aid to India; and

(b) if so, the response of U.S.A. Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Governments of U.S. and other foodgrain surplus exporting countries have been approached for finding out how much of foodgrains can be made available by them to India and on what terms. The response of those countries is awaited.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister when the first approach was made and whether it was repeated and if it was repeated what was the reason and when was the last approach made.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have not got the date-wise information with me. But recently the U.S. Government has been approached by us to explore the possibility. As I have replied, there has been no specific response from them.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: In the past we have received foodgrains and other commodities from the United States. Is there any difficulty in the terms? What is the reason for the delay?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is for the U.S. administration to respond. We have only suggested to them that we are interested in having foodgrains from them and that we would like to know the terms on which they are likely to offer and what would be the quantity that they would be able to offer. There has been no specific response from them. I think, today our national situation demands that such a possibility should be explored from all foodgrain surplus exporting countries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether foodgrains are being imported at concessional rates and whether PL 480, title I, on Egyptian model, based on deferred payment system, is being revived and the substance of the discussion that he had with Mr. Henry Kissinger and also how much food is going to be imported and on what terms and conditions?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as USA is concerned, I have said that so far they have not specifically responded to our request and, therefore, it will be too premature for me to mention what will be the conditions and what will be the terms, etc.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have asked a number of questions. whether the talk is about import of concessional items on the lines of PL 480 Title I on Egyptian model based on deferred payment and what was the subject matter of discussion with Dr. Henry Kissinger. Please do not try to run away so soon on the first day itself.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have already approached Canada, Australia, EEC and UK for giving us food aid. All these four countries have made offers and given us some foodgrains.

As far as USA is concerned, there is no such specific offer so far. They have their own laws and naturally, the hon Member is interested to know them and whether they will be under Title I or Title II of PL 480. But, unless the offer comes, it will not be possible for us to say anything and we will consider whatever is consistent with our national interest.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What was the subject matter of discussion with Dr. Henry Kissinger? Why are you trying to evade? Why are you trying to make a fool of us in the matter of importation of food from America? Let him be directed to answer this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Please do not continue it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would not. But, let him reply.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: When Dr. Henry Kissinger visited India, this was not a specific item for discussion between the Government of India and the USA. But this issue did come up in the discussion and we repeated the same think that we are interested in getting food from USA. But there was no specific offer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are trying to get one million tonnes through US multi-national corporations. Why are you hiding that, Mr. Shinde?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: With regard to the question of import of foodgrains, is it not true that India approached certain countries which have been mentioned by the hon. Minister rather late when a large quantity of food had already been purchased by many other countries and prices have gone up? Is it also true that the countries which are involved in this international trading in foodgrains said, 'No. We have not got the stocks.'? Will you please explain?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is giving information.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The world food situation is somewhat difficult and is well-known to the hon. House. But I must say that the countries, for instance, Canada, Australia, EEC and UK have offered altogether a million tonnes and out of that, 3 lakhs tonnes are by way of grants and the remaining 7 lakhs tonnes are still under negotiation. Sweden has also made an offer Canada has given us 1,37,000 tonnes.

Australia—20,000 tonnes and UK—30,000 tones. These are the quantities and it would not be correct to say that no foodgrains are available.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: My question was quite a specific one: whether India has gone to the international foodgrains market quite late when other countries had made large purchases and the prices had gone up and we could not get the quantity we wanted because the quantity was exhausted?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That is not correct.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose.*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta. This is the convention I have developed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have no objection. You can call me after Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In view of the recent public statements made both by the Prime Minister and the newly-appointed Food Minister whom I do not see here, to the effect that large quantities of foodgrains are admittedly available in this country but are hoarded and that these foodgrains, if they could be made available, would at least prevent starvation deaths from taking place. In view of these statements may I know from the hon. Minister whether they are now going into the market for imported foodgrains without any kind of limit, upto any limit that we are able to get, or are they in a position to assess how much we could get from hidden stocks and thus assess the minimum that is necessary to be got from outside? In other words, what is the demand which they have projected, is it an unlimited quantity, I would like to know.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as de-hoarding campaign in this country is concerned I think this has been taken up vigorously as never before against hoarders, against hoarding of foodgrains and strict action is taken against economic offences and even MISA is applied in these cases by the State Governments. We will get whatever is available in the country and whatever is in our country's interest we will do. We are, as the House is aware, making all efforts to mop up whatever is available in the country and then whatever reasonable quantities are required from the international market, we should go in for that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My question was, they must have made their own calculations. What is that calculation? After that only they can go in for imports from America or Canada or anywhere else specifically, apart from what they may be able to land or give us. That is a different question. But, what are we going in the market for? What is the minimum which we have projected to get from abroad? What is the estimate and how much do we require?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We make assessment from time to time. In all these matters, as the hon. Member is aware, and as the House is aware we take the national interest into consideration and do accordingly. If there is a good rabi crop for instance, it is not good to go in for large quantities of imported foodgrains. Therefore, as the hon. Member knows, our assessment is naturally dependent upon the crop prospects. The position is being reviewed from time to time and necessary action is being taken. It would b every difficult for me to mention a specific quantity at this stage as the position is being reviewed from time to time. During the last 7 months from 1st April, near about 2.5 million tonnes have been imported.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Is it not a fact that we

have approached for the last 2 years all Governments abroad about our difficult food problems except the USSR which responded to us immediately in time of crisis? Has the United States announced any special system in connection with the visit of Dr. Henry Kissinger? I would like to know from the Minister what terms and conditions they have placed before the USSR when he got their food imported into our country? What are the specific terms and conditions of the USA now?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The terms and conditions of the USA are not very clear and it would be very difficult for me to make any comparison, with the offer the Soviets made to us. They lent us some wheat to be returned within a specified period on certain terms and conditions. It will not be possible for us to compare both terms and conditions.

SHRI SYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it not a fact that during the last session of Parliament the Minister had made a statement to the effect that we would not be obtaining food grains against concessional rate? We would like to know whether that position stands today or not.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would like to make it clear that we take into account the overall food situation in the country, the foreign exchange position and our national interest. If there are terms and conditions which are favourable, I think, it would be right to accept those terms and conditions.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: I would like to know what is the percentage of foodgrains imported by India in comparison with the percentage of foodgrains imported by countries like USSR, Canada, etc.?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In terms of percentages I can say our total imports are always somewhere 4—5 per cent of our total requirements. So, it forms a small quantity of our total requirements. As far as other leading countries are concerned they import a very large quantity but they, perhaps, can afford to pay.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Inspite of public utterances of the Food Minister that not a single person will be permitted to die of starvation, we are getting reports that thousands have died of starvation in the country, especially a few hundreds have died in my own constituency. I would like to know when they are going to bring an improvement and streamline the distribution system. Also when the foreign foodgrains would be available in our stocks so that they can assure two meals a day to the starving millions.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not controvert your position but this is not relevant to this. When the relevant question is fixed later on, I will allow it. There is another question on it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Imports are continuing and every month 5—7 lakh tonnes of wheat and other grains are coming in the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Whether it is a fact that on earlier occasions the Members in this House, in a mood of anxiety, raised many questions before the Government to know whether the Government has any plan to import foodgrains from outside? You will remember, Sir, they replied that they have not taken any decision as yet. As a result of this delay in not having an early decision in regard to food imports not hundreds but thousands of starvation deaths have been recorded all over the country and the Government is responsible for that. I want to know from the Government when did they take the decision to import foodgrains and why did they delay in entering into negotiations with the country that could provide

foodgrains? When Russia and China could get foodgrains from USA and Canada what stood in the way of India to get foodgrains from U.S.A. or from anywhere, in this globe? What stood in their way in taking the decision earlier? Why was there inordinate delay in taking that decision? I want a reply from the Government.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have been purchasing foodgrains in the international markets. And a number of times the House was taken into confidence about the quantity which had been purchased in the international markets. We have been purchasing the foodgrains though our foreign exchange position is very difficult. Despite that, we spent a very large amount of foreign exchange for purchasing foodgrains from the international markets. Last year, we purchased more than four million tonnes of foodgrains. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: There is going to be a debate on it and I shall certainly accommodate. I shall give to you one minute each. I shall call you Mr. Bhagat after this hon. Member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let there be no impression in this country that starvation deaths can only be there by not importing foodgrains from unfriendly countries like U.S.A. That impression should not go. (*Interruptions*). They are not your mother or father.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They can go anywhere else for this purpose. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly do not make such remarks.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There are starvation deaths not only by not importing foodgrains. By dehoarding the foodgrains from the hoarders in the country, this can be avoided.

I would like to know whether the foodgrains that are already available—imported quantity of foodgrains or our own foodgrains—have been properly distributed to avoid the starvation deaths. I do not want a brief either from Dr. Kissinger or from any other country. We will not take the foodgrains from them. We shall save the honour of our country by making use of the foodgrains available in India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What national honour is involved in this.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already to get through many questions.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether with the marginal import of foodgrains that they are proposing to make and with the production in the country and also the steps that they are taking against the hoarders and for proper distribution, do the Government feel quite confident about facing the food situation in the country and whether there is any cause for panic or not. I want to know this categorically from the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not think there is any cause for panic at all. We feel quite confident in facing the situation. In fact, recently there has been a downward trend in the price also in drought hit areas. (*Interruptions*). Nobody should try to make any political gain out of this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह कह रहे हैं कि इस मामले में राजनीति नहीं लाई जानी चाहिये। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ला रहे हैं। श्री भगत उन से जैसा जवाब चाहते थे वैसा जवाब उन्होंने दिया है। वह कहते हैं कि घबराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हम स्थिति पर काबू पाने में समर्थ हैं। जब ऐसी बात है तब फिर यह भुखमरी की खबरें क्यों आ रही हैं? मैं यह सवाल नहीं उठाना चाहता था लेकिन चूंकि यह उठ गया है इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि असम की सरकार ने

कहा है कि 400 से ज्यादा लोग पौष्टिक आहार न मिलने के कारण मरे हैं। इसका क्या जवाब है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are other questions on starvation deaths, and it would be diverting from this question if I reply to them now. I have already replied in writing to those questions and I would not like to go into them now. We have naturally enquired from the State Government. I would appeal to Shri Vajpayee not to help create panic. There are certain international elements which want to create a feeling of panic in this country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What type of answer is this when people are dying in thousands? In my constituency alone—I challenge the Government—700 people died of starvation. The total figure for West Bengal is 4,000-5,000. This is not my statement but the statement made by the President of the ruling Congress in West Bengal. Yet he calls it panic when people are dying in thousands....

MR. SPEAKER: You have already spoken. Shri Kachwai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में बताया है कि रूस से जो अनाज भारत को मिला था वह उधार मिला था और उस अनाज को हमें लौटाना है। लेकिन जिस समय मिला था उस समय बड़े जोर शोर से यह प्रचार किया गया था कि भारत को दान में बीस लाख टन अनाज उसने दिया है। रेडियो तथा अखबारों में यह प्रचार किया गया था। अब अमरीका से जो अनाज मंगाया है वह कितना मंगाया है और किस दाम पर और उसके कब आने की सम्भावना है तथा दूसरे देशों से कितना मंगाया है और उसके आने की कब सम्भावना है? देश में आपने कितना एकत्र किया है, कितने की आवश्यकता है और कितने अनाज की कमी है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Very large quantities of foodgrains have been purchased from the US market and they are arriving. The impression should not go round that foodgrains are not being purchased from the US. They are being purchased in the market on commercial account.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How much?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can give the figures also. Broadly Two-thirds of our total purchases are from the USA. I do not think the question of the Soviet Union is relevant here. I have already explained the position as regards that.

MR. SPEAKER: I propose that we pass on to the next question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि कितने अनाज की आवश्यकता है और कितना आ रहा है और किस दाम पर आ रहा है। इसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Would you like me to say anything? I have already replied to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; next question, Shri Sambhali.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I would like to put just one question within a minute. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—

MR. SPEAKER: When the debate comes, I will give you another opportunity.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने पूछा है कि हमें कितने अनाज की आवश्यकता है, हम ने अमरीका से कितना अनाज मांगा है और वह किस मूल्य पर आयेगा। आप मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब इस मामले पर बहस होगी, तो आप के प्रश्नों का उत्तर मिल जायेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा है सरकार ने अमरीका से कितना अनाज मांगा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने पहले बता दिया है। शायद आप ने सुना नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने नहीं बताया है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, with your permission, I would like to know from the hon. Minister—

MR. SPEAKER: I have called another hon. Member. I have told you that I will give you another opportunity some other time, but not now.

Remunerative price of sugarcane

*2. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that even though the price of sugar has almost doubled over a year, the price of sugarcane has come down by half by this time; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure a remunerative price for cane-growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government have increased the minimum cane price for 1974-75 season from Rs. 8/- per quintal to Rs. 8.5 per quintal with corresponding increase in the premium for higher recoveries. Further, the factories have been required by a statutory order to pay 50 per cent of their higher realisations from sale of free sugar to the cane growers by way of additional cane price.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : आप को मालूम है कि शक्कर के दाम कहां से कहां पहुंच गये हैं। पिछले साल जिस वक्त गन्ने के दाम 7-45 रुपये मुकर्रर थे, उस वक्त चीनी के दाम बाजार में 2-80 रुपये किलो से 3 रुपये किलो तक थे। अब चीनी के मिल-मालिकों ने चीनी के दाम फ्री मार्केट में 5-80 रुपये से ले कर 6-15 रुपये किलो तक कर लिये हैं। उन्होंने चीनी के दाम पहले के मुकाबले दुगने से भी ज्यादा कर लिये हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब खुद किसान हैं। वह जानते हैं कि केन-ग्रोअर्ज को खाद, बीज और आबपाशी वगैरह के सिलसिले में कितनी परेशानियों और तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस हालत में खुद गन्ना पेरने वालों और शुगर इंस्टीट्यूशन वालों ने यह मांग की है कि गन्ने के दाम 12-50 रुपये मुकर्रर किये जायें। किसान सभा और शूगरकेन फ़ेडेरेशन ने, जिस के लीडर, श्री डी० के० पंडा, यहां मौजूद हैं, यह मांग की है कि गन्ने के दाम 17-25 रुपये तय किये जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुख्तसिर सवाल करें।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : जब चीनी की कीमत दुगनी हो चुकी है और जब चीनी के मिल-मालिकों ने 12 रुपये से ज्यादा देने के लिए कहा है, तब सरकार ने गन्ने की कीमत 8-50 रुपये क्यों मुकर्रर की है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इन दामों पर फिर से गौर करेगी।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि यह जो स्टैचुटरी मिनिमम कीमत सरकार मुकर्रर करती है, वह 70 फीसदी लेवी शुगर को भी एप्लाई करती है। लेवी शुगर की कीमत 2-15 रुपये किलो है। इस लिए यह कहना मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि चूंकि 30 फीसदी चीनी की कीमत बढ़ी है, इस लिए गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ा दी जाये। सरकार ने जो कीमत मुकर्रर की

है, वह स्टैचुटरी मिनिमम प्राइस है। लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है, तमाम फैक्टरियां इस से बहुत ज्यादा कीमत देती हैं, और वैस्टर्न यू०पी० में, जहां से माननीय सदस्य आते हैं, पिछले साल 13-25 रुपये दिये गये हैं, और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस साल भी उस से कुछ उपर ही कीमत होगी, उस से कम नहीं होगी।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि शूगर फैक्टरी से आस-पास का एरिया रिज़र्व एरिया डिक्लेयर कर दिया जाता है, और उस एरिया का रहने वाला केन-ग्रोअर किसी और को अपना गन्ना नहीं दे सकता है, बल्कि वह उसी मिल को गन्ना देने के लिए मजबूर है? सरकार ने गन्ने की कीमत 8-50 रुपये मुकर्रर की है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि केन-ग्रोअर अपना गन्ना 8-50 रुपये पर देने के लिए मजबूर होगा? क्या सरकार रिज़र्व एरिया को खत्म करने या गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने पर ग़ौर करेगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा कि मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूं, यू०पी० के वैस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्टस में, जहां से माननीय सदस्य आते हैं, किसानों को जो 73-74 में कीमत मिली थी, वह 13-25 रुपये हैं, न कि 8-50 रुपये, जो कि स्टैचुटरी मिनिमम प्राइस थी। एक्चुअली किसान को बहुत ज्यादा कीमत मिलती है। माननीय सदस्य मुझ से इत्तिफ़ाक करेंगे कि यह देश के हित और फायदे की बात है कि हम चीनी की पैदावार को बढ़ायें, उस को अपने शहरों में भी तकसीम करें और उस को एक्सपोर्ट भी करें।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। जो रिज़र्व एरिया डिक्लेयर किये गये हैं, वहां के किसान इस बात के लिए पाबन्द हैं कि वे अपना गन्ना उसी मिल-मालिक को दें, चाहे उन्हें पूरी कीमत न मिले, और वे अपना गन्ना कहीं और नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। क्या ऐसी हालत में सरकार रिज़र्व एरिया की पाबन्दी को खत्म करेगी ?

श्री शाह नवाज खां: रिज़र्व एरिया के गन्ने की कीमत फैक्टरियों को वही देनी पड़ेगी, जो सरकार और मिल-ग्रोनर्ज़ के बीच तय होगी। उन्हें 13-25 रुपये देने पड़ेंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार ने गन्ने की कीमत 8-50 रुपये निर्धारित की है। 30 फ़ीसदी चीनी के बारे में मिल वालों को छूट दी गई है और इस तरह उन्हें 30 फीसदी चीनी के ज्यादा दाम मिलते हैं। सरकार ने किसानों को कह दिया है कि वे मिल वालों से झगड़ा करते रहें। मिल वाले कहेंगे कि हम इतना देंगे और केन-ग्रोअर कहेंगे कि हम इतना लेंगे। यह झगड़ा हर साल होता है। मेरे मित्र ने कहा है कि चीनी का दाम घट गया है। चीनी का दाम इस लिए घट गया है, क्योंकि सरकार ने ज्यादा लेवी चीनी को रिलीज़ किया है, न कि किसी और वजह से। किसान गन्ने की कीमत 15 रुपये क्विंटल मांग रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार किसानों और मिल-मालिकों को एक-साथ बिठा कर गन्ने का दाम तय करेगी ; यदि हां, तो कब तक।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : माननीय सदस्य खुद एक बड़े प्राग्रेसिव किसान हैं और गन्ने के बारे में बहुत अच्छे तरीके से जानते हैं। हम ने गन्ने की स्टैचुटरी मिनिमम प्राइस मुकर्रर की है। वह इस लिए की है कि हम 2-15 रुपये के भाव से चीनी शहरों में तकसीम कर सकें। अगर हम इस की ज्यादा कीमत तय करते हैं—मिसाल के तौर पर अगर हम एक रुपया क्विंटल भी बढ़ाते है तो 10 रुपये क्विंटल चीनी की कीमत बढ़ जायगी। इसीलिए 70 प्रतिशत जो चीनी है उस की मिनिमम प्राइस है और 30 प्रतिशत फ्री शुगर है, उस की कीमत ज्यादा है। इसलिए मिल-मालिक किसान को ज्यादा पैसा दे सकता है, 8-50 के बजाय 13-25 दे सकता है।

Opening of new Central Schools in Orissa

*3. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Central Schools are being opened in Orissa in 1975-76; and

(b) if so, where?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (Shri D. P. YADAV): (a) There is no proposal at present under the consideration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to open a new Central School in Orissa in 1975-76.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Rate structure

*4. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to rationalise the water-rate structure for various crops in different parts of the country with a view to check the growth of emerging class of 'Water-lords'; and

(b) if so, immediate and long-term steps proposed in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and water rates, therefore, are determined by State Governments.

The water rates vary from State to State and are generally not adequate to meet the operational expenses and interest charges. The State Governments have, therefore, been urged from time to time for upward revision of water rates.

More Foodgrains Quota for States

*5. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States have approached the Centre for the enhancement of foodgrains quota to States owing to drought conditions in those States; and

(b) if so, the names of those States and decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Requests are received from time to time from the State Governments for increasing supply of foodgrains from the Central Stocks. Allotments from the Central Pool are made every month to the various State Governments/Administrations keeping in view the stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool, the relative needs of the States and other relevant factors.

2. Requests for enhanced allocations in view of the drought conditions have been received from the Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. In the case of all these States, enhanced allotments have been given for the month of November, 1974. In the case

of U.P. the State was given an enhanced allocation for October, 1974, and the same level of allocation has been maintained for November, 1974.

United States Educational Foundation in India

*6. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Educational Foundation in India has lately been meeting regularly along with Indian Government nominees on it and has submitted a note to the U.G.C. and thus has been reactivised;

(b) if so, contents of the said note; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The management and direction of the affairs of the United States Educational Foundation in India is vested in a Board of Directors which includes nominees of the Government of India. The Board has been meeting four times a year as provided in its Bye-laws and the question of its reactivisation does not arise. The Foundation has not submitted any note to the University Grants Commission. However, in July, 1972, the Foundation suggested to the Commission that a meeting of Indian and American Scholars be arranged under the Chairmanship of the Chairman University Grants Commission, to review the question of the academic exchanges under the Fulbright programmes. On a reference from the Commission, the proposal was approved by the Government of India and the meeting was held in New Delhi on January 7-10-1974.

खाद्य वितरण व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन

*7. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्य वितरण व्यवस्था में कुछ समय पहले किये गये परिवर्तनों का क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ख) क्या उसमें कुछ और परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) . सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली कई वर्षों से राज्य सरकारों के अधीन चलाई जा रही है , राज्य सरकारें राज्यों के अन्दर स्थित उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर अपना नियंत्रण रखती हैं और उनकी देख-भाल करती हैं । सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के दायरे और उसके कार्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा नियत कालिक समीक्षा की जाती है । उन्हें समय समय पर यह परामर्श किया जाता है कि वे खाद्य वितरण प्रणाली के कार्यचालन में सुधार लाने के लिए उपाय करें ।

Allocation of foodgrains to Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa

*8. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrains allocation from the Central Pool to the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa for October and November 1974; and

(b) whether there have been requests from these States for higher allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Allocation of foodgrains from the Central Pool for October and November, 1974, to the Govts., of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa.

(In thousand tones)

State :		Allotment	
		October, 1974	November, 1974
Gujarat	Rice	2·0	2·0
	Wheat	42·0	47·0
	Coarse-grains	33·0	33·0
Rajasthan . . .	Wheat	12·0	17·0
	Coarsegrains	18·3	18·3
Orissa . . .	Rice	3·3	—
	Wheat	20·0	25·0

Starvation deaths on Cooch Behar Railway Station, West Bengal

*9. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the starvation deaths of sixteen persons on the railway station of Cooch Behar in West Bengal: and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (Shri Annasaheb P. Sinde). (a) The Government of West Bengal have reported that some destitutes took shelter on the platform of the New Cooch Behar railway station after the recent floods in that area and that a few persons among them died on account of diseases and malnutrition.

(b) The State Health Department deputed 23 Doctors, 63 Sanitary Inspectors, the State Nutrition Officer, an Epidemiologist and a Special Epidemiological investigation team from the Cholera Research Centre to Cooch Behar. The situation is reported to be under control. The State Government have also organized test works and the distribution of gratutious relief on an adequate scale in this area.

Starvation deaths in Golokganj (Assam)

*10. SHRI NOORUL HUDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of people had collapsed in the streets of Golokganj in Assam recently because of starvation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government to whom this matter was referred, have stated that there have been no starvation deaths in Golokganj Camp.

(b) Does not arise.

Working of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

*11. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government for that period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the drawbacks of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The president of India, in his capacity as the Visitor of the Indian Institutes of Technology, appointed in March 1970, a Reviewing Committee to review the work and progress of IIT, Madras. The Committee submitted its report in August, 1971

(b) No irregularities relating to this period were reported.

(c) The Reviewing Committee made recommendations for the development and improvement of the Institute. The Council of Institutes of Technology considered together the recommendations of the Reviewing Committees of all the five IITs. A plan of action approved by the Council was communicated in September, 1974 to all the five Institutes.

Starvation deaths in States

*12. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of innumerable starvation deaths have been reported from West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and other States of the country;

(b) whether the office-bearers and M L.As. of the Ruling Party made statements to this effect;

(c) if so, facts about starvation deaths in West Bengal and other parts of the Eastern India; and

(d) steps taken by the Government to meet food crisis in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No report of any Starvation deaths have been received from any State Government.

(b) Some Press reports of statements purported to have been made by certain M.L.As. and office-bearers of the ruling party have come to the notice of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Allotments of foodgrains to these States from the Central pool have been increased. In addition, the States have been permitted to import levy free wheat from surplus States on trade account. With the complete removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains, there has been a free flow of coarse grains from surplus States to deficit States. State Governments concerned have also opened test relief works and undertaken the distribution of gratutious relief in the affected areas.

Procurement Price of Paddy

*13. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement price fixed at Rs. 74 per quintal of paddy is unremunerative as the cost of production has increased at least by 50 per cent in 1973-74 over that of 1971-72—"the representative estimate year"; and

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal under consideration to revise the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to revise the procurement price of coarse variety of paddy which has been fixed at Rs. 74/- per quintal for 1974-75 season after taking into consideration all relevant factors including the cost of production.

वनस्पति की मांग और उत्पादन

*14. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री आर० वी० बड़े :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष देश में वनस्पति की मांग और पूर्ति की क्या स्थिति रही ;

(ख) देश में वनस्पति उत्पादन की कुल क्षमता कितनी है और उस की कितने प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है ;

(ग) क्या वनस्पति की किस्म में मिलावट आने की शिकायतें सरकार को मिली हैं, और यदि हां, तो उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(घ) उत्पादन क्षमता का कम उपयोग किये जाने के कारण क्या हैं, और उत्पादन क्षमता अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिंदे) : (क)

(लाख मीटरी टन में)

वर्ष	उत्पादन	अनुमानित मांग
1971 .	5.90	5 90
1972 .	6.02	6.20
1973 .	4.66	6.50
1974 .	2.91 (अक्तूबर तक)	5.50

(ख) 12 34 लाख मीटरी टन प्रति वर्ष; 1974 में लगभग 72 प्रतिशत जबकि लगभग 50 प्रतिशत सामान्य वर्षों में भी)।

(ग) किस्म के बारे में कभी कभी शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाती है। सरकारी निरीक्षकों द्वारा नियमित रूप से वनस्पति के नमूने लिए जाते हैं और उनका यह जानने के लिए परीक्षण किया जाता है कि वे निर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप हैं अथवा नहीं।

(घ) वनस्पति उद्योग की स्थापित क्षमता सामान्य वर्षों में भी वनस्पति

की मांग से पर्याप्त अधिक है। 1974 के दौरान स्थिति आर्थिक मूल्यों पर कच्चे तेलों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण गम्भीर हो गयी थी। बाजार में मूंगफली की नई फसल के उत्तरोत्तर आने से आने वाले महीनों में उत्पादन में सुधार होने की आशा है। विदेशों से आयात कर और बिनौले, और चावल की भूसी के तेल जैसे उपलब्ध साधनों का पूरा उपयोग कर उद्योग के लिए कच्चे तेलों की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Deep Sea fishing trawlers from foreign countries

*15. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order for the supply of deep sea fishing trawlers has been placed with foreign countries during 1974-75 and onwards;

(b) the names of the countries with whom such orders have been placed and the quantity thereof, country-wise; and

(c) the area selected where these trawlers are likely to be put to use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In Junte, 1973 the Government notified a scheme for the import of a limited number of deep sea fishing vessels. Imports of these vessels from shipyards in Poland, Mexico and Italy were finalised after a detailed scrutiny of the technical and economic aspects of the offers received from various foreign shipyards. The numbers finalised for import are as follows:

Poland	10 Nos. 23.25 M length
Mexico	20 Nos. 23.16 M length
Italy	20 Nos. 24.30 M length 10 Nos. 31.95 M length

Allotments accordingly been made to the various eligible applicants. So far, during 1974-75, contracts have been signed between the foreign shipyards and the Indian buyers (State Fisheries Corporations, Companies and individuals) for the import of 11 Nos. of 24.30 M vessels, 6 Nos. of 31.95 M vessels from Italy and 9 Nos. of 23.16 M vessels from Mexico. Arrangements for import from Poland have not yet been completed. Contracts between the Indian parties and the foreign shipyards for the remaining vessels, inclusive of those to be imported from Poland are expected to be entered into soon.

(c) The vessels are earmarked for operation both on the East and West Coast, beyond the range of small mechanised and non-mechanised boats from various bases such as Calcutta. Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Madras, Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore and Bombay, etc.

Rice from Punjab and Andhra Pradesh for Orissa

*16. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has moved the Centre for assistance in securing 3,360 tonnes of levy rice from Punjab as agreed to between the two States;

(b) whether the Orissa Government has also asked the Centre to help in getting rice from Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Orissa Government made a request for Central assistance in securing 4000 tonnes of Basmati rice

from Punjab agreed to by Punjab Government on state to State basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Punjab Government was permitted to supply 4000 tonnes of Basmati rice from Punjab to Orissa Government on State to State basis. Andhra Pradesh Government agreed to offer additional 5 thousand tonnes paddy for supply to Orissa Government and accordingly this quantity was allotted to that Government.

Lay-outs for Model habitations in developing Tribal Areas

*17. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many tribal areas in the country new growth centres are emerging due to rapid industrialisation and exploitation of natural resources; and

(b) what action has been, or is proposed to be taken on recommendation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his 21st Report to the effect that these new growth centres, if suitably developed, can serve as model villages and towns, and the Country Planning Organisation should in consultation with State Housing Departments, prepare layouts for such model habitations with basic amenities provided from the general sector, to stop the creation of future slums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. students in Institutions of Higher Learning

*18. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestion made by the outgoing Chairman of the University Grants Commission that the present system of reservations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in institutions of higher learning, should be stopped and instead remedial courses introduced to prepare them for admission to these institutions; and

(b) if so. Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The previous Chairman of the University Grants Commission after relinquishment of his office made some statement to the Press in his private capacity which came to the knowledge of Government through Press Reports.

(b) Government do not propose to make any change in the policy of reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Indian Institutes of Technology and other institutions of higher learning.

Supply of Power, Diesel and Water for wheat sowing

*19. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is working on a plan to rationalise the use of power, diesel and water to ensure their timely supply for wheat sowing in the north western region in October and November, 1974;

(b) if so, to what extent this will yield results; and

(c) whether Government are considering to give such help in Southern States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir, efforts are being made to regulate and make available maximum power supply from Central generating stations to the north western States for wheat sowing. The States are making available power supply for irrigation purposes on an over riding priority basis. Steps are also being taken to ensure timely supply of diesel oil and water for wheat sowing in the north western region.

(b) It is hoped that irrigated area under wheat and areas under high yielding varieties of wheat will appreciably increase as a result of these measures.

(c) Yes Sir, Steps are also being taken in Southern States to ensure timely availability of power, diesel oil and irrigation water for agricultural purposes.

Committee on working of Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

*20. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed a committee to go into the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in Delhi and the treatment meted out to the inmates there;

(b) whether a copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(c) whether in view of the repeated publicity being given through articles and letters to the Editors in leading English dailies about the mismanagement of the Institute and the alleged cruel treatment meted out to the inmates, Government are considering to take over the Institute and if not, in what way Government propose to remedy the ills from which the Institute is suffering at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Regardless of the allegations and counter allegations, Government have decided in principle to take over this Complex of Institutions. Details are being negotiated with the Council for the Aid of Crippled and Handicapped which administers these institutions as a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Funds to raise grain production

1. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have sought more funds to raise the grain production in States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on charitable of the Sabha.

Famine conditions in M.P.

2. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious and acute famine conditions prevail in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any Central Team has been sent there to make on the spot assessment;

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the team; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Drought conditions have developed in some districts of Madhya Pradesh due to the delayed and erratic monsoon this year.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The report of the team is under the consideration of Government.

Revision of conversion charges and ex-works-prices of sugar for different Zones

3. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimated fair conversion charges and ex-works prices of sugar for different zones for three years 1969-70 to 1971-72 have been revised as recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission; and

(b) if so, the information for all the zones in the country, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The fair ex-factory prices of sugar for different zones for the three years 1969-70 to 1971-72 have been fixed according to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission 1969 and not the Sugar Enquiry Commission, 1965.

(b) A statement showing ex-factory prices of levy sugar fixed statutorily for different zones during the three years is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the ex-factory prices of sugar for different zones fixed for the production during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(Rs. per quintal)

	Zone/Region	Prices for		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	Punjab	134·02	134·02	145.71
2	Haryana	124·63	124·63	125·74
3	Rajasthan	144·03	144·03	168·23
4	Western U. P.	126·92	126·92	133·55
5	Central U.P.	125·34	125·34	136·02
6	Eastern U. P.	126·40	126·40	146·24
7	North Bihar	128·67	128·67	155·55

	Zone/Region	Prices for		
8	South Bihar .	147·86	147·86	—
9	Gujarat . .	119·16	119·16	123·74
10	Madhya Pradesh .	157·88	157·88	182·92
11	Maharashtra	117·60	117·60	124·95
12	Karnataka . .	129·57	129·57	124·25
13	Andhra Pradesh .	122·30	122·30	121·97
14	Tamil Nadu . and pondicherry	135·09	135·09	133·16
15	Orissa . .	129·67	129·67	152·13
16	Assam . .	129·67	129·67	152·13
17	West Bengal .	129·67	129·67	152·13
18	Kerala . .	129·67	129·67	152·13
19	Nagaland . .			

NOTE : There was on statutory price control over sugar between 25th May 1971 a n th June 1972.

Increase in Price of Milk and Milk Products of D.M.S.

4. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICUTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the price of milk and milk products being supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, the stage of consideration of the proposal and the decision taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE Ministry of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A proposal to revise the prices of milk and milk products marketed by the DMS is under consideration and a final decision has not yet been taken.

Training of National Hockey Team at Punjab Government expenses

5. SHRI DAVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has offered to take up the responsibility of training the national hockey team for the next World Cup and Olympic entirely at the State expense in view of the poor performance at Tehran; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) According to a Press report, the Government of

Punjab are reported to have offered to train the National Hockey Team for the World Cup Hockey Tournament 1975 and the Olympic Games 1976. The offer of the Punjab Government reportedly includes liability to bear all expenditure on the training, travel in India and abroad for this Team. This offer has not so far been communicated to the Government of India.

(b) Government would examine the implications on receipt of the authentic details of the offer from the Punjab Government who has already been requested to furnish the same.

Migration of drought-hit people of Rajasthan to Pakistan

6. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of families in the drought-hit border areas of Rajasthan have moved to Pakistan to stave off starvation; and

(b) if so, whether adequate supplies of foodgrains have now been assured in the above context to such areas on the borders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा गैर-हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को पुस्तकों का वितरण

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :—शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को वितरित करने के लिये हिन्दी की पुस्तकें खरीदी जाती हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी मूल्य की पुस्तकें खरीदी गयीं; और ये पुस्तकें किन-किन राज्यों में वितरित की गयीं ; और

(ग) अहिन्दी भाषी लेखकों की कौन-कौन सी हिन्दी पुस्तकें खरीदी गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अर्थात् 1971–72, 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान 6,31,352 रु० की हिन्दी पुस्तकें खरीदी गई थीं । ये पुस्तकें असम, पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिल नाडु, केरल, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब, जम्मू और काश्मीर, मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा, नागालैंड और मेघालय राज्यों में स्थित संस्थाओं में वितरित की गयीं थीं ।

(ग) अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के लेखकों की ऐसी पुस्तकें की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई । देखिये स० एल० टी०—8439/74] ।

Houses for Low Income Group people in Rajasthan

8. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have been built for Low-income Group people in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether there is any schedule to build such houses in rural areas of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) According to the Progress Reports received so far from the Government of Rajasthan, the State Government have built 12,053 houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

(b) The Ministry of Works and Housing have already formulated the Village Housing Projects Scheme which is in the State Sector and is being implemented by the State Governments themselves. According to the information available the Government of Rajasthan have so far built 3,125 houses under this Scheme.

दिल्ली और गुजरात में राशन का वितरण

9. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) दिल्ली और गुजरात में वे स्थान कौन-कौन से हैं जहां सरकार ने उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से राशन के वितरण की व्यवस्था की है और वितरण का क्या तरीका अपनाया है ;

(ख) इन राज्यों में, अलग-अलग, इन दुकानों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं को प्रति यूनिट राशन की कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की जाती है ; और

(ग) सप्लाई किये जा रहे राशन की मात्रा में प्रति यूनिट में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) गुजरात राज्य और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में निर्धारित मूल्यों पर उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से राज्य सरकार द्वारा खाद्यान्नों का वितरण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरण खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

दिल्ली—4.250 किलो प्रति अनाज यूनिट प्रति माह ।

गुजरात—निर्धन वर्गों के लिए न्यूनतम 2-1/2 किलो और अधिकतम 7 किलो गेहूं तथा मोटा अनाज और 50 ग्राम चावल प्रति माह सप्लाई किया जा रहा है जबकि कमी से संबंधित कार्यों पर कार्य कर रहे श्रमिकों को प्रति व्यक्ति 8 किलो गेहूं तथा मोटा अनाज और 150 ग्राम चावल दिया जा रहा है ।

(ग) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से की जा रही सप्लाई खुले बाजार में उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने के इरादे से की जाती है । क्योंकि सप्लाई, विशेषकर खुले बाजार से प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता प्रत्येक राज्य और राज्य के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र तथा ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है इसलिए यह राज्य सरकारों के विवेक पर छोड़ दिया गया है कि वे स्थानीय स्थितियों का ध्यान रखते हुए दी जाने वाली मात्रा निश्चित करें ।

Panchayat Finance Corporation

10. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether formation of Panchayat Finance Corporations by the States to boost cottage and village industries and general employment has been suggested;

(b) whether it has also been suggested that the Central Institute of Research and Training at Hyderabad be requested to study the working of

village and other rural youth organisations in various States and suggest model provisions for incorporation in the Panchayat Acts of the States; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to review the working of the Panchayati Raj and to implement the said supplies immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A suggestion has been made recently in September, 1974 by the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, Panchayati Raj Cell.

(b) Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Community Development is being addressed to undertake necessary study.

(c) Panchayati Raj is a State Subject and it is being continuously reviewed by the State Governments, from time to time. Some of the States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar have already got the functions of the Panchayati Raj institutions in their States reviewed by High Power Committees.

At the Centre, a Consultative Council on Community Development and Panchayati Raj has been constituted with Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation as its Chairman, Ministers in charge of Community Development and Panchayati Raj of all State Governments besides five Members of Parliament and a few non-officials interested in Community Development and Panchayati Raj, as its members. The main functions of this Council are to review, from time to time, the progress and recommend measures for improvement in the implementation of the Community Development and Panchayati Raj, besides advising the Centre and the States on the measures required to secure adequate resources as well as public cooperation, etc. As a result of recommendation of the meeting of the Consultative Council on Community Development and Panchayati Raj held on 8th February, 1974, a small Committee of three persons from the existing members of the Consultative Council has been constituted to go round the States to see the manner in which the Community Development and Panchayati Raj programmes are being implemented and to submit a report along with their suggestions for improvement. The Commitee has since started functioning.

It is also proposed to convene a Conference of the State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj some time in December, 1974.

Development of Park in Sector 'D' Mandir Marg, New Delhi

11. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to reconsider the development of a park instead of construction of a petrol pump in Sector 'D' area of Mandir Marg, New Delhi, when there is no park in existence;

(b) whether the Principal of the Dayanand Model Girls Higher Secondary School, Mandir Marg, New Delhi and the residents of the area have opposed the construction of the said petrol pump; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Representations against the construction of the petrol pump in D.I.Z. area of Mandir Marg, New Delhi, from the Principal of the Dayanand Model Girls' Higher Secondary School, Mandir Marg, New Delhi and

the residents of the area were considered but it was not found possible to accede to their requests.

Irrigation Projects for small agriculturists in Gujarat

12. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for irrigation projects in the Gujarat State to help small agriculturists and farmers during Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of the provisions made; and

(c) which of the towns and districts in Gujarat State are likely to be benefited from the provisions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Minor Irrigation Programmes undertaken for small farmers are (i) Small Development Agency (SFDA) and (ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFAL). No separate plan-wise provision is made for different sectors under these schemes.

For the year 1974-75, the amounts provided under these schemes in different districts of Gujarat are as under:—

District	Programme	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs
1. Sabarkantha .	SFDA	16·00
2. Surat . .	SFDA	2·00
3. Junagadh .	SFDA	20·30
4. Valsad .	MFAL	1·95
5. Baroda . .	MFAL	5·65

Provision of Rs. 10 lakhs also exists in the budget of Gujarat Government for 1974-75 for giving assistance for minor irrigation investments to small farmers under Drought Prone Area Programme.

Besides the above, the normal programme of major, medium and minor irrigation works will also benefit small farmers.

Indo-Bangladesh talks on River waters

13. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent talks with Bangladesh in regard to sharing of waters have not made any progress; and

(b) if so, the difficulties encountered in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) There were no recent talks with Bangladesh in regard to sharing of waters.

(b) Does not arise.

Houses for Low-income Group people in Punjab

14. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have been built for Low-income Group people in Punjab upto October, 1974;

(b) whether there is any scheme to build such houses in rural areas of Punjab, particularly in Amritsar; and

(c) if so, an outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Based on the progress reports so far received from the Government of Punjab, 33,200 houses have been built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community and the Slum Clearance Scheme.

(b) and (c). There are already two housing schemes—(i) Village Housing Projects Scheme and (ii) Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in Rural areas under which the Government of Punjab can undertake housing and house-site programmes in rural areas. Both the schemes are in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes, including rural housing, is released by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector programmes, including rural housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. However, keeping in view the importance of the minimum needs programme of providing house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, distinct and specific funds are earmarked in the Annual Plan allocations of State Governments. Under the minimum needs programme, an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is earmarked for Punjab for the year 1974-75.

2. Based on the progress reports so far received from the Government of Punjab, 1,258 houses have been built under the Village Housing Projects Scheme. Three projects of the State Governments, involving provision of 12,082 house-sites in Amritsar District were approved by the Ministry of Works and Housing under the scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in Rural areas, out of which 3,547 house-sites are reported to have been developed by the State Government.

Relationship between National School of Drama and Sangeet Natak Akademy

15. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was some dispute regarding the functioning of the National School of Drama with the Sangeet Natak Akademy, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the Government regarding the relationship between the two and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Director of the National School of Drama who had resigned because he was feeling cramped creatively was requested by the Sangeet Natak Akademi to reconsider his resignation. He then informed the Akademi that he would be able to continue in his post if the recommendations of the Khosla Committee in respect of the School were implemented.

(c) Consequent upon discussions among the Director, National School of Drama and representatives of the Akademi and the Government, the Akademi has under consideration the scheme for constitution of a separate society to run the National School of Drama in which the Chairman of the Akademi shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and four other members of the Akademi shall be *ex-officio* members. The new society will be registered as soon as a formal decision is recorded by the Akademi.

Financial difficulties of Kerala Hindi Pracharr Sabha

16. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Hindi Prachara Sabha is facing the closure of its institutions due to financial difficulties and the failure of Government to sanction the usual grant-in-aid for its different programmes; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning the grant-in-aid for the year 1974-75 and the steps taken by Government to save the institutions from the present financial difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Secretary of the Sabha has informed Government that the Sabha is facing financial difficulties. However, the Sabha has been regularly receiving financial assistance from the Ministry for its different programmes, and the Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 13,800/- for the current financial year 1974-75 as they did in the previous financial year 1973-74.

Production of Sugar in Northern Region

17. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of sugar in the northern region would be much lower than last year; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take against sugar factories which are not producing exportable varieties of sugar and also producing less than the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The present early estimates of the industry indicate that the sugar production in the Northern Region this year may be (somewhat) less than last year's.

(b) In order to step up production, the Central Government have [illegible] excise duty rebates on excess sugar production in 1974-75. The State Governments have also been advised to take several measures like exhorting factories to pay incentive cane prices, ensuring the prompt payment of cane prices to the growers, imposing restrictions on the working of the khandsari units and power crushers etc. and thereby augment sugar production. The mills are always required to manufacture sugar conforming to the prescribed ISS grade specifications, which include exportable varieties of sugar.

Hunger Strike by Delhi School Teachers

18. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi School Teachers went on hunger strike in September in front of Town Hall, Delhi;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) which of their demands have been conceded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The representatives of Teachers' Welfare Congress and the Municipal Corporation Teachers' Association went on 'Hunger Strike' on the dates given below:—

Teachers' Welfare Congress	From 19-9-74 to 3-11-74
Municipal Corporation Teachers' Association	From 23-9-74 to 1-10-74

According to the information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi a large number of demands

were put forth by these organisations. The major demands made by them are the following:—

1. Teachers in Municipal Service and with the requisite qualifications be promoted to the posts of Inspector of School (Physical) on the basis of seniority after cancelling the panel already made for direct Recruitment.

2. List of the Teachers, who are to be placed in the Selection Grade till date, be declared soon.

3. All the Teachers, who have put in two years' service, be confirmed.

4. A resolution be passed by M.C.D. to the effect that the Senior Headmasters/Headmistresses be not paid less than the Headmasters/Headmistresses junior to them.

5. Pay of the Municipal Teachers be fixed according to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

6. The issue of Selection Grade to Nursery teachers be settled down without any further delay.

7. Recruitment rules be framed to the effect that only the senior Nursery Teachers would be promoted as the Head of all the Nursery Schools in M.C.D.

8. Cadre-wise and subject-wise seniority lists of teachers be released forthwith.

9. The payment of Gratuity and G.P.F./C.P.F. before the date of retirement of the individual teacher, be made compulsory.

10. Municipal Teachers' Welfare Funds be established for the teachers.

11. The refund of salary from the Municipal Teachers—seeking employment in Delhi Administration Schools, through direct recruitment with a no objection certificate from M.C.D.—be stopped.

12. A precedence be established of granting scholarships to the teacher's sons and daughters—standing first in their respective classes.

13. The qualification for Head Nursery Teacher should be the same as prescribed for Assistant Nursery Teacher and his pay scale should be the same as prescribed for the Head Mistress of the Primary School. The vacancies in all the posts should be filled up according to Seniority and by Departmental Promotion.

14. The Teachers & Teacheresses should be given the Merit (Yogyata) Allowance.

15. The anomaly created by giving the selection grade to the Headmasters should be looked into.

16. The Recruitment Rules for recruitment of Inspector of Schools (Physical) should be revised.

Demand Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 13 & 16 above have since been acceded to by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, while Demand Nos. 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14 & 15 are under their examination. Demand No. 9 has not been accepted by the D.M.C. As regards Demand No. 11, the specific cases would be looked into on merit, if brought to notice.

Death of a girl student of R. V. Andh Kanya Vidyalaya, Delhi

19. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R. V. Andh Kanya Vidyalaya, Delhi which is an institution for blind girls is receiving Government aid;

(b) whether recently one of the inmates by name JAYA died as a result of a fall from the second storey of the Vidyalaya's building in New Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi;

(c) whether the matter was reported to the police and enquiry held; and

(d) if so, the result of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir and the enquiry is in progress.

Kosi Power Project

20. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has complained about the delay in execution of power project on the Kosi and in completing soil conservation works; and

(b) if so, whether Indian Government has cleared the position in this regard and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). In a note dated 8th October, 1974, Nepal has referred to the delay in execution of works for prevention of erosion on the right bank of the Kosi river, production and distribution of power from the Kosi Hydro-electric Project, sanction of estimates, improvement and extension of Chandra canal in Kosi area and construction of a lift canal.

2. A comprehensive scheme for prevention of erosion near Jalpapur on the right bank of the Kosi has been prepared and is already under execution. Out of 22 spurs proposed to be constructed, 8 spurs have already been constructed and the progress on the remaining spurs is being expedited.

3. There has been some difficulty in operation of the Kosi Power House but this has not affected the supply of electricity to Nepal as the Nepalese demand in this behalf is being met from the North Bihar Grid.

4. As regards the sanction of estimates for improvement, lift canal etc. are concerned, these estimates were received from the Nepalese Government recently and are at present under scrutiny.

Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

21. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money given by the Central Government to the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the total financial assistance given during this period from Prime Minister's fund to this Institute;

(c) whether the accounts for these years have been audited; if so, the adadverse comments of the audit if any for each of these years; and

(d) whether the accounts for amounts received from the Central Government and those from the P.M.'s fund are maintained under separate heads and if not the reasons therefor and what steps are being proposed to tone up the administration of the Institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Total amount of money given by the Central Government, including the Delhi Administration to the Jawaharlal Nehru complex of institutions in the last three financial years was Rs. 14,49,477.

(b) Nil.

(c) The accounts of the four institutions have been duly audited by the Council's Chartered Accountants. The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts of Delhi Administration has also audited the accounts of two sections for 1971-72 and 1972-73. Major observations show (1) Lack of financial discipline and norms for the creation of posts, resulting in rise in administrative expenditure; (2) introduction of a provident fund without approval of the approriate authorities; and (3) inadequate checks on realisation of fees, purchases made without inviting quotations and certain other similar procedural irregularities.

(d) Central Government grants are shown in separate accounts. No grant was paid from the Prime Minister's Fund.

बासमती चावल का निर्यात

220. श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में बासमती चावल का निर्यात हुआ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पी० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) . 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान निर्यात की गयी बासमती चावल की मात्रा और उसका मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मात्रा (मीटरी टन)	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1972-73	15,189	296.47
1973-74	17,400	844.44

Review of National Forest Policy

23. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Forestry suggested a review of National Forest Policy and recommended that Indian Forest Act, 1927 should be amended; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The Central Board of Forestry at its meeting held on 14-15th October, 1974 considered the draft of National Forest Policy prepared by this Ministry and recommended that a Committee of Ministers should be set up to examine in detail this draft. The Board further recommended that this Committee should also propare a Model Indian Forest Act for adoption by the States.

(b) The recommendations of the Central Board of Forestry are being examined in this Ministry for implementation.

Setting up of National Council for Vocational Education

24. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing the setting up of a National Council for Vocational Education with corresponding bodies in the States for a proper review of this vocational education programmes and their coordination;

(b) if so, when this Council is likely to come into being; and

(c) whether any guidelines will be issued to States in regard to functioning of the Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The All India Council of Technical Education had recommended that such a Council should be established. The proposal has also been endorsed by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held 4th and 5th November, 1974. A decision on the setting up of the National Council for Vocational Education is expected to be taken shortly.

Production of Pulses

25. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of pulses is fast dwindling year after year, and if so their figures itemwise during the last three years together with the area and the periods;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to increase production thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The production of pulses has no doubt declined during the last few years although the area varied from year to year as a result of weather and rainfall conditions. The area and production of major pulses during the last 3 years is given in the Statement attached.

(b) During the year 1972-73 there was unprecedented drought in kharif and failure of late rains in September-October with the result that there was reduction in productivity in kharif pulses and shortfall in area under rabi pulses. During the year 973-74 there was severe frost occurrence during January-February in the Northern States which resulted in severe damage to arhar (tur), gram and pea crops which were in flowering|fruiting stage during this period. This resulted in low productivity.

(c) The production of pulses is proposed to be increased by (i) increasing area under these crops by intercropping, mixed cropping and introduction of the short-duration varieties of urd, moong; cow-pea after the main crop harvest, and (ii) adoption of package of practices in cultivation of pulses by use of improved seed, phosphatic fertilizer and plant protection chemicals etc. In the Fifth Plan area of 15 lakh and 70 lakh hectares is proposed to be covered under the above mentioned two programmes respectively. The Centrally sponsored scheme initiated from kharif 1972 is being continued during the Fifth Plan. Under this scheme financial assistance has been provided to the State Governments for laying out of demonstrations on farmers fields to motivate them to adopt package of practices, seed multiplication of short-duration|improved varieties of pulses, supply of pulses seed to farmers and adoption of plant protection measures etc.

STATEMENT

Area and Production of Major Pulses

A-Area in 1000 hec ares
P-Production in 1000 tonnes

Pulse/Crop	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	A	P	A	P	A	P
1 Gram . . .	7912·4	5080·7	6967·5	4536·8	7690·8	4005·8
2 Tur . . .	2345·5	1683·0	2424·1	1927·6	2576·1	1364·1
3 Kharif pulses other than tur . .	6570·5	1653·0	6387·9	1249·2	7227·9	2111·8
4 Rabi pulses other than gram .	5322·2	2676·7	5135·7	2193·1	5386·7	2272·0
TOTAL PULSES	22150·6	11093·4	20915·2	9906·7	22881·5	9753·7

Nitrogenous Fertilisers to Orissa during 1973-74

27. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government made any allotment of nitrogenous fertilisers to Orissa State during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, quantity thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Allotment of 48591 tonnes of nitrogen, in terms of plant nutrient, was made to Orissa State from the Central Fertiliser Pool and the domestic manufacturers, during 1973-74 (February 1973—January 1974).

Food Situation in India

28. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the remarks made by Dr. Norman Borlaug Nobel Prize winner and agricultural scientist as appeared in a local paper dated the 21st September, 1974 under the caption "Food situation grave in India" and the reactions of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The food situation is being kept under constant review from the short term as well as from the long term point of view, so as to sustain foodgrains production at the required level. The reported remarks are Dr. Borlaug's personal views.

Gap between Demand and Supply of Fertiliser

29. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

composing.

(a) the estimated gap between the demand and supply of fertilisers and how Government propose to cover it; and

(b) steps the Government have taken to make the best possible use of traditional measures of manuring?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) According to current indications, during the year 1974-75, there is likely to be a shortage of about 30 per cent in the supplies of nitrogenous fertilisers, about 32 per cent in the supplies of phosphatic fertilisers and about 7 per cent in the supplies of potassic fertilisers. The following steps have been taken to meet the shortage:—

(i) efforts to maximise the capacity utilisation of the existing domestic fertiliser factores.

(ii) efforts to import the maximum quantities of fertilisers.

(iii) efforts to rationalise the system of fertiliser distribution in the country.

(iv) circulating to the States guidelines prepared by the Government of India to make the best use of the available fertilisers.

(b) Steps have also been taken by the Government to mobilise and utilise the rural and urban organic manure resources in the best possible manner. Thus the State Governments have been asked:—

(i) to take up training of the farmers in the techniques of composting.

(ii) to introduce a scheme for the award of prizes to Gram Panchayats for outstanding work in the field of rural compost production.

(iii) to set up one lakh gobar gas plants during the Fifth Plan which will provide both fuel gas as well as manures.

(iv) to utilise all the available urban waste for compost production in urban centres.

(v) arrange compost weeks/campaigns and to take up intensive promotional propaganda/publicity through Radio, TV, Press and other extension media.

(vi) to make the farmers include a leguminous crop in their crop rotations.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में प्रति व्यक्ति कृषि मूल्य और आय

30. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के उन पांच जिलों को जहां खांडसारी, चीनी तथा गुड़ उद्योग केन्द्रित हैं, देश में सर्वाधिक प्रति-व्यक्ति कृषि मूल्य एवं आय होने का गौरव प्राप्त है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से यह मांग हुआ है कि 1960-61 के मूल्य सूचांक के आधार पर पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के 5 जिलों अर्थात् मेरठ, मुजफ्फरनगर, सहारनपुर, बिजनौर और मुरादाबाद में, खांडसारी चीनी और गुड़ के उद्योग स्थित हैं, राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के अनुसार प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय क्रमश: 345,262, 367, 238, और 265 रुपये थी और डा0

बलजीत सिंह की अध्ययन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 430, 398, 385, 336 और 290 रुपये थी। यह मालूम नहीं हुआ है कि यह आय देश में सबसे अधिक है अथवा नहीं।

Imposition of Levy on Farmers by States

31. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has decided to impose foodgrain levy on all farmers including those cultivating cash crops;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any other State has also imposed foodgrains levy on all farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Maharashtra Government have mooted a proposal to impose levy on all irrigated holding, including those under cash crops. It has been considered appropriate to bring them within the scope of the Foodgrain Levy Order as the most productive agricultural lands in the State are generally under cash crops.

(c) No such proposal has been received so far from any other State Government for imposing levy on all farmers including those cultivating cash crops.

Review of Food Situation at the Chief Ministers' Conference

32. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers was held in New Delhi in the middle of September, 1974 to review the food situation in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Conference had *inter-alia* discussed the question of credit squeeze for agricultural sector in the context of anti-inflationary drive and the increase in the prices of farm inputs if so, the decision taken to relax the credit squeeze; and

(c) what was the precise assessment of the food situation taken at that meeting and what decisions were taken to increase food production in the ensuing year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Conference of Chief Ministers was held on 14th September, 1974 mainly to consider the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on price and procurement policy for Kharif Cereals for 1974-75 season. While expressing their views on the subject, some of the Chief Ministers referred to the policy of credit squeeze and the need to make institutional finances available to the State Governments for putting up thermal power plants for power generation for the purpose of increasing agricultural production. During discussions the general food situation and the likely shortfall in the production of kharif cereals due to erratic and inadequate rainfall in certain States was referred to by some of the Chief Ministers. The need to make all out efforts to increase agricultural production by making the essential inputs available to the farmers at

reasonable prices and by making additional irrigation and power facilities available to them was highlighted.

Denial of Selection Grade to T.G.Ts. Officiating in P.G.T. Grade in Delhi

33. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 169 on 22nd July, 1974 regarding denial of selection grade to TGT's officiating in PGT grade in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the appeal filed by Delhi Administration against the judgment of the High Court referred to therein has since been decided and if so, whether a copy of the final judgment in the appeal will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(b) the action taken by Government in the light of the final judgment and the reasons for delay in taking action?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes. Sir. A copy of the judgment is laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8440/74].

(b) A certified copy of the judgement was received in Delhi Administration only on 29th October, 1974 and the same is under their examination.

मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरकों का वितरण

34. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में उर्वरकों के उत्पादक नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरक, विशेषकर यूरिया, उर्वरक के वितरण में कोई रुचि नहीं लेते हैं और वहां यूरिया उर्वरकों के प्रमुख वितरक श्रीराम कैमिकल्स और गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक, निगम उस क्षेत्र में यातायात की कठिनाईयों के कारण उर्वरकों के वितरण में कोई रुचि नहीं लेते हैं ।

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भारतीय उर्वरक निगम से वर्ष 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में उर्वरकों का वितरण करने के लिये अनुरोध किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) क्या निर्णय लेने के बीच सरकार का विचार पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के निकट स्थित गोरखपुर, सिंदरी और कानपुर उर्वरक कारखानों से रासायनिक उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने का है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री

(श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी कि जिन उर्वरक निर्माताओं ने मध्य प्रदेश में आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट मात्रा में उर्वरकों का वितरण करना है, वे परिवहन की लागत अधिक होने के कारण उन्हें राज्य के पूर्वी जिलों में भेजने से कतरा रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) : सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने भारतीय उर्वरक निगम से मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में उर्वरक बेचने के लिये विशेष रूप से कोई अनुरोध किया हो । तथापि जब राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाई कि मैसर्स [illegible] एक्सप्लोसिव्ज लि०, कानपुर, मैसर्स गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाईजर्स कम्पनी और मैसर्स श्रीराम कैमिकल्ज राज्य के पूर्वी जिलों में उर्वरकों

का वितरण करने के इच्छुक नहीं हैं, तो भारत सरकार ने इन निर्माताओं और राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक बुलायी। इस बैठक में निर्माताओं को इस बात के लिये राजी किया गया कि वे उन्हें निर्धारित उर्वरकों का एक हिस्सा राज्य के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में वितरित करेंगे।

(घ) राज्यों को जिन उर्वरकों का नियतन किया जाता है उनके राज्य के भीतर वितरण का काम सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार पर छोड़ दिया जाता है। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को किये गये नियतन का प्रश्न है, मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में उर्वरकों की मांग मुख्यत: खरीफ मौसम के दौरान है। अत: खरीफ 1974 के मौसम के दौरान इस राज्य को भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, दुर्गापुर, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, सिन्दरी और इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्ज, लि० खानपुर से उर्वरकों का नियतन किया गया था। इस राज्य को भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, गोरखपुर से उर्वरकों का नियतन बिल्कुल नहीं किया गया था, क्योंकि यह राज्य रेलवे बोर्ड के परामर्श से तैयार किये गये तर्क-सम्मत वितरण क्षेत्र के भीतर नहीं आता। रबी मौसम के दौरान इस राज्य को मेसर्स इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्ज लि० और भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, सिन्दरी से उर्वरकों का नियतन किया गया है।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के निवासों पर किया गया व्यय

35. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1973 से 31 मार्च, 1974 तक केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के निवासों पर (एक) उद्यान और लान आदि का रख-रखाव (दो) फर्नीचर और फर्निशिंग (तीन) विद्युत उपकरण (चार) भवन का रख-रखाव (पांच) आवास में अभिवृद्धि और फेरबदल तथा (छ:) अन्य मदों पर कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ख) वर्तमान आर्थिक संकट को देखते हुए चालू वर्ष में इनमें से प्रत्येक मद में सरकार ने कितने प्रतिशत कटौती करने का निर्णय किया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) कोई विशेष कटौती नहीं की गई है, लेकिन व्यय अत्यन्त न्यूनतम रखा गया है तथा केवल अनिवार्य कार्य ही किए जाते हैं।

Bagmati River Project

36. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Bagmati river project;

(b) the total amount spent so far on that Project; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Bagmati Irrigation Project is in initial stages of construction. The left afflux bund from Indo-Nepal border to Sitamarhi Sheohar road has been taken up for construction in a length of 9 miles, of which 5.7 miles have been completed. Work on the right afflux bund upsteam of the Barrage has been taken up in a length of about 2 miles, of which one mile has been completed. Buildings at the Barrage site and other places have practically been completed. Approach road from Sitamarhi to Barrage site has also been mostly completed.

(b) The expenditure upto the end of August 1974 is about Rs. 104.0 lakhs.

(c) The project is likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan.

Award given by the Krishna-Kaveri Tribunal

37. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka is not satisfied with the award given by the Krishna-Kaveri Tribunal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Report of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal was received by Government of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra in December, 1973. In accordance with the provision in the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956, the Central Government and the three party States made references to the Tribunal for clarification|guidance in March, 1974.

While the hearing of the references by the Tribunal was in progress, the Counsel for Karnataka made a statement on the 19th August, 1974 that it was felt by Karnataka, that the contentions made by the State Government were not likely to be accepted by the Tribunal. He also stated that the State had decided to withdraw from the proceedings and would not participate in further proceedings. The Tribunal proceeded with further hearings upto 26th August 1974 and adjourned its hearings thereafter.

The Government of India has urged the Karnataka Government for its cooperation with the Tribunal's work and to participate in the further proceedings of the Tribunal which is the only institutional arrangement under the Constitution to settle the Inter-State Water Disputes.

Promotion of Buddhist Culture in Sravasti (U.P.)

38. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognise the historical significance of Sravasti situated in Bahraich district and partly in Gonda district;

(b) the steps taken to promote Buddhist culture in Sravasti; and

(c) the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The sites and remains of the ancient town of Sravasti and Jetavana (Buddhist site in the suburbs of the town of Sravasti) having been declared as being of national importance are already under the protection of the Central Government.

(b) and (c). The Buddhist remains at Jetavana have already been exposed by excavation and are being maintained by carrying out suitable repairs whenever necessary. The site of Jetavana has also been developed by horticultural operations. Steps have been initiated to develop the site of Sravasti as well by way of laying out gardens and lawns. Apart from the publication of the reports on the excavations at both the sites, a guide-book has been published to enlighten the common people about the history and monuments of the sites.

तेहरान में आयोजित खेल-कूद प्रतियोगिताओं में भारतीय खिलाड़ियों द्वारा जीते गये पदक

39. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह लोखी :

क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेहरान में आयोजित एशियायी खेल-कूद प्रतियोगिताओं में भारतीय खिलाड़ियों के किन किन खेलों में स्वर्ण, रजत तथा कास्य पदक जीते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन परिणामों से संतुष्ट हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो हमारे खेल स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार का क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम) :

(क) उन खेलों के नाम जिनमें तेहरान में हुए एशियाई खेलों में भारत के खिलाड़ियों ने स्वर्ण, रजत एवं कांस्य पदक जीते :

(1)	डकाथलोन (एथलेटिक्स) लम्बी कूद (,,) 800 मीटर (,,) 5000 मीटर (,,)	4 स्वर्ण पदक
(2)	निशानेबाजी (ट्रैप) बाक्सिंग (हैवी वेट) बाक्सिंग (लाइट वेट) बाक्सिंग (मिडिल वेट) हाकी टीम त्रिकूद (एथलेटिका) गोला फैंकना (,,) चक्का फेंकना (,,) हथोड़ा (हैमर) फैंकना (एथलेटिक्स) 3000 मीटर (स्टीपलचेस) (एथलेटिक्स) 10,000 मीटर दौड़ (एथलेटिक्स) 4 × 400 मीटर रिले टीम (एथलेटिक्स)	12 रजत पदक
(3)	निशानेबाजी (स्कीट) बाक्सिंग (लाइटवेट) बाक्सिंग (फ्लाइवेट) कुश्ती (ग्रीको रोमन) कुश्ती (फ्री स्टाइल) कुश्ती (,,) कुश्ती (,,) गोला फैंकना (एथलेटिक्स) लम्बी कूद (,,) डेकाथ्लोन (,,) 400 मीटर बाधा (,,) बेडमिन्टन टीम	12 कांस्य पदकय

(ख) और (ग) : तेहरान एशियाई खेलों में कुल पदकों की संख्या पिछली दो एशियाई खेलों से बेहतर रही है। तथापि, सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि कुछ खेलों में सुधार की पर्याप्त गुंजाइश है। एशियाई खेलों में भारतीय दल के प्रदर्शन की और छानबीन करने के लिए तथा उठाए जाने वाले उपचारात्मक कदमों के बारे में सलाह देने के लिए उसे अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् की आगामी बैठक में रखा जाएगा।

C.P.W.D. Civil and Electrical Engineers

40. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grades of officers on rolls from the Assistant Engineers to the Superintending Engineers in the C.P.W.D. which have been made permanent, separately for Civil and Electrical sides, as on the 1st July, 1974; and

(b) the effective dates of their confirmation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The position as on 1st July, 1974 is as follows:—

	Civil	Electrical
Superintending Engineers.	18	4
Executive Engineers .	75	16
Assistant Executive Engineers.	93	24
Assistant Engineers .	175	47

(b) The effective dates of their confirmation vary from person to person subject to their being eligible and the availability of the post.

Taking over of Sick Colleges in Delhi

41. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2740 on the 19th August, 1974 regarding taking over of sick colleges in Delhi and state whether Government have considered the suggestion made for amending the Delhi University Act as to provide for taking over the management of colleges; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to introduce a Bill in the current session of the Parliament to amend the Delhi University Act.

Allotment of foodgrains to States

42. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 9 on 22nd July, 1974 regarding criteria for and quantity of foodgrains allotted to States during January-June, 1974 and state:

(a) what was the allotment of foodgrains to Bihar, West Bengal and other States and Union Territories in the month of July, August, September and October, 1974;

(b) whether the allotments to Bihar were sharply stepped up from January-February 1974 to May-June 1974 because of the mass movement in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Allocation of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made objectively, taking into consideration various factors like availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the needs of all the deficit states and other relevant aspects.

The allotments made to Bihar from January to June, 1974 are as follows:

Month	*Quantity in '000 tonnes*
January . . .	25.0
February . . .	30.0
March . . .	35.0
April . . .	40.0
May . . .	40.0
June . . .	40.0

Statement

Allotment of foodgrains to all the States/Union Territories during July to October, 1974

(In '000 metric tonnes)

State/Union Territory	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Total
Andhra Pradesh	6·5	6·5	6·5	6·5	26·0
Assam	9·0	12·0	15·0	18·1	54·1
Bihar	40·0	55·0	50·0	60·0	205·0
Gujarat	51·0	51·0	58·0	77·0	237·0
Haryana	5·0	10·0	15·0	15·0	45·0
Himachal Pradesh	6·0	6·0	6·0	6·0	24·0
Jammu & Kashmir	20·0	20·0	17·5	19·5	77·0
Karnataka	15·0	15·0	20·0	20·0	70·0
Kerala	87·0	94·0	87·0	87·0	355·0
Madhya Pradesh	5·0	5·0	18·0	7·0	35·0
Maharashtra	108·0	115·6	125·0	131·0	479·6
Manipur	3·5	3·5	2·5	2·5	12·0
Meghalaya	9·0	6·0	6·0	6·0	27·0
Nagaland	2·2	2·5	2·0	2·4	9·1
Orissa	8·0	8·0	16·0	23·3	55·3
Punjab	3·0	15·0	25·0	25·0	68·0
Rajasthan	14·3	15·0	18·0	30·3	77·6
Tamilnadu	2·0	5·0	5·0	14·0	26·0
Tripura	3·0	3·0	3·0	3·0	12·0
Uttar Pradesh	30·0	30·0	41·0	41·0	142·0
West Bengal	115·0	115·0	115·0	143·0	488·0
A & N Islands	0·5	2·0	0·5	1·0	4·0
Arunachal Pradesh	1·5	1·5	1·1	1·6	5·7
Chandigarh	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·5	2·0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	1·6
Delhi	39·0	39·0	39·0	39·0	156·0
Goa, Daman and Diu	4·3	5·3	4·3	4·7	18·6
Mizoram	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	8·8
Pondicherry (including Mahe & Yanam)	0·37	0·37	0·62	0·65	2·01
Total :	591·27	644·37	700·12	787·65	2723·41

Loss due to flood in Bihar

43. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss to crops in Bihar on account of floods in various Districts;

(b) the help given by the Centre to the people there; and

(c) whether a large number of people dies in Bihar during this period and if so, the number thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The State Government of Bihar have reported that cropped area of 15.30 lakh hectares was affected by floods during 1974 and the loss to the crops as estimated is Rs. 202.02 crores.

(b) Army and air force assistance was provided by the Central Government for rescue and relief operations.

(c) The State Government have reported that 61 human lives were lost due to floods.

Impact of shortfall in kharif production

44. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the impact of the shortfall in Kharif food production on procurement and overall availability of food in the country; and

(b) whether Government have formulated any plan to cope up with the resultant situation and if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). As kharif crops were reported to have been affected due to deficiency of rainfall, in large parts of the country special steps were taken (i) to divert power in Haryana, Punjab and West Uttar Pradesh for agricultural purposes, (ii) to supplement the open market availability in the country and also to maintain supplies through the public distribution system sustained efforts for intensifying the procurement operations are being made and (iii) steps have also been taken for importing foodgrains from abroad.

Minister's statement on food shortage

45. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in his recent statement on 11th October, 1974, he has observed that the food shortage in the country is due to hoarding; and

(b) in view of his statement what follow up action has been taken by his Ministry to dehoard the food stuff and distribute the food through proper channel at fair prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation observed that holding back of stocks by traders and big farmers was one of the major factors contributing to the food shortage being experienced in the country. The Government of India have been constantly impressing upon the State Governments to strictly enforce the various Central Orders and to invoke the provisions of the D.I.R., M.I.S.A. and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for taking action against persons indulging in hoarding and black-marketing. The State and Central Governments have been keeping a close watch over any possible hoarding by the traders and other persons.

Emergency Rabi plan in West Bengal

46. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has prepared an emergency plan for the next rabi season;

(b) if so, nature of the plan; and

(c) whether Centre's approval has been sought for this plan and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c): The State Government of West Bengal has prepared a programmefor bringing aditional area under Rabi crops to offset the damage caused to Kharif crops by floods, cyclone and drought. The programme is to cover an additional area of 2.35 lakh acres comprising of 1.47 lakh acres of wheat, 0.47 lakh acres of Boro paddy 0.21 lakh acres of pulses, 0.14 lakh acres of oilseeds and 0.052 lakh acres of potatoes.

Cost of production of paddy and raw jute in States

47. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the cost of production of paddy and raw jute per acre item-wise in different states?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India, launched by the Ministry, estimates of cost of production of paddy per hectare have been computed for the year 1971-72 for Andhra Pradesh and for 1971-72 and 1972-73 for Orrisa (provisional). These estimates are given in the enclosed statement. Data on cost of production of paddy have also been collected for 1971-72. 1972-73 and 1973-74 for a number of other States; these are at various stages of scrutiny, compilation, processing and analysis:

Under the Scheme raw jute has been taken up as the principal crop for study in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal during 1973-74 and 1974-75. Data collected for 1973-74 are being scrutinised and compiled by the agencies entrusted with the field work in the concerned States. The compiled data are still to be received in the Ministry for further analysis. It would be some time before these data are received here and estimates of cost of production of raw jute generated. For the 1974-75 crop, the field work is in progress.

Statement

Cost of Cultivation, Yield per Hectare and Cost of Production per Quintal of Paddy

(Rs. per hectare)

S.No.	Item of Cost	Andhra Pradesh 1971-72	Orissa @ 1971-72	Orissa @ 1972-73
1	Human labour	331·23	252·97	260·08
2	Bullock labour	105·98	145·48	137·36
3	Machine Labour	22·27	0·19	..

S.No.	Item of Cost	Andhra Pradesh 1971-72	Orissa 1971-72	Orissa 197-273
4	Seed	61·05	52·89	60·76
5	Fertilizer	158·41	20·53	20·09
6	Manure	102·33	37·00	41·81
7	Insecticide	9·69	1·29	2·82
8	Irrigation charges	18·05	0·40	3·07
9	Interest on Working Capital	18·55	9·54	9·97
10	Rental value of owned land	454·36	244·86	249·78
11	Rent paid for leased-in land	75·24	29·21	45·79
12	Land Revenue, cesses & taxes	31·67	2·30	2·66
13	Depreciation onimplements and farm buildings	31·33	14·26	15·58
14	Interest on fixed capital	56·17	27·04	28·70
	Total Cost	1476·33	837·96	881·47
	Yield per hectare (quintals)	25·22	16·84	16·72
	Total cost of production * (Rs. per quintal)	51·53	40·13	44·19

@Provisional.

*—Cost of production per quintalis obtained by dividing the cost of cultivation per hec tare (net of the value of by-product) by the yield per hectare.

Note : Atthe filed level, the Comprehensive Scheme is being implemented in different States by Agricultural Universities, etc. The implementing agencies organised the field surveys and undertakescrutiny anc complation of data. Further processir g and analysis of data as also preparation of reports thereon are undertaken in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The holding-wise data on Cost of cultivation or different princpalcrops and State levelestimates of cost of production based thereon are also discussed with the State Governments concerned, and their views and comments on these kept in view while preparing the final reports.

Nationalisation of sugar mills in U.P. and Bihar

48. SHRI S. M. BANARJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to nationalise sugar mills in U.P. and Bihar; and

(b) if not, the reasons for such an abnormal delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As stated in the Memorandum of action laid in the Lok Sabha on 26th August along with the Report of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commision, the Government are considering this question: In view of the sizable financial outlays and the complex technical and administrative isues involved Government require some more time to arive at a final decision.

Collapse of Sarai Rohilla overbridge. Delhi

49. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a span of the Sarai Rohilla overbridge in Delhi under construction, had collapsed causing

serious injuries to number of labourers working there;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the causes for the collapse of the span; and

(c) if so, outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) On 9th September. 1974, while work was in progress, one of the four spans of the approaches to Sarai Rohilla Overbridge under construction collapsed. Twelve of the labourers who were working at the time of collapse received injuries and were discharged after being given first aid.

(b) and (c) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has apointed a Committee to examine the causes of the collapse. The enqiry is in progress.

Relief measures in famine—hit West Bengal

50. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that whole of West Bengal is famine stricken and particularly seven districts are starving;

(b) if so, measures Government have taken to render relief to these people; and

(c) steps proposed to arrest further expansion of famine in the State; and

(d) whether Government are aware that 100 persons are dying daily in West Bengal and if so, reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MNISTRY OF AGRCULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d): The State Government has been asked to send a report on the subject. A statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Performance of Indian Hockey Team at Tehran

51. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK.

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the poor performance of the Indian Hockey Team at Tehran;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the standard of Indian Hockey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c): The Indian Hockey team lost to the Pakistan Hockey team in the re-played Final in the Asian Games held at Tehran during September, 1974. According to the assessment of knowledgeable persons, the Indian team could perhaps have done better had its pre-tournament training hot been affected adversely because of the disputes in the Indian Hockey Federation. Government has asked the Indian Olympic Association which is temporarily looking after the affairs of the Indian Hockey Federation, to ensure proper training and physical conditioning of the Indian Hockey team before its participation in the ensuing important International tournaments. Government would extend necesary assistance and co-operation in this regard.

गेहूं का वसूली मूल्य निर्धारण करने के लिये भारतीय किसान संघ की ओर से अनुरोध

*52. **श्री महावीरप्रसाद सिंह शाक्य :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय किसान संघ की कार्य समिति ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की है कि वह आगामी वर्ष 1974-75 में गेहूं के उत्पादन के लिये किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से अभी से ही गेहूं का निम्नतम वसूली मूल्य निर्धारित करे, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रि (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे: (क) और (ख) : बुवाई के समय गेहूं का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य निर्धारित करने के संबंध में अभिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। कटाई मौसम से पूर्व अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य घोषित करने से संबंधित नीति को जारी रखा जा रहा है ।

संसद सदस्यों के फ्लैटों के सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में स्नानघर और शौचालय

*53. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों के कुछ ही सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में स्नानघर और शौचालय हैं और अन्य क्वार्टरों में नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों के सभी सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में स्नानघर और शौचालय की व्यवस्था करने की है; और

(ग) इस आधार पर क्वार्टरों का किराया बढ़ाया जायेगा अथवा नहीं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) किसी संसद् सदस्य के फ्लैट से सम्बद्ध सर्वेंट क्वार्टर के लिए अलग से कोई स्नानघर नहीं है। केवल फ्लैटों के ब्लाक में नौकरों के लिए सामूहिक स्नानघरों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बिहार द्वारा चारे की मांग

*54. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने अगस्त-सितम्बर के दौरान पशुओं के लिये चारे के लिये सहायता की मांग की थी परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसकी उपेक्षा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार सरकार की मांग की उपेक्षा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) बिहार सरकार ने कितने चारे की मांग की थी तथा वास्तव में कितना उन्हें दिया गया; और

(घ) क्या दी गई मांग से बिहार में ऐसा समझा गया कि उसकी उपेक्षा की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Release of Water from Farakka Barrage

55. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when 40,000 cusecs of water from Farakka Barrage will be released for the Calcutta Port; and

(b) whether any demand has also been made by Bangladesh for the release of 20.000 cusecs of water from Farakka Barrage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barage Project is expected to be completed by the end of this year and thereafter, the Project will be commissioned. The allocation of the fair-weather flow of the Ganga is under discussion between the Governments of India and Bangladesh

(b) No. Sir.

U.S. Scholars and Experts coming to India

58. SHR INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of U.S. scholars and experts who came to India during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether in 1971 some checks were imposed on such scholars and experts coming to India and if so, whether these rules were relaxed; and

(c) whether a top U.S. Aid official who was blacklisted earlier is touring on behalf of a top U.S. Foundation and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The number of U.S. Scholars, Students, Experts who visited India with the approval of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is as follows:—

1972-73	..	81
1973-74	..	119

The above figures exclude:—

(i) scholars. students who have come to India under the various scholarship schemes of the Government of India;

(ii) student's who have sought admission directly in various institution;

(iii) teachers |experts who may have come on assignments under some programmes of UNESCO and other such organisation; and

(iv) research scholars with the approval of other Ministries without reference to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

(b) There have not been any curbs on the entry of foreign scholars in India. However, a certain framework has been laid down to ensure that while foreign educational activity in India is conducted in the most fruitful manner, it does not adversely affect our national interests. Foreign Scholars are thus not permitted to undertake research in certain fields, including those related to the border areas. Keeping this in view, each research project is examined on merits to assess its academic viability, before the visit is approved.

(c) Government have no information.

Higher procurement price of Paddy fixed by Tamil Nadu

57. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu had fixed a higher procurement price for paddy than the price fixed by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Centre in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu had announced higher procurement prices for paddy, but now they have agreed to fix the procurement prices of paddy to be procured under levy as communicated by the Central Government.

Posts of P.G.Ts. and T.G.Ts. lying vacant in Delhi Schools

58. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Principals, Vice-Principals, P.G.Ts. T.G.Ts. and other teachers lying vacant in the schools under Delhi Administration as on 31st October, 1974;

(b) since when these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill these posts in view of larger interest of students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Principal 10, Vice-Principal 108, P. G. Ts. 32, T.G. Ts. Nil, Other teachers 24.

(b) *Principals*

1 post since academic year 1972-73.

1 post since February, 1974.

5 posts since July, 1974.

2 posts since September, 1974.

1 post since October, 1974.

Vice-Principals

71 posts since August, 1972.

21 posts since August, 1973.

16 posts since August, 1974.

P. G. Ts. and other categories

56 posts since August, 1974.

(c) The posts of Principals will be filled up as and when panels are received from Union Public Service Commission, to whom requisition has already gone and it has also called for applications by advertisement. The posts of Vice-Principals could not be filled up owing to the proposed amendment in the Recruitment Rules. The vacant posts of teachers are being filled shortly from out of eligible candidates.

Distress sale of Children in West Bengal

59. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of distress sale of children and suicide by starving people of West Bengal during the months from August to October, 1974 month-wise; and

(b) amount of relief given to the starving people by the Central Government during those months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the

State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Cancellation of International Dairy Congress

60. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to cancel the International Dairy Congress to be held in New Delhi in December, 1974;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred on the Dairy Congress till the end of October 15, 1974; and

(c) the reasons for the abrupt cancellation of the Congress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Information relating to expenditure upto 15th October, 1974 is not available. However, upto 30-9-74 an expenditure of Rs. 13,08,219.81 was incurred in connection with the Dairy Congress.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Lecturers by Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Board

61. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Board, which is running two colleges in Delhi has appointed Arts and science lecturers without the prior approval of the Delhi University; and

(b) if so, whether any steps were taken to see that the college authorities do not violate the rules of Delhi University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, some *ad-hoc* appointments of teachers were made by S.G.T.B. Khalsa College run by the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Board, without consulting the concerned Heads of Departments of the University. The Principal of the College was informed that *ad-hoc* appointments should be made with the concurrence of Heads of Departments as their recommendations are placed before the Executive Council for granting recognition to teachers. No definite reply has so far been received. The University is, however, in correspondence with the college.

Statement of External Affairs Minister in U.S.A. on food shortage

62. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the then Indian External Affairs Minister told the Press in America that there had been not one death in India because of famine and that the shortage of food was only five per cent;

(b) whether his Ministry has urgently appealed to the Soviet Union for four million tonnes of wheat; and

(c) whether the statement of the then Foreign Minister accords with the SOS to the Soviet Union and distress reports from various States through official and non-official channels about extreme scarcity and large number of starvation deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) While commenting upon the news of large scale starvation deaths in India, the then Minister of External Affairs

had clarified to the American Press that although the shortage of foodgrains in India was comparatively small in percentage, but it amounted to a substantial quantity because of large population in the country. There have been scarcity conditions in some parts of the country due to drought and floods and certain quantities of foodgrains are being imported to maintain the public distribution system at a reasonable level. No request has been made to the Government of U.S.S.R. for four million tonnes of wheat.

Discontentment among students due to increased Mess charges and prices of text books

63. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed a sense of unrest and discontent among the students in the various Universities of the country, as a result of increase in Mess charges and the prices of text books/exercise books;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps for subsidising of the foodgrains for Hostels and the production of cheaper text books/exercise books; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Government are seized of the difficulties of the student community regarding the price of text books/exercise books and mess charges in the hostels. The Ministry of Industrial Development have allocated 1,20,000 tonnes of white priniting paper at a reasonable price for the educational sector during this year and already allocations of about 70,000 tonnes of white paper have been made on the advice of the Ministry of Education, for the period June to December, 1974 to all States, Union Territories and the universities.

The Ministry of Agriculture have also issued instructions to all State Governments and Union Territories to ensure supplies of foodgrains to Hostels through the Public Distribution System.

Separate Archaeological Circle in Karnataka

64. SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has sanctioned a separate Archaeological Circle for the preservation and maintenance of ancient monuments in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A new Circle named as Mid-southern Circle with headquarter at Bangalore comprising the whole of Karnataka except the north-eastern Districts viz., Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar is to be created during 1975-76.

विश्वविद्यालय तथा कालेज अध्यापकों के लिये नये वेतन-मानों का कार्यान्वयन

65. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री हुकमद कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने 29 मार्च, 1974 को लोक सभा में विश्वविद्यालय तथा कालेज अध्यापकों के लिए नए वेतन-मानों की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको क्रियान्विति सम्बन्धी स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या आल इण्डिया फेडरेशन आफ यूनीवर्सिटी एण्ड कालेज टीचर्स आर्गेनाइजेशन ने 8 अक्तूबर को विरोध दिवस के रूप में मनाया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० हुमा० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्यापकों के लिए संशोधित वेतनमान लागू करने के वास्ते विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को अपनी स्वीकृति भेज दी है । भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थानों तथा भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान बंगलौर के अध्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसी ही स्वीकृति जारी कर दी गई है । संशोधित वेतनमान 1 जनवरी, 1973 से लागू होंगे ।

भारत सरकार ने राज्यों को यदि वे केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के लिए स्वीकृत वेतनमानों को राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के अध्यापकों के लिए अपनाना चाहें तो वित्तीय सहायता देने की भी पेशकश की है । राज्य सरकारों को यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि यदि वे स्थानीय परिस्थितियों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय से भिन्न वेतनमान लागू करना चाहें किन्तु जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों से अधिक न हों, तो उन्हें केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध होंगी । नये वेतनमान 1 जनवरी, 1973 से अथवा उसकी बाद की तारीख से लागू किए जा सकते हैं ।

राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता, होने वाले अतिरिक्त खर्च के 80 प्रतिशत तक और 1 जनवरी, 1973 अथवा लागू करने की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 1979, उपलब्ध होगी ।

वेतनमानों में संशोधन, कालेजों में अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति की पद्धति, अधिवाशि की आयु, परीक्षा कार्य के लिए परिश्रमिक आदि से सम्बन्धित कुछ शर्तों पर आधारित होगा ।

संशोधित वेतनमानों में वेतन-निर्धारण, तीसरे केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग द्वारा सुझाये गये और सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत फार्मूले के अनुसार होगा ।

(ग) और (घ) : नये वेतनमान लागू करने में देरी के विरोध में अखिल भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय तथा कालेज शिक्षक संस्थाओं के संघ ने 8 अक्तूबर, 1974 को एक अखिल भारतीय विरोध दिवस मनाने का आह्वान किया था । भारत सरकार ने संशोधित वेतनमानों की योजना के कार्यान्वयन की प्रणाली के ब्यौरे राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिए हैं और उनसे अनुरोध किया है कि वे राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में संशोधित वेतनमानों को शिघ्र से शीघ्र लागू करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें और अपने अपने प्रस्ताव सरकार को भेज दें ताकि वह अपने हिस्से की सहायता के सम्बन्ध में स्वीकृति जारी कर सकें ।

Allocation of foodgrains to Palamau District

66. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is making special food allocation to Palamau District in Bihar besides the food allocated by State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Allotments from the Central Pool are made to the different states keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central Pool and the needs of the deficit States. Internal distribution of foodgrains is the responsibility of the State Governments and no direct allotment to the districts is made by the Central Government.

राज्यों में अन्न के अभाव में संकट-वश होकर बच्चों का विक्रय

67. श्री राम रतन शर्मा :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री मधु दण्डवते :

श्री राम सहाय पांडे:

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जुलाई, 1974 से अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों में अन्न के अभाव में संकटवश होकर अभिभावकों द्वारा कितने बच्चों का विक्रय किया गया अथवा उन्हें त्याग दिया गया; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं तथा इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Probation period for C.P.W.D Engineers

68. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the probation period fixed for working in officiating capacity in the case of (i) Assistant Executive Engineers Class I in the C.P.W.D. who are posted as Sub-Divisional officers and (ii) Assistant Engineers Class II posted as Sub-Divisional Officers and carrying out identical duties; and

(b) if no probation period has been specified in their cases the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A probation period of two years has been prescribed both for Assistant Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers, appointed on a regular basis, whether posted in Sub-divisions to work as Sub-Divisional Officers or otherwise. However, of late there have been a number of *ad hoc* promotions from the rank of Junior Engineers to the rank of Assistant Engineers. These people have not been put on probation because the promotions, in question, are not treated as regular promotions to class II of the Central Engineering Service in which the grade of Assistant Engineers has been encadered.

Ad hoc promotions became necessary in this case because the entire issue before the Supreme Court in an appeal filed against the decision of the Delhi High Court is that the quotas earlier fixed by the Government for appointment through the various mode has not been finally determined and were not operative.

Quantity and quality of Milk of D.M.S. and other Schemes

69. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from the Delhi Milk Scheme, the Central Government is running any other milk scheme in the Union Territories of India;

(b) what is the total supply of milk per day under each of these schemes; and

(c) what is the content of the skimmed milk powder, fat etc. in the milk supplied through these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Delhi Milk Scheme is the only milk project run by the Central Government. Poona, Chandigarh and Pondicherry are the other milk schemes which are run by their respective Union Territories.

(b) The average daily milk supplied by the three milk schemes in August, 1974 is as under:—

1. Ponda Milk Scheme	3,600 litres per day.
2. Chandigarh Milk Schemes.	45,600 ,,
3. Pondicherry Milk Scheme.	11,000 ,,

(c) The quantum of s.m.p. used on day-to-day basis is dependent on the availability of fresh milk. It is not possible to assess the content of skimmed milk powder in the milk supplied by these three schemes to the consuming public. The S. N. F. and fat contents of milk supplied to the consumers by these projects are as under:—

Name of Scheme	Type of milk	Protein (Solids-not fat) (%)	Fat (%)
1. Ponda	Toned	8·5	3·0
2. Chandigarh	Whole	9·9	5.0
	Toned	6·5	5·0
3. Pondicherry	Toned	8·5	4·0

Tehran Asian Games

70. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by J. S. Saini, Coach of Indian Athletic Contingent to the recent Tehran Asian Games that the country fared badly in the international competition mainly because of 'outside interference' in the selection; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and Government reaction in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government have seen a press report of a statement having been made by Shri J. S. Saini, a Senior Athletic Coach at the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, to the effect that Coaches should be given a free hand in selecting and training athletes for international meets without any 'outside interference'.

Shri J. S. Saini has now clarified that in answer to a question put to him by a Correspondent at a Press Conference convened by the President Amateur Athletic Federation of India, at Chandigarh on 24th September, 1974, he had stated that as per pattern followed in other countries, the coach training a team should be given a free hand in the selections without any outside interference, in particular from those who do not have the requisite technical knowledge of the game.

The views expressed by Shri Saini are in conformity with the recommendations of the All India Council of Sports in the matter of selection and training of teams for participation in International sports meets.

Smuggling out of Antiques

71. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the newspapers rare antiques that is statues of metal, stone or wood are being smuggled out of the country;

(b) whether the unscrupulous smugglers in this country are doing roaring business, specially in the South where the temples abound; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to safeguard ancient temples especially the unguarded smaller temples housing precious metal statues?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Some cases of smuggling of antiques out of the country have been reported in the news paper.

(b) Although there are no reliable means of estimating the extent of smuggling of antiques out of the country, many thefts of antiques from South India have been reported.

(c) The steps that have been taken by Government are mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 8441/74].

Statutory Corporation for Delhi Milk Scheme

72. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has made any critical note on a proposal of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for setting up of a statutory corporation to run the DMS and the mother dairy;

(b) whether in the said note the Finance Ministry has disclosed a number of starting facts about certain top officials of the Agriculture Ministry and the Indian Dairy Corporation; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir. A proposal for converting the DMS into a statutory corporation is under consideration of the Government. The proposal has not yet been referred to the Ministry of Finance.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मध्यम और निम्न आय समूह के अन्तर्गत मकानों का आवंटन

73. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मध्यम और निम्न आय समूह के मकानों के लिए पंजीकृत किए गए व्यक्तियों में से कितने लोगों को अभी तक मकान नहीं मिले हैं और उन्हें कब तक मकान मिल जाने की उम्मीद है; और

(ख) नया पंजीकरण कब आरम्भ होगा और उसकी शर्तों में क्या-क्या परिवर्तन किए जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) सूचना नीचे दी जाती है :—

वर्ग	आवंटन के लिए प्रतीक्षा कर रहे पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या
मध्यम आय वर्ग	5748
निम्न आय वर्ग	4810

सभी पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को फ्लैट अलाट किये जाने का सही समय बताना कठिन है।

(ख) नया पंजीकरण तथा शर्तों में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में निर्णय अभी लिया जाना है।

Kitchen gardening in States

74. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has launched a massive campaign to encourage kitchen gardening this winter; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government are directing the other State Governments to adopt this campaign with some incentive attached to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Other State Governments have been asked to take up intensive vegetable development programme including kitchen gardening as a State Sector activity during the 5th Five Year Plan.

The State Governments have also been requested to give technical guidance, supply of inputs viz. seeds, fertilizers and arrange plant protection measures.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न

75. **श्री कृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में खाद्यान्नों की अत्यधिक कमी होने के फलस्वरूप केन्द्र से अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों के लिए आग्रह किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस राज्य द्वारा कुल कितने अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों के लिए आग्रह किया है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश चावल के मामले में अधिशेष राज्य है और उन्होंने चावल के आवंटन के लिए कोई भी अनुरोध नहीं किया है। यह राज्य गेहूं के मामले में भी अंशतः अधिशेष राज्य है। आवंटन को बढ़ा कर 25,000 मीटरी टन तक करने सम्बन्धी राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध के प्रति केन्द्रीय भण्डार से अक्तूबर, 1974 के लिए 7,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं और नवम्बर, 1974 के लिए 12,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं आवंटित किया गया था।

Loss due to devastation of floods in West Bengal

76. SHRI SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of persons killed and loss of property due to devastating floods in West Bengal this year; and

(b) remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) According to the reports received so far from the State Government of West Bengal, the loss of life and property caused by the floods of 1974 was as follows:

Loss of human life—33

Loss of Crops—Rs. 2626 lakhs

Damage to houses—Rs. 15.23 lakhs

Damage to public utilities—Rs. 41.35 lakhs.

(b) Flood protection measures have been implemented by the State Government for reducing the damage caused by the floods. The progress made since 1954 up to the end of Fourth Plan is as follows:

Length of embankments constructed—280 km.

Drainage channels constructed—449 km.

Town protection Schemes completed—27.

These have been implemented with an outlay of Rs. 33.66 crores and have benefited about 6.8 lakh of flood prone area.

Flood protection measures are being continued during the Fifth Plan and a provision of Rs. 47.75 crores has been tentatively proposed for the purpose.

A Flood Forecasting Unit, set up by the Centre, has been functioning at Jalpaiguri since 1969 for forecasting of floods on the Teesta. These forecasts are used by the district authorities to alert the people likely to be affected by the floods and also in arranging rescue and relief operations.

प्राचीन पाण्डुलिपियां प्राप्त करने में राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार की असफलता

77. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार (एक) अफ्रीका में लिया गया गांधीजी का अंगूठा-चिह्न (दो) औरंजेब द्वारा लिखा गया कुरानशरीफ और (तीन) बहादुरशाहजफर को सजा दिए जाने सम्बन्धी ले० क० डेवीज का हुक्मनामा प्राप्त करने में असफल रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या कारण है

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). समाचार पत्र की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार दक्षिण अफ्रीका में कदी के रूप में महात्मा गांधी की अंगुलि-स्कैप के चिह्न, दिल्ली अभिलेखागार को बिक्री के लिए पेश किए गए थे। भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था और न हीं उसके नोटिस में लाया गया था।

भारत का राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार मुख्यतः भारतीय इतिहास के आधुनिक काल के दस्तावेजों से सम्बन्धित हैं और वह प्रश्न में उल्लिखित प्रकार की धार्मिक पांडुलिपियों को साधारणतया प्राप्त नहीं करता है।

बहादुर शाह जफर के मुकदमें से सम्बन्धित न्यायालय की कार्यवाही का पूरा ब्यौरा भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में उपलब्ध है।

दिल्ली में अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे का निर्माण कार्य

78. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री 29 जुलाई, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 864 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे का निर्माण कार्य इस बीच पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और उसके निर्माण पर कितना व्यय किया गया है और उसके लिए कितने व्यय का अनुमान था; और

(ग) यदि निर्माण कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यह कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) शुरू में दिये गये ठेके को समाप्त करने, ठेकेदार द्वारा रोक आदेश लाने तथा स्टीमेण्ट और इस्पात की कमी के कारण इस निर्माण कार्य में देरी हुई है।

प्रस्थान खण्ड, दुकान समूह अन्तर्गमन तथा बहिर्गमन द्वारमण्डप, स्थानीय बस अड्डा तथा पैदल पार-पुल पूर्ण हो चुके हैं। लिंक ब्लाक की जनवरी, 1975 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है। सम्पूर्ण कार्य के मार्च, 1975 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

Amendment of Delhi University Act

79. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University has urged upon the Government to amend the Delhi University Act; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to introduce a Bill in the current session of the Parliament to amend the Delhi University Act.

Working days, recovery and actual price paid for sugarcane

80. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the number of working days, average percentage of recovery, actual price paid per quintal including any subsidy or incentive, if given, factory-wise in each State on account of sugarcane for the season 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): A statement showing factory-wise, the duration, the percentage recovery of sugar and the range of cane prices paid by factories in different States during the season 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 8442/74).

Average recovery and price of levy sugar for 1973-74

81. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the average recovery of the sugar and the price of levy sugar for the year 1973-74 in each zone throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): The estimated average recovery of sugar and the ex-factory price of levy sugar for D-29 grade for the year 1973-74 notified in relation thereto in thed ifferent zones are as under:

Zone	Estimated average recovery of sugar (percentage)	Ex-factory price of sugar (Rs. /Qtl)
1	2	3
Punjab . .	7·69	194·03
Haryana . .	8·26	170·08
Rajasthan . .	9·22	175·52
West U.P. . .	9·37	157·83
Central U.P. .	9·46	155·30
East U.P. . . .	8·96	167·95
North Bihar .	8·95	169·80
South Bihar .	9·00	183·07
Gujarat . .	10·13	150·35
Madhya Pradesh	9·19	178·65
Maharashtra and Goa	10·71	156·99
Karnataka . .	9·90	159·14
Andhra Pradesh .	9·24	149·55
Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.	8·36	155·19
Assam, Nagaland, Orissa and West Bengal.	8·76	163·92
Kerala . .	8·54	173·58

Emergency Agricultural Operation Plan for Kharif Season

82. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking advantage of recent widespread rainfall the Government have launched an emergency operation plan to increase food production during the remaining part of the Kharif season as well as coming Rabi season; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Several steps have been taken to assist and stimulate State Governments to increase fund production during the remaining part of the kharif season as well as coming rabi season by taking advantage of the rains in the second week of October. Efforts are being made to raise another crop in areas where normally only kharif crops are taken. For rabi a larger programme of wheat, gram and oilseeds has been recommended for different areas depending upon the moisture conditions. The farmers were advised to apply small doses of fertilisers in unirrigated area on wheat and gram as the yield response ratio of fertilisers in such areas in higher with the availability of moisture in the soil. Arrangements were also made to meet the requirements of seed wherever there was a shortage, particularly for the north-eastern States. The medium of All India Radio has been utilised for mass scale education and training of farmers for popularising the recomended package of practices, timely sowing, proper and balanced use of fertilisers, etc.

Chief Ministers' Conference regarding fixing of prices of rice and other Kharif Cereals

83. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outcome of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in the Capital recently *vis-a-vis* the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission regarding fixing of prices of rice and other Kharif cereals; and

(b) whether some Chief Ministers expressed their view against the present procurement system and made some alternative suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB, P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). After taking into consideration the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the views expressed by the Chief Ministers in the Conference held in September, 1974 and other relevant factors, procurement prices for kharif cereals have already been announced by the Government of India

As regards the system of procurement, although different views were expressed in favour of imposition of a levy on producers, levy on millers, monopoly purchase etc., the general consensus was in favour of allowing the State Governments to adopt the system best suited to local conditions that will maximise procurement.

Supply of high yielding seeds

84. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the context of increasing emphasis laid by the Ministry, Planning Commission and the Prime Minister regarding the role of better quality high yielding seeds and their production, some urgent steps have been taken to improve the supply of such seeds to the farmers in the country;

(b) whether strict quality controls have been adopted to ensure standards so expected; and

(c) whether seeds, whatever quantity is available, have been selling in blackmarket and complaints have also been received on this account from all over the country from small farmers and if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Arrangement for production and distribution of improved seeds is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. All India seed producing organizations like the National Seeds Corporation, the Tarai Development Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India etc. supplement the seed production programmes organized by the State Governments. The Ministry of Agriculture have been organizing Zonal Conferences twice a year with representatives of the State Governments and the All India seed producing organizations to review the seed requirements and the arrangements being made for supply. On the basis of these discussions, the State Governments have been taking steps to plan for and organise these seed production programmes. The all India seed producing organisations have also been expanding their seed production programmes so as to make available larger quantities of good quality seeds. The Government of India have also constituted a High level Coordination Committee to see that the production of breeder nuclous and foundation seeds is stepped up to meet the enlarged certified seed production programmes to be taken up in the coming seasons.

Some of the State Governments have also decided to set up seed corporations to organise expanded seed production programmes.

(b) The Seeds Act 1966 provides for the regulation of the quality of seeds to be marketed and the State Governments are required to appoint Seed Inspectors for enforcement of the various provisions of the Act. The Government of India have reiterated the need for State Governments setting up effective enforcement machinery to undertake this important task The Government of India is also considering a scheme to assist the State Governments set up independent quality control machinery for seeds and other inputs like insecticides and fertilizers.

(c) The price of seeds is not regulated under any statutory or other measures. The seed producing organizations like the National Seeds Corporation or the Tarai Development Corporation have, however, been fixing maximum retail prices and action is taken by them against dealers if the prices exceed the ceiling retail prices fixed.

Excavation of Andhratharhi and Rajbaligarh (Bihar)

85. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Ministed of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers of the Antique Survey Department of the Government of India, Patna, visited Andhratharhi Block of Madhubani district of Bihar and took photos of about 80 pieces of ancient findings located there and if so, the facts thereabout;

(b) whether the Homestead land site of the famous philosopher of ancient India is still lying there and needs excavation and protection and if so, what steps are being taken for the same; and

(c) what steps the Archaeological department is taking for the excavation of Andhratharhi and Rajbaligarh lying nearby in Babu Barahi Block and what are the results of the excavations so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India has no plans of excavating ratharhi and Andh-Rajbaligarh. However, during the current financial year the State Department of Archaeology

and Museums proposes to continue the excavation at Rajbaligarh (also known as Balirajgarh). This programme has recently been approved by the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. Earlier excavations at Balirajgarh had revealed that the side, which was a fortified one, remained in use from second century B. C. till the Pala period. Noteworthy finds from the site included coins, Sunga terracotta plaques and typical pottery.

प्रतिलिप्याधिकार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथालय द्वारा प्राप्त पुस्तकें

86. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान भारत में भाषावार कितनी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हुईं; और

(ख) सम्बद्ध अधिनियम के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथालय में उक्त अवधि में कितनी प्रकाशित पुस्तकें प्राप्त हुईं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) निश्चित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Allocation for Housing in Rajasthan

87. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for Housing Schemes in Rajasthan during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) whether any targets has been fixed regarding the number of houses to be built with this allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). During the discussions with the Government of Rajasthan in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 9 crores for 'Housing', leaving the Schemewise allocation to be worked out by the State Government. The State Government have not yet intimated the physical targets under the various housing Schemes.

Nitrogenous fertilisers to Rajasthan

88. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government made any allotment of nitrogenous fertilisers to Rajasthan State during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Allotment of 63055 tonnes of Nitrogen, in terms of plant nutrient, was made to Rajasthan State, from the Central Fertilizer Pool and the domestic manufacturers, during 1973-74 (February, 1973—January, 1974).

मध्य प्रदेश में डेरी विकास के लिये विश्व बैंक सहायता

89. **श्री आर० बी० बड़े** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में व्यापक पशु तथा कुक्कुट विकास हेतु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से ऋण 5 अगस्त, 1974 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 203 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश में किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम को इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) इस परियोजना के बारे में विश्व बैंक के साथ गत मास बातचीत पूरी कर ली गई है। परियोजना को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए करार को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) इस परियोजना में व्यापक संकर प्रजनन के जरिए गायों की नस्ल में सुधार, दूध एकत्र करने और 1200 सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादन समितियों के जरिए परिसंस्करण तथा विपणन की व्यवस्था होगी। ये सहकारी समितियां सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के एक निगम के तत्वावधान में जो कि भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से गठित किया जायेगा, तीन-चार दुग्ध उत्पादन संघों में संगठित की जायेगी। इस परियोजना में पश्चिमी मध्य प्रदेश के 9 जिले आयेंगे। अनुमान है कि इस परियोजना से दस वर्ष के अन्त में दुग्ध उत्पादन प्रति वर्ष 2,85,000 मीटरी टन तक बढ़ जायेगा और 1,60,000 कृषक परिवारों अथवा 9 लाख व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। अधिक पूंजी-निवेश के बिना ही बहुत अधिक छोटे और सीमित कृषक अतिरिक्त आय प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। कुल पूंजी-निवेश पर 34 प्रतिशत लाभ होने का अनुमान है।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये चीनी का कोटा

90. **श्री आर० बी० बड़े :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के चीनी के कोटे में कटौती की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उक्त राज्य को चालू वर्ष के दौरान और पिछले वर्ष सप्लाई किये गये चीनी के मासिक कोटे का पृथक्-पृथक् ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सहित प्रत्येक राज्य-संघ शासित प्रदेश का लेवी चीनी का मूल मासिक कोटा जन संख्या के आंकड़ों और खपत सम्बन्धी पिछले तरीकों के ध्यान में रख कर युक्तियुक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। तथापि, प्रत्येक मास लेवी चीनी की कुल निर्मुक्ति के संदर्भ में वास्तविक मासिक आवंटनों का मामूली समायोजन किया जाता है। चीनी के उत्पादन में गिरावट होने और अति आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिए 5 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का निर्यात करने के बारे में निर्णय लेने से, जून, 1974 से मासिक निर्मुक्ति की कुल मात्रा में कटौती करनी पड़ी थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्यों के कोटों में आनुपातिक कटौती करनी पड़ी थी।

(ग) पंचांग वर्ष 1973 और 1974 (नवम्बर, 1974 तक) के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित किए गए लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे से सम्बन्धित सूचना बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

Water Bills in respect of Mandir Marg Quarters

91. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the individual water meters in all the Quarters of Sector 'D' Mandir Marg, New Delhi have been installed by the C.P.W.D. about two years ago;

(b) whether there is delay in sending the water charges bill to an individual and the matter is resolved in consultation with NDMC and the flat rates of water charges are fixed according to the actual hours of supply of water in the colony; and

(c) whether there is no proper co-ordination between the CPWD (Civil) and CPWD (Electrical) for the supply of water to the residents through the pumping station with the result, water is not supplied at fixed timings and responsibility for proper supply of water is not fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The materials are being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(c) There is proper co-ordination between the Civil and Electrical Wings of the C.P.W.D. The supply of water is also generally done during fixed hours.

Provision of water supply for newly constructed eight storeyed flats on Mandir Marg, New Delhi

92. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is restricted water supply to the residents of Government quarters in Sector 'D', Mandir Marg, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to provide a separate connection and also a underground water tank for supply of water to the new eight storeyed Type IV quarters before the actual allotment of these quarters to avoid further deterioration of water supply in the Colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Availability of water from the NDMC mains being limited, taking up a separate connection from them for the new eight storeyed blocks of quarters is neither feasible nor will it be of help. The Government are sinking a tubewell to augment the supply of water. This will be commissioned shortly. Water from this tube-well will be taken to the existing underground tanks and pumped to the overhead tanks. Separate overhead tanks have been installed on the new eight storeyed blocks. No separate underground tank is considered necessary. Water supply to the existing quarters will not deteriorate once the new tube-well starts functioning; it may, on the other hand, improve.

Production of cotton and cotton seeds in Gujarat

93. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cotton seeds and its quantity distributed to cotton-growing farmers in the Gujarat State; and

(b) the total quantity of cotton in different varieties produced in Gujarat this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) During 1973-74, state of Gujarat produced 870.9 thousand tonnes of kapas out of which seed was 580.6 thousand tonnes and lint was 16.13 lakh bales. The improved cotton seed distributed to cotton-growing farmers during the current season (1974-75) was 109.73 thousand tonnes.

(b) Variety-wise estimates of total cotton production for 1973-74 have not yet become available.

Shortage of Vanaspati in Gujarat

94. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat has been facing shortage of vanaspati during the last quarter;

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to allot to Gujarat additional quantity of vanaspati to meet the demand; and

(c) if so, the quantity to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Shortage of vanaspati was felt all over the country in varying degrees on account of reduced production, and was not confined to Gujarat only.

(b) and (c). There is no centralised control over the distribution of vanaspati, Hence the question of allotment of vanaspati to Gujarat does not arise.

Scarcity hit Districts of Saurashtra Region

95. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some districts of Saurashtra Region in Gujarat State have been declared as scarcity areas;

(b) the names of those districts; and

(c) special facilities provided in those districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Districts are—Kutch, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Amreli, Bhavnagar and Junagadh.

(c) The State Government have provided relief works, granted cash doles, distributed grass at subsidised rates and supplied drinking water by different means.

Development of hill district of Tehri

96. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the German Government have proposed an intensive development programme for the hill district of Tehri in U.P.;

(b) whether the programme has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the amount which the German Government is likely to spend on the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). There is no proposal from the German Government for taking up an intensive development programme for the hill district of Tehri in Uttar Pradesh. However, on the West German Government evincing interest in supporting rural development projects in India, certain proposals are under correspondence between Government of India and the concerned State Governments and the Government of West Germany. The programme of assistance from the West German Government is still to be finalised.

Foodgrains to Gujarat

97. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat has been declared as a deficit State;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains required by the Government of Gujarat to face the scarcity in the State during August, September, October and November, 1974; and

(c) the total quantity supplied during that period against the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Gujarat has been in receipt of foodgrains from the Central Pool.

(b) and (c). The demand of the State Government for the period August to October, 1974 was 525 thousand tonnes and against this 192 thousand tonnes of foodgrains was supplied. The quantity allotted for November, 1974 is 82 thousand tonnes against the demand of 175 thousand tonnes. In order to improve the availability of foodgrains the State was permitted to import about 32 thousand tonnes wheat in the current season on trade account. With the removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains since March 1974, there has been free inflow of coarse grains in the State.

Nitrogenous fertiliser to Goa during 1973-74

98. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government made any allotment of nitrogenous fertilisers to Goa State during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Allotment of 1512 tonnes of nitrogen, in terms of plant nutrient, was made to Goa Admn. both from the Central Fertiliser Pool and the domestic manufacturers, during 1973-74 (February, 1973—January, 1974).

Houses for Low Income Group people in Goa

99. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state how many houses have been built for Low Income Group people in Goa till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): According to the progress reports received so far, the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, have built 52 houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Allocation for Housing in Goa

100. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the total allocation made for Housing Schemes in Goa during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): During the discussions with the Government of Goa in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 2.25 crores for 'Housing'.

Rice and sugar supplied to Goa during 1972-73 and 1973-74

101. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantity of rice and sugar supplied to Goa by the Centre during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The quantity of rice and levy sugar supplied/allotted to the Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is indicated below:—

Quantity in thousand tonnes)

Year		Rice Quantity supplied	Levy sugar Quantity allotted
1972-73	About	20.9	5.948
1973-74	,,	24.9	6.162

Allocation for housing in Punjab

102. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for Housing Scheme in Punjab during the 5th Plan;

(b) whether any target has been fixed regarding the number of houses to be built with this allocation; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). During the discussions with the Government of Punjab in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 13.00 crores for 'Housing', leaving the scheme-wise allocation to be worked out by the State Government. The State Government have not yet intimated the physical targets under the various housing schemes.

Inclusion of History of Indian Freedom movement in Curricula

103. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1593 dated 5th August, 1974 regarding the demand of the National Students Union of India to include the history of Indian Freedom movement in the curricula of schools and colleges and state the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): History of Freedom Movement is included in the syllabi of Social Studies, History etc. In view of the already heavy load on students it is not considered desirable to make History of Freedom Movement a separate and compulsory course of study for all students.

Farm assistance to Kerala

104. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of farm assistance given to the State of Kerala during the last three years including the current financial year, year-wise; and

(b) the schemes involved and the nature of work to be undertaken under these schemes?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Year	Amount of assistance	Purpose
		Rs. in lakhs	
I.	1972-73	135·00	Short-term loans sanctioned for purchase of puts such as fertilisers seeds pesticides under normal activities and also under the E.A.P.P. (Emergency Agricultural Production Programme.
		12·017	Sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for crops development.
	Total	147·017	
II	1973-74	41·52	Short-term loans for purchase of inputs, such as fertilisers seeds and pesticides.
		21·01	Sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for crops development.
	Total	62·621	
III.	1974-75	1,020·00	Short-term loans sanctioned for purchase of inputs such as fertilizers, seeds and pesticides.
GRAND TOTAL FOR 3 YEARS 1972-73-74-75		1,229·638	

Allotment of Land to M.Ps. in Delhi

105. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) the list of applications made by the Members of Parliament with dates for allotment of land for building their residential houses in Delhi;

(b) the names of M.Ps. who have been allotted land, with dates, and the areas;

(c) the list of Members of Parliament whose application are still pending and the reasons for delay in allotment; and

(d) the approximate date when the allotment would be made to M.Ps. whose applications are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The information is given in the Statement Laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8443/74].

The delay in allotment of plots to M.Ps. whose applications are still pending, is due to non-availability of plots.

(d) It is not possible to specify any date. As and when the plots become available under Low Income Group/Middle Income Group Schemes for allotment to M.Ps. allotments will be made.

Junior Departmental Promotion Committee of Advisory Officers

106. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1616 answered on 5th August, 1974 regarding meeting of Departmental Promotion Committee of Advisory Officers and state:

(a) whether recommendations of the Junior Departmental Promotion Committtee, which met in May, 1974, have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made and the action taken by the Ministry on their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Junior Departmental Promotion Committee recommended a panel of officers for promotion as Assistant Education Officers (General). Orders implementing the recommendations of the Committee have already been issued.

Request from Punjab Government to amend Wheat Levy Orders

107. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any request from the Punjab Government to amend the various wheat levy orders to enable the State Government to reintroduce complete State Trading in wheat;

(b) the reasons given for making such a request; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) With the prior concurrence of the Government of India, the State Government have amended the Punjab Wheat Dealers Licensing and Control Order, 1973 so as to fix a stock limit of 100 quintals for all wheat dealers. This was considered necessary for checking the various mal-practices, which were being indulged in by the traders.

Import of Poultry Stock

108. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenous poultry breeding industry in the country has sought protection of the Government against the continued import of poultry breed from abroad against payment in foreign exchange, and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) amount of foreign exchange spent by the Government for import of poultry stock during the last three years from foreign countries—year and countrywise break-up;

(c) whether large scale indiscriminate import of poultry stock has resulted in importation of diseases which may even wipe out poultry industry in the country any time; and

(d) whether the Government propose to reconsider the issue of granting fresh licences for import of poultry stocks in view of the fact that the local suppliers have developed sufficient capacity to meet the poultry requirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A representation from Poultry Breeders who have been allowed to import Purelite stocks has:

been received and is under consideration of the Government.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir. The Government have not authorised indiscriminate import of breeding stock. All precautions are taken to ensure that imported stock does not carry any disease although the possibility of some disease carriage cannot be completely rules out.

(d) A High Level Expert Committee has been set-up to recommend guidelines for future policy regarding import of various poultry stocks.

Statement

Foreign Exchange recommended for poultry units for import of poultry stock in Vaccine

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Foreign exchange recommended (Rs. in lakhs) 1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	U.S.A.	6.06	12·36	2·23
2.	Canada	Nil	2·00	2·00
3.	U.K.	Nil	7·604	Nil
4.	Israel	Nil	2·415	Nil

Drive to dehoard foodgrains

109. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present scarcity of foodgrains is to a significant extent, due to holding of stocks by big and medium cultivators and trading community;

(b) if so, whether the Government have proposed to organise a special dehoarding drive to unearth the hoarded stocks; and

(c) if so, the steps taken and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHNDE): (a) to (c). There are reasons to believe that the present scarcity of foodgrains is also due, among other factors, to holding back of stocks by the big cultivators and the trading community. An allout effort is being made to unearth hoarded stocks. Stringent action is being taken under DIR. MISA and the Essential Commoditits Act, 1955 against the hoarders and the black marketeers, with the result that the prices are showing a downward trend and the availability in the market has improved.

Views of World Bank on Land reform

110. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report dated the 30th September, 1974 under the caption 'Land reforms in India ineffective, says World Bank'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined.

Disease from Imported Cattle

111. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report dated the 14th October, 1974 under the caption 'Imported Cattle set off serious disease'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto and action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India imported 756 heifers and bulls of Jersey and Friesian breeds from Denmark, New Zealand and USA, through the Indian Dairy Corporation in early 1973. These cattle were intended for the Indian Dairy Corporation, different States and institutions. No outbreak of any serious disease has been reported in these cattle. The Government of India have received no report of 'Bulldogism' in the progeny of these animals mentioned in the report.

Assessment of food requirement during next six months

112. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) assessment by the Government about the requirement of wheat in the country for the next six months;

(b) whether Government consider that the requirement will be met by the available stock in the country; and

(c) if not, steps proposed to be taken to get it from other sources including purchase from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The requirements of foodgrains including wheat, for the public distribution system is kept under constant review. After taking into account, stocks available with Government, availability of foodgrains in the market, price trends etc., arrangements have been made also to import foodgrains from abroad.

Houses built for Low-income Group people in Orissa

113. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have been built for low-income Group people in Orissa;

(b) whether there is any schedule to build such houses in rural areas of Orissa; and

(c) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Based on the information received from the Government of Orissa, 6490 houses have been built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.

(b) and (c). There are already two housing schemes (i) Village Housing Projects Scheme and (ii) Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in Rural areas under which the Government of Orissa can undertake housing and house-sites programme in rural areas. Both the schemes are in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes, including

rural housing, is released by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector programmes including rural housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. However, keeping in view the importance of the minimum needs programme of providing house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, distinct and specific funds are earmarked in the Annual Plan allocations of State Governments. Under this minimum needs programme, an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is earmarked for Orissa for the year 1974-75.

2. Based on the information received from the Government of Orissa, 4350 houses have been built under the Village Housing Projects Scheme. The State Government have not reported any progress under the Scheme for provision of house-sites for landless workers in rural areas.

Allocation for Housing in Orissa during Fifth Plan

114. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for Housing Scheme in Orissa during the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether any target has been fixed regarding the number of houses to be built with this allocation; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). During the discussions with the Government of Orissa in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 20 crores for 'Housing', leaving the scheme-wise allocation to be worked out by the State Government. The State Government have not yet intimated the physical targets under the various housing schemes.

Rice and Sugar supplied to Orissa during 1972-73 and 1973-74

115. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and sugar supplied to Orissa by the Centre during the financial year 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the quantity of rice and sugar demanded by the State from the Centre during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Quantity of rice and sugar allotted/supplied to Orissa by the Centre during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is indicated below:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Year	Rice Qty. supplied	Levy Sugar Qty. allotted
1972-73 . .	76·0	59·502
1973-74 . .	Nil	61·552

(b) The quantity of rice demanded by Orissa during the financial year 1972-73 was 1.3 lakh tonnes. There was no demand for rice for the financial year 1973-74.

Regarding sugar, no request was received from the Government of Orissa for any increase in their monthly quota of sugar during these two financial years.

Social Welfare Schemes in Tamil Nadu

116. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes for social welfare in the State of Tamil Nadu during the Fifth Five Year Plan have not yet been started:

(b) if so, what were the schemes that were to be undertaken in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(c) the reasons for not implementing the same and when the same are likely to be undertaken; and

(d) what were the allotments made to the State for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Workers facing difficulties due to restrictions on use of Cement and Steel in construction

117. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the restrictions on the use of cement and steel in the construction of Residential and Commercial houses, a number of workers have to face difficulties; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Government have imposed restrictions on the use of cement in the construction of certain categories of buildings for a period of one year. Low priority is to be given for the issue of steel also for these buildings. This has been done to conserve cement and steel for making it available for prioity sector and for meeting exports requirement and also to contain the general inflationary trend in the country. Government have advised the use of local materials to the extent possible so that the construction activity and the workers do not suffer.

Production of Vanaspati by D.C.M. and Ganesh Flour Mills

118. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA:
SHRI LALJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Vanaspati by the Delhi Cloth Mills and the Ganesh Flour Mills have gone down considerably during the month of September, 1974 causing an acute shortage in the Capital; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof and the necessary steps proposed to be taken by the Government to step up the production to meet the demand of the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. However a steep fall in the production of vanaspati during September, 1974 and the resultant shortage was a common feature all over the country and not confined to Delhi.

(b) This was due to the non-availability of raw oils during that month at economic prices. With the progressive arrival of the new groundnut crop in the market, there was a marked increase in the production of vanaspati during October, and the position during November is expected to be still easier.

Green Revolution

119. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research the green revolution in this country was exhausting itself; and

(b) if so, steps being taken by the Government to revive it, especially in States where the productivity of land is on the decline?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The National Council of Applied Economic Research have not conducted any study as such on the subject. They have, however, made a "mid-year review of the Indian Economy 1974-75" in their quarterly journal "Margin" of October, 1974. This review has not specifically concluded that the green revolution was exhausting itself. Only a general observation has been made that "in foodgrains it would look as if the green revolution is exhausting itself".

(b) The Government is aware of the situation and steps are being taken for increasing productivity particularly in those areas where it is low. The various programmes undertaken include (i) implementation of high-yielding varieties programmes in irrigated and assured rainfall areas; (ii) development and introduction of new high-yielding varieties for regional agro-climatic preferences; (iii) implementation of a larger porgramme of integrated development of irrigation commands; (iv) launching of an intensive training programme in the north eastern States for educating the farmers to advance the sowing of rice crop in the region; (v) implementation of a special programme for raising community nurseries for supply of rice seedling for transplanting at the proper time; and (vi) efficient use of fertilisers and pesticides and improving the management practices. The production programme during Fifth Plan will cover not only irrigated agriculture but also dry farming on a large scale following the techniques so far learnt in the pilot projects on dry farming.

New Pay Scales of University and College Teachers in Meghalaya

120. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers of colleges in Meghalaya under the North Eastern Hill (Central) University demonstrated for the implementation of new pay scales of University and college teachers announced by him in the House; and

(b) the reasons for the non-implementation of these new pay scales in Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the University, no demonstration was held by the teachers of Colleges in Meghalaya affiliated to the North Eastern Hill University for implementation of new scales of pay. However, a resolution passed by them, expressing solidarity with the demand of the All India Federation of Teachers in that behalf was received by Meghalaya Government.

(b) The Government of India have offered to all the State Governments, including Government of Meghalaya, financial assistance if they wish to adopt for teachers in the State Universities and colleges in the States, the pay scales approved for

teachers in Central Universities Central assistance will also be available to the State Governments even if they decide, after taking into consideration local conditions, to introduce scales of pay different from but not higher, than those for Central Universities. The new scales may be enforced from January 1, 1973 or a later date.

Education of S.C. & S.T. Children in Punjab

121. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as eighty five per cent children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in Punjab do not enter the school at all and six per cent of the rest discontinue before their middle class examinations;

(b) if so. the facts thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI (D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Starvation deaths in Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)

122. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the hundreds of starvation deaths in Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply food there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as and when received.

खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकता, उत्पादन और निर्यात

123. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री पी० एम० मेहता :

श्री सी० के० चन्द्राप्पन :

श्री सी० जनार्दनन :

श्री मधु दंडवते :

श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह :

श्री एस० आर० दामानी :

श्री आमनकर :

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्तमान खाद्य स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए मई, 1975 तक देश में कितने अन्न की आवश्यकता होगी,

(ख) देश में कितना अन्न पैदा होने का अनुमान है और कमी की पूर्ति के लिये विदेशों से, देशवार, कितना अन्न आयात किया जायेगा, और

(ग) क्या सहायता के रूप में भी कुछ अन्न प्राप्त हुआ है जिसके लिये भुगतान नहीं करना पड़ेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) खाद्यान्नों और अन्य वैकल्पिक खाद्य-पदार्थों की उपलब्धता, उनके तुलनात्मक मूल्यों, आय स्तर, जनसंख्या में वृद्धि, शहरीकरण की रफ्तार आदि पर निर्भर करते हुए खाद्यान्नों की खपत का स्तर और इस प्रकार उनकी आवश्यकताएं काफी हद तक लचीली होती हैं। इस दृष्टि से, देश में, मई, 1975 तक खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में ठीक ठीक मात्रात्मक अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) देश में 1973–74 के दौरान 1036 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है। क्योंकि 1974–75 के लिए खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन से संबंधित अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, देश में खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकता में कमी के बारे में कोई मात्रात्मक अन्दाजा लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

भारत सरकार खाद्यान्नों का आयात करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में स्थिति की बराबर समीक्षा करती रहती है और अप्रैल, 1974 से देश में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, कनाडा, अर्जेनटाइना, आस्ट्रेलिया और सोवियत रूस से लगभग 25 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न आयात किए गए हैं।

(ग) कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया, यूरोपियन इकनामिक, कम्यूनिटी और यू० के० ने लगभग 2,17 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न सहायता के रूप में दिए हैं।

उर्वरक की आवश्यकता और आयात

124. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश को इस समय कितने उर्वरक की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) उसमें से देश में कितना उत्पादन होता है और शेष की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है; और

(ग) शेष भाग को पूरा करने के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा के व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) देश में 1974–75 के वर्ष के लिए 42.40 लाख मीटरी टन एन०पी० और के० पोषक उर्वरक की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) उर्वरकों का निर्माण करने वाले देशी कारखानों से उर्वरक की कुल आवश्यकताओं का लगभग 33 प्रतिशत पूरा होने की सम्भावना है जबकि शेष आवश्यकतायें आयातित उर्वरकों के जरिए पूरी की जानी हैं। भारत सरकार अभी तक विदेशों से लगभग 14.88 लाख मीटरी टन एन० पी० और के० के आयात के लिए करार कर सकी है। तथापि विदेशों से उर्वरकों की खरीद अभी जारी है और इस वर्ष के अंत तक आयात में कुछ और वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) चूंकि विदेशों से उर्वरकों की खरीद अभी जारी है, अतः इस समय उर्वरकों के आयात पर खर्च की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा के सही आंकड़े बता सकना कठिन है। फिर भी यह खर्च लगभग 70 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर होगा।

समूचे देश के लिये एक ही अन्न क्षेत्र

125. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्य की समस्या के समाधान के लिए सारे देश में एक ही अन्न क्षेत्र बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह प्रस्ताव कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं, तथापि मोटे अनाजों के अन्तर-राज्यीय संचलन के बारे में सारे देश को एकल जोन माना जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दीमापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर भूख के कारण मौतें

126. **श्री नुरुल हुडा :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दीमापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर, जो नागालैंड और मणिपुर के लिये "रेल हैड" हैं, हर महीने औसत भूख के कारण 15 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) मणिपुर तथा नागालैंड की सरकारों से संबंधित सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर यथा शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Working of Central Fisheries Corporation

127. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Howrah during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) None.

(c) The Central Fisheries Corporation has started earning profits from last year. It is the sole importer of fish from Bangala Desh the trade amounting to about 3 crores of rupees per year. It is proposed to diversify its activities including production of fresh water fish.

Working of National Seeds Corporation

128. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquird into the working of National Seeds Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The Government have not conducted and special enquiry into the working of the National Seeds Corporation during the last three years. The National Seeds Corporation Employees Union had in their memorandum submitted in May 1971 listed a number of allegations against some of the officials of the Corporation. In fulfilment of an assurance given by the then Minister for Agriculture during the course of discussion on a Calling Attention Notice on the subject in the Rajya Sabha, a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri V. N. Gadgil, to enquire into the allegations. The report of the Committee is expected to be available shortly. There were also certain allegations against some officers of the Corporation relating to the transaction involving export of potato seeds to Bangla Desh and the Government had appointed a senior officers of the Ministry of Agriculture to enquire into the entire transaction. The report submitted by the Enquiry Officer is under consideration of the Government.

Inquiry into the working of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

129. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government during that period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the drawbacks of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Under the provisions of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the President of India, in his capacity as the Visitor of the Institute appointed a Reviewing Committee in September, 1969 to review the work and progress of the Institute.

(b) No irregularities were reported.

(c) Report of the Reviewing Committee was received in August, 1971. The Visitor accepted the recommendations of the Committee as modified by the Council of the Institute and directed the Institute to reorient its prorities and plan of development with a view to ensure most effective utilisation of available funds in implementation of the recommendations accepted. Orders of the Visitor were issued in August, 1973. The Committee made recommendations indicating broad lines for the future development of the Institute. The recommendations include planned shift of emphasis towards the Physical and Chemical sciences, a pre-Ph.D Degree programme after the Masters Degree Programme to make the Institute student a better Ph.D. student, introduction of the Unit system, undertaking research projects relevant to the needs of the country restricting full-time student population to one thousand substantial input for maintenance and modernisation of equipment, fabrication of research equipment, forging link with other Institutions, intensification of programme of Visiting scientist and increasing interinstitutional collaboration, etc.

Extension given to Director of I.I.T. Kharagpur

130. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the temporary Director of Kharagpur IIT has been given

extension beyond the period of his temporary appointment;

(b) if so, facts and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not asking the appointed permanent Director to assume his office according to time-schedule specifically stated by the Chairman of the Board of Governors of Kharagpur I.I.T. in his communication to the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The new Director was orginnally expected to take charge of his post on or about the 5th August, 1974 and so the acting Director was initially appointed till new Director took over on 31st August, whichever was earlier. There was a subsequent proposal to utilise the services of the person, selected to be Director, for a short-term assignment in the Ministry of Education, but this proposal was ultimately dropped and the new Director took charge of his post on 6th November, 1974 till which time the acting Director continued.

(c) Information is being collected.

Work in Flood and Drought affected areas by International Relief Organisations

131. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare invited the different international relief organisations working in India in a meeting recently for working in the flood and drought affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the international relief organisations which attended the meeting and the extent of response made by the bodies;

(c) the text of the note that was circulated to these organisations prior to or during the meeting in regard to relief measures;

(d) whether these bodies made any request to the Government in regard to facilitating their relief work in India, if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) the facts about the areas where these bodies have been asked to do relief work and the quantum and nature of relief work undertaken by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) The Joint Secretary, Department of Social Welfare held a meeting with CARE on 16-9-1974 and another meeting with UNICEF, CARITAS, Catholic Relief Service (CRS). Action for Food Programme, Indo-German Social Service Society and Catholic Bishops Conference of India on 1-10-74. The existing programmes of these organisations and the possibility of expansion in their programmes in the areas affected by drought and floods were generally discussed. The representatives of these organisations did not make any firm commitments during discussions.

Subsequently, formal references were made to UNICEF and four foreign voluntary organisations (CARE, CASA CRS & CARITAS). Their responses till date are summarised below:

(1) UNICEF have indicated that assistance to the extent of 2.25 million dollars will be available for a package of services for children (0-6 years) and expectant and nursing mothers for five months in limited and compact areas.

(2) CARE-India have not indicated any assistance further to their existing on-going programmes.

(3) CARITAS have stated that they have given assistance to the extent of Rs. 9.25 lakhs for reconstruction and repair to houses, purchase of medicines, clothing, food, utensils etc. for relief in some areas in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Assam, U.P., Kerala and Gujarat.

(4) The CRS have informed the Govt. to the following effect:

(i) Their regional office in Rome has authorised immediate local purchase of *saris* and *dhotis* upto a cost of 5,000 dollars.

(ii) The CRS, New York, is purchasing 55,000 dollars worth of special foods for immediate delivery to Calcutta and Bombay.

(iii) They have supplied an additional quantity of 27 million pounds of foodgrains at Calcutta and Bombay for 4.47 lakh beneficiaries in the States of Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. They have also utilised a quantity of 3 million pounds of wheat-soya blend.

(iv) Treir regular 'food for work' programmes are being geared to cover 172,000 beneficiaries in Calcutta zone and 2 lakh beneficiaries in Bombay zone in the affected areas of the above mentioned States.

(5) CASA have informed the Govt. that they have undertaken the following work in different affected areas:

(i) Feeding for 12000 children as a temporary measure and distribution of 14,000 pieces of children's clothing and 6,000 pieces of adult clothing in West Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal.

(ii) Feeding for 4,500 children in drought affected areas of Bankura and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

(iii) Food for work projects in the drought aected areas of Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh through the Raipur Churches' Drought Relief Committee. (The proposed budget for these projects is about Rs. 1.80 lakhs).

(iv) About 40 feeding programmes (food for work projects and nutrition development) in the drought affected districts of Maharashtra, food and medical assistance to about 2,000 migrants to Bombay from drought stricken areas, and several development projects aimed at food production and located in drought affected districts.

(v) Supply of assistance in the form of personnel, clothing, soap, money (Rs. 25,000), rice and vegetables to flood affected people in Karnataka.

(vi) Donation of 180,000 pounds of wheat in the flood affected districts of Kerala.

(vii) They are also surveying the affected areas and/or preparing food for work projects in Midnapur district of West Bengal coastal and central Orissa, south Bihar, Panch Mahals and Baroda districts of Gujarat, Ajmer district of Rajasthan, the flood affected districts of Kerala, Rayalaseema areas of Andhra Pradesh and Cachar and Goalpara districts of Assam.

(c) No note was circulated to these organisations prior to or during the meetings in regard to relief measures.

(d) No Sir.

(e) UNICEF have been asked on 7-11-74 to provide relief supplies for Goalpara District in Assam and Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar Districts in West Bengal. The UNICEF supplies are yet to commence. No specific areas were indicated to the foreign voluntary organisations for doing relief work. The quantum and nature of relief work undertaken as reported by them are indicated in reply to parts (a) & (b) of the Question.

महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा

132. **श्री सत्यर मुहू :**

श्री के० एस० चावड़ा :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'इन्डिया गेट' पर महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये बनाई गई समिति की सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह विषय, प्रतिमा स्थापना सम्बन्धी भूतपूर्व कमेटी की 13 सितम्बर, 1972 की बैठक की कार्य सूची में था । किन्तु कमेटी इस पर विचार नहीं कर सकी । अब यह मामला दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग को भेज दिया गया है और उन की सिफारिश की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

सरकार द्वारा गेहूं का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद से गेहू की वसूली

133. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गेहूं का थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले ' लेने के बाद से सरकार द्वारा, राज्यवार, गेहूं की कितनी वसूली हुई है, और अगले वर्ष व्यापारियों द्वारा गेहूं की वसूली कराने की सरकारी नीति के कारण, राज्य-वार वही वसूली कितनी हुई;

(ख) इन दोनों योजनाओं को बनाने तथा क्रियान्वित करने में कितना कितना व्यय हुआ;

(ग) सरकार ने किन कारणों से व्यापारियों को गेहूं वसूल करने की अनुमति दी थी; और

(घ) इन अनभवों की पृष्ठभूमि में बनाई गई गेहूं वसूली संबंधी नीति का भविष्य क्या है, और इस प्रकार के परीक्षणों से उत्पादन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) वर्ष 1973–74 और 1974–75 (अब तक) के दौरान राज्यवार गेहूं की अधिप्राप्त मात्रा संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है । अधिप्राप्ति के दो आंकड़े वास्तव में तुलनात्मक नहीं हैं क्योंकि पिछले वर्ष मण्डी में वस्तुतः जो कुछ आया वह सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा अधिप्राप्त कर लिया गया था जबकि इस वर्ष अधिप्राप्ति व्यापारियों द्वारा मण्डी खरीदारी का केवल 50 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) विशेष रूप से इन योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति पर हुए खर्च का हिसाब लगाना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि ये योजनाएं, कुल मिला कर, खाद्य-प्रशासन के सामान्य कार्यों में कार्यान्वित की गई हैं ।

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान कड़ी लाइसेंसिंग प्रणाली और नियन्त्रण के अधीन सरकारी एजेंसियों के साथ कार्य करने के लिए निजी-व्यापारियों को कारोबार करने की इजाजत देते समय काश्तकारों को लाभकारी मूल्य देने की आवश्यकता और बाजार में अधिक उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने समेत सभी संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखा गया था ।

(घ) इस अवस्था में भावी नीति के बारे में कुछ कहना जल्द बाजी होगी । खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार कई तथ्यों से प्रभावित होती है और उत्पादन पर अधिप्राप्ति नीति के प्रभाव का अन्दाजा लगाना मुश्किल है ।

कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम द्वारा कृषकों को ऋण

134. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम ने कृषि विकास हेतु जुलाई, 1973 से जून, 1978 के बीच 900 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के कृषि के ऋण देने का कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; तथा इसके क्या परिणाम रहे हैं ;

(ग) अनुभव लाभ की पृष्ठभूमि में आगामी एक वर्ष के लिए उत्तरी, पश्चिमी, दक्षिणी तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग योजनाएं क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 5 एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले किसान को ब्याज मुक्त ऋण दिया जाएगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) भूमि विकास बैंकों और वाणिज्य बैंकों के माध्यम से दिए जाने वाले कृषि विनियोग ऋण के लिए पुनर्वित्त देने के अस्थायी कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम को उम्मीद है कि वह 5 वर्षों की अवधि में 900 करोड़ रुपये की कुल राशि का पुनर्वित्त दे सकेगा।

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 में कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम नं० 251 करोड़ रुपये की कुल वित्तीय सहायता की 550 योजनाएं मंजूर की थीं, जिसमें से कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम ने 220 करोड़ रुपये देने थे। निगम ने वर्ष 1973-74 में 98 करोड़ रुपये का पुनर्वित्त प्रदान किया।

(ग) निगम से पुनर्वित्त ऐसे कार्यक्रमों जैसे लघु सिंचाई, भूमि विकास, बागानों तथा फलों के बगीचों, सहायक व्यवसायों जैसे डेरी, कुक्कुटपालन तथा सूअरपालन, भण्डारण तथा विपणन, वन-व्यवस्था, कृषि यंत्रीकरण और मछलीपालन के लिए मिलता है। राज्य सरकारों तथा वित्तदायी संस्थाओं से उम्मीद की जाती है कि वे निगम द्वारा स्वीकार की जाने योग्य चल सकने वाली योजनाएं तैयार तथा प्रस्तुत करें और पुनर्वित्त लें। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को ऐसी बहुत सी योजनायें जो पुनर्वित्त पाने की पात्र हों, तैयार करने के लिए विशेष रूप से सहायता दी जाती है, ताकि क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों को दूर किया जा सके।

(घ) चूंकि निगम एकमात्र पुनर्वित्त-दायी अभिकरण है, अतः किसानों को सीधे ब्याज मुक्त ऋण देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Benefits to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Housing Schemes in general sector

135. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Ministry of Works and Housing have collected statistics of benefits derived by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of various housing schemes in operation in the general sector; and

(b) if not, whether they propose to start collecting such statistics from now onwards so that remedial action can be taken in cases where these communities are not deriving adequate benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Economic backwardness and not the backwardness on the basis of caste, creed and community, is the criterion for assistance under the various social housing schemes of the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Relaxation in General ban on grant of House Building Loans for S.C. and S.T. Employees

126. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI S. M SIDDAYYA:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to give financial assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Central Government Employees, for securing houses built by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of relaxing the general ban imposed on grant of house building loans to Government employees in favour of such scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whether Central Government servants or otherwise, are required except in the case of Janta category to deposit only 50 per cent of the amount prescribed to be paid at the time of registration for allotment of flats. The Delhi Development Authority have also decided to charge Rs. 1,500 per flat less from the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe allottees of low income and Janta categories at the initial stage and recover this amount in 180 monthly equated instalments.

(b) Government have already decided to invite fresh applications from certain categories of Central Government servants, including such of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Coordination of Housing Schemes

137. SHRI P. M. MAYEED:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministries of Work and Housing and Home Affairs do not agree to take up an integrated programme of housing for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in spite of the views of the Planning Commission that there is a need, at the Central level, to ensure co-ordination of general housing schemes and the one under the backward classes sector;

(b) whether the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fifth Lok Sabha) have also in their Fourth Report recommended the setting up of an appropriate co-ordinating mechanism consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Works and Housing, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission for reviewing the housing schemes and programmes and watching their implementation; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have undertaken to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The recommendation made by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that an appropriate coordinating mechanism consisting of representatives of the Department of Social Welfare (now Ministry of Home Affairs), Planning Commission and the

Ministry of Works and Housing should be set up for the purpose of reviewing the housing schemes and programmes and also watching their implementation, had been examined. The functions of these Ministries were different insofar as the housing programme at the Central level was concerned. While the Works & Housing Ministry looked after the housing schemes in the general sector, the provision of housing facilities to the persons in the backward classes sector is the responsibility of the latter. Whenever there is a common problem, both the Ministries do get together and consult each other. Planning Commission is also associated in such consultations, wherever necessary and proper coordination is maintained.

Dehoarding of agricultural produce

138. SHRI P. M. SAYEED
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to see that the agricultural produce is sent out to markets by those who are hoarding, including farmers, under M.I.S.A.;

(b) what is the net result of such action;

(c) whether any provisions have been made under the rules not to store agricultural produce beyond a particular limit with a view to curb the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government have launched a massive dehoarding campaign for ensuring that stocks of foodgrains are brought out by the hoarders in the open market. Apart from fixing stock limits with the traders, a number of States have also fixed limits upto which foodgrains can be held by the producers as well. Though the precise result of such action cannot be readily assessed, these measures have generally helped in curbing the prices of agricultural commodities.

Use of fly-ash as a building material

139. SHRI B. K. DASCHODHURY:
SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether fly-ash from thermal plants is a good building material and can substitute cement;

(b) whether he has had any project study of it made; and

(c) whether fly-ash has been made use of as a building material anywhere on an experimental basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. It can be utilised as partial replacement of cement for building construction to the extent of 20 per cent.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Fly-ash has been used in seven experimental constructions undertaken in the National Buildings Organisations Experimental Housing Scheme.

Streamlining of Technical Education

140. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the large number of unemployed engineering graduates, there are now less candidates for the engineering studies in graduate level than the available seats and at the same time there is a shortage of diploma/overseer/technical level personnel in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and the measures proposed to be taken to streamline the technical educational system?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WALFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The total admission capacity of engineering colleges and polytechnics was 25,070 and 48.579 respectively. In 1968, due to unemployment among engineers, actual admissions were reduced by about 30 percent. However, the admissions have been increasing during the last 2-3 years. Against the actual admissions of 17,853 and 26,588 to engineering colleges and polytechnics respectively in 1969-70, the actual admissions in 1973-74 were 20,530 and 42,100. According to information available, there is no shortage of diploma level personnel at present. Over 55,000 diploma holders were registered with employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1973.

The policy for admissions to technical institutions is constantly under review. The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held in May, 1974 has recommended that the technical manpower requirements during the Sixth Plan should be carefully assessed and that admissions to technical institutions in the Fifth Plan should be regulated in accordance with these requirements.

Acute shortage of water

141. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of water in the country for the last three months;

(b) if so, how many States were greatly affected due to the shortage of water;

(c) what were the main causes thereof; and

(d) whether the water shortage has greatly affected the agricultural production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The following parts of the country were affected by shortage of water caused by rainfall much below the normal during the last monsoon season:—

Orissa, Bihar Platue, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Marathwada and Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh and South interior Karnataka.

(d) The exact estimates of agricultural production during the current year are yet to be assessed. The level of production in any year depends on various factors such as weather, water supply, inputs like fertilizers etc.

Prospect of Kharif Crop in Tamil Nadu

142. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether good kharif crop has been reported from the Tamil Nadu State;

(b) if so, the extent of extra yield as compared to previous year; and

(c) to what extent the needs of other States for foodgrains will be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). In the kharif season of the current year rainfall in the Tamil Nadu was normal and more or less well distributed. Firm estimates of production and yield per hectare of different kharif crops in India including Tamil Nadu would become available sometime after the close of the current agricultural year, i.e., sometime in July-August, 1975. According to the present indications, the prospects of production of kharif crops in Tamil Nadu are generally good.

(c) Monthly allotment of foodgrains are being made to the States from the Central stocks procured locally and from abroad for suplementing the open market availabilities and for meeting the reasonable requirements of the public distribution system.

Lifting of Ban on House Building Loans

143. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees constitute a class of fixed income group who would not be able to construct a house of their own unless assisted by Government loans at reasonable interest;

(b) whether the present ban on fresh applications for these loans and the continuing rise in the prices building material have placed them in a very difficult position; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of lifting the ban and if so, when fresh applications for loans will be entertained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The scheme grant of House Building Advance to Central Government Servants enables them to construct a house at reasonable cost.

(b) and (c). Considering the paucity of funds and, at the same time, the difficulty being faced by the Central Government servants, Government have decided to invite fresh applications for grant of house building advance from certain restricted categories of Central Governments Servants.

Fall in wholesale Prices of Essential Articles in September-October, 1974

144. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the months of September and October, 1974 while there was appreciable fall in the wholesale prices of some essential articles especially of foodgrains, there was hardly any reflection of such af all in retail prices;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No. Sir. The fall witnessed in wholesale prices of some of the essential articles, especially foodgrains and edible oils, since September, 1974 has been generally reflected in the retail prices of these articles.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Irrigation Projects in Karnataka

145. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the major Irrigation Projects in Karnataka which have been included in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) the progress regarding Arkavathi, Manchanabele and Kalindi Projects in Karnataka as well as the latest estimated cost of these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KADAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Fifth Plan proposals of Karnataka are yet to be finalised.

However, 8 major irrigation projects. viz., Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Ghataprabha State Carhata Prabha Stage II, Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage I, Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage II, Malaprabha and Upper Krishna, already under execution in the State are continuing in the Fifth Plan. The State Government have also proposed to take up 4 new major irrigation projects, viz., Hippargi Barrage; Ghataprabha Stage III, Bennithore and Hosapatna Lift Irrigation in the Fifth Plan.

(b) The present position of works and estimated costs of Arkvathi, Manchanbele and Kalinadi projects is given in the attached statement.

Arkavathi Project

The revised project estimated to cost Rs. 4.16 crores has been received in the Central Water and Power Commission in May, 1973. As the project lies in Cauvery basin, further action for the clearance of the project will be taken after a settlement on allocation of Cauvery waters amongst the concerned States is reached.

Manchanbele Project:

The project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1969 for an estimated cost of Rs. 2.37 crores. The revised cost of the project has been estimated to be Rs. 5.65 crores. The expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of the Fourth Plan was Rs. 60 lakhs and outlay provided for 1974-75 is Rs. 16 lakhs. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project:

The project is being developed in two stages; the 1st stage of the project consists of two phases. According to the present indications, the 1st unit under Phase I is expected to be commissioned by March, 1977 and the second unit by September, 1977. The project authorities have prepared a programme for completion of Supa dam under Phase II of the stage I, which is the key to the project, in three working seasons. Adequate action has been taken on all aspects of the project and subject to supply of key materials on schedule, the project is expected to be completed in time.

The project as a whole was approved by the Planning Commission for an estimated cost of Rs. 125 crores (Phase I sanctioned in March, 1971 and Phase II sanctioned in July, 1973). The project is now esetimated to cost about Rs. 175 crores The expenditure on the project upto the end of the Fourth Plan was about Rs. 28.54 crores.

Road Allowance to M.Ps.

146. SHRI B. R SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether he intends to bring suitable legislation to increase the road allowance payable to Members of Parliament so as to made it reasonable in view of the sharp increase in the price of petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

Complaints from U.P. Regarding Under Weight of sugar Bags Sold by F.C.I.

147. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints from U.P., specially from Kanpur, in the month of September, 1974, that the sugar bags sold by the F.C.I. to dealers were 'under weight:

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in that connection; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No such complaint has been received so far either by the Department of Food or by the Food Corporation of India at its Head Office, or the Regional Office at Lucknow or the District Office at Kanpur.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Grim food outlook ahead for Punjab

148. SHRI RAGHUNATH LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report of 3rd October, 1974 entitled "Grim food outlook ahead for Punjab";

(b) if so, whether a serious situation in regard to food availability and prices in the forthcoming months is apprehended; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The news report has come to the notice of Government.

The production of rice was reported to have been affected by the deficient rainfall during the months of June-October, 1974. Special steps were taken to provide extra power to tubewells by diverting power from Nangal Fertiliser Factory and also augmenting power supply to the Punjab system from Delhi and Badarpur Power Stations. In a prodominantly surplus State like Punjab a slight fall in kharif cereals production, if any, is not likely to affect internal availability in the State.

Allocation of Foodgrains to Punjab

149. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of food-grains to Punjab for November, 1974;

(b) whether there have been requests from that State for higher allotment; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Punjab Government was allotted 25.0 thousand tonnes of wheat for October, 1974. In response to the State Government's request for increased allocation, the State has been allotted 30.0 thousand tonnes of wheat for November 1974.

High Price of Milk Powder and its Import

150. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing a crisis due to the high price of milk powder in the international market;

(b) whether Government are contemplating massive import of milk powder; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

सूखे से प्रभावित गांव

151. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

डा० हरि प्रसाद शर्मा :

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पराशर :

क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के कौन-कौन से राज्यों में कितने-कितने गांव और कितनी-कितनी जन-संख्या सूखे से प्रभावित है ;

(ख) क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ में लोग भुखमरी के शिकार हो गए हैं; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों ने सरकार से किस-किस रूप में कितनी-कितनी सहायता मांगी है और सरकार ने आज तक किन-किन राज्यों को किस-किस रूप में सहायता उपलब्ध कराई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल). (क) से (ग) राज्यों से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर यथा-शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की समस्या

152. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में आज भी कुल कितने गांवों में खारा पानी है, कितने गांवों में ऐसा पानी है जिसके उपयोग से रोग पैदा होते हैं और कितने ऐसे गांव हैं जहां पीने का पानी पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) इस मानवीय समस्या के निराकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) राजस्थान में पीने के पानी की समस्या के निवारण हेतु अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और क्या उस धनराशि का सदउपयोग किया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Allotment Rules for Government accommodation in General Pool

153. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the rules at present in force for the allotment of Government residences in the General Pool at New Delhi, Bombay and Simla;

(b) the categories of Officers who are allotted accommodation next below the Class to which they are entitled; and

(c) the categories of Officers who are not eligible for allotment of accommodation next below the Class to which they are entitled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Allotment of general pool accommodation is made in accordance with the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules,

1962 which have been made applicable *mutatis mutandis* also in other places like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Simla, etc. Allotments are made on the basis of entitlement, as determined with reference to emoluments and seniority. In types IV and below seniority is reckoned on the basis of total continuous service rendered by an officer under the Central/State Government. For Officers entitled to types V and above their seniority is reckoned from the date an officer is continuously drawing emoluments relevant to a particular type on a post under the Central/State Government.

(b) Allotment of accommodation from the general pool in the next below type is permissible in the case of officers entitled to types V and above except in Madras, Nagpur and Faridabad where this rule is not applicable. Allotments made on ad hoc basis on medical grounds, compassionate grounds and where an officer is required to vacate accommodation in other pools are also given in the next below types. Allotments in the tenure officers' pool in Delhi and in the lady officers' pool, wherever it exists, are also made in the next below type.

(c) Officers entitled to types IV and below are not allotted accommodation in the next below types except allotments on medical grounds, etc., as stated in reply to part (b) of the question.

Atomic Research Programme of Calicut University

154. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has decided to meet the bulk of the expenses on the atomic research programme of Calicut University; and

(b) if so, the main features of the project?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has not received any specific atomic research programme from the Calicut University. However, the proposals of the University for financial assistance for a Research Project comprising (i) Studies of Nuclear Radiations and Nuclear Structure, (ii) Studies of Positron Annihilation and Properties of Positronium in Materials, (iii) Mossbauer Studies of Magnetic Materials, and (iv) Solid State and Radiation Damage Studies in Metals and Semiconductors, is under consideration of the Commission.

Confirmation of C.P.W.D. Civil and Electrical Engineers

155. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) the date of decision of the Delhi High Court regarding (i) seniority of the Assistant Engineers Class II (CPWD) for purposes of confirmation in the grade, and (ii) promotion to next higher grade;

(b) the number of Assistant Engineers Class II declared permanent after the above decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There is no decision of the Delhi High Court either about seniority of Assistant Engineers for the purpose of confirmation in the grade or for promotion to the next higher grade of Executive Engineers. Appointments to the grade of Assistant Engineers used to be made through various methods, including promotion, direct recruitment etc. This used to be done according to a quota. People appointed according to a certain method in excess of their quota were not confirmed. In the case of Messrs Ramayya and others, the Delhi High

Court had given a decision that the quota had not been finally determined by the Government. Hence they directed that the petitioners, who, according to the Department, had been appointed in excess of the quota should be confirmed and their *inter se* seniority adjusted according to law.

Some engineers whose interests were affected by the above decision filed an appeal before the Supreme Court, which directed that pending a final decision on the main issue of quota all promotions|confirmations etc. made should be on an ad hoc basis. Promotions have accordingly been made on ad hoc basis; but confirmations have not been made. The date of the Delhi High Court decision is 5th November, 1971.

मध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई योजनायें

156. **श्री आर० बी० बड़े :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत सिंचाई की कितनी योजनाएं केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग के पास विचाराधीन पड़ी हैं और ये योजनाएं किस किस तारीख को पेश की गई थीं; और

(ख) इनके निपटान में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 8444/74]

Damage to Kharif Crop in States

157. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI TARKESHWAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have admitted that the country is faced with a disappointing kharif harvest and monsoons failure reported from many States have proved more disastrous than in 1972;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have assessed the extent of damage to the Kharif crop in these States where drought conditions have been reported; if so, extent of loss State-wise;

(c) whether the worst sufferer States are Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam; and

(d) steps taken by the Union Government to help these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the State Governments and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Views on Procurement Price of Paddy

158. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have announced the procurement price of coarse variety of paddy for the year 1974-75 recently;

(b) if so, whether the price fixed by the Union Government was not approved by the Chief Ministers and A.P.C. and they had demanded more than what the Union Government has fixed;

(c) if so, whether the R.B.I. had warned the Government that if the procurement price is raised it will have greater impact on the price rise and

(d) if so, what is the target fixed by the Government for procurement of paddy this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The pricing policy of the Government of India for the kharif cereals for the 1974-75 seasons has been decided after taking into account the recommendations contained in the Report of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the views of the State Governments as expressed in the Chief Ministers Conference held in September, 1974, and other relevant factors including the observations of the Reserve Bank of India that any significant increase in the procurement price would aggravate inflationary trends in the economy. The procurement target is being fixed in consultation with the State Governments.

Foodgrains recovered from Hoarders

159. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI M. KATHMUTHU:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much foodgrains were recovered from hoarders under MISA;

(b) whether the campaign had any effect on the fall of prices of foodgrains in the country; and

(c) how many persons were arrested and what kind of punishment was awarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATIN (SHRI ANDASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The campaign against hoarders is one of the contributory factors towards the fall of prices of foodgains in the country. Information regarding foodgrains recovered from hoarders under MISA and persons arrested and the kind of punishment awarded is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

New Friends Housing Cooperative Society, New Delhi

160. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation into the allotment and other irregularities of the New Friends Housing Corporative Society, New Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the main features of the report; and

(c) the action taken, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No investigation has so far been ordered by the Government into the allotment and other irregularities of the New Friends Co-operative House Building Society, New Delhi; the issue is subjudice.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Damage to Crop due to drought and Flood in Bihar

161. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that crop worth Rs. 139 crores was damaged in Bihar due to floods and dry spell ; and

(b) quantum of help Government has rendered to that State to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ARRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 825 lakhs to the Government of Bihar as short term loan for the purchase of agricultural inputs for the revival of agricultural production.

Davis Cup Tournament

162. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a controversy has arisen after India's refusal to play tennis with South Africa in Davis Cup Tournament; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The decision of the All India Lawn Tenthis Association not to play in the Final of the Davis Cup 1974 against South Africa in accordance with our National Policy of total opposition to South African Govt's policy of 'apartheid', has been widely achieved in India and abroad. Some individual office bearers of International Lawn Tennis Federation and the South African Lawn-Tennis Union have, according to newspaper reports, criticised this decision.

Regularisation of unapproved colonies

163. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of Delhi Administration have urged upon the Central Government to regularise unapproved colonies in the capital and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of their demand and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b). There has been a suggestion to re-examine the policy regarding the unauthorised colonies. Government have set up a Committee to examine case by case the unauthorised Colonies to decide the policy and the further course of action.

Recruitment rules for C.P.W.D. Engineers

164. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the rules for recruitment to the post of (i) Assistant Engineers Class II, (ii) Executive Engineers Class I, and (iii) Superintending Engineers in the C.P.W.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND RIA): Assistant Engineers Class II: RIA): Assistant Engineers Class II According to the Recruitment Rules, the posts of Assistant Engineers are required to be filled by the following methods:—

(i) By direct recruitment through U.P.S.C.

(ii) By direct appointment of temporary Graduate Junior Engineers in consultation with the UPSC

(iii) By promotion of Junior Engineers; and

(iv) By transfer.

The direct recruitment to the grade of Assistant Engineer has been suspended for the time being.....

Promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineer was regulated by means of a quota system between the Graduate and non-Graduate Junior Engineers. The Delhi High Court had held in the case of M/s Ramaya and other Assistant Engineers that the quotas for appointment to the grade of Assistant Engineer has not been properly determined and some of the direct recruit Assistant Engineers have gone in appeal against the decision of the Delhi High Court to the Supreme Court and the issue before the Supreme Court is whether the quotas earlier in vogue were valid and operable. Pending a final decision on this issue, whenever necessary, posts of Assistant Engineers are filled on *adhoc* basis by promoting Junior Engineers from the common seniority list.

Executive Engineers Class I

Acording to the Recruitment Rules, the post of Executive Engineers are being filed on the basis of a quota of 50:50 between the Assistant Executive Engineers (Junior Class I) and Assistant Engineers.

Superintending Engineers:

The posts of Superintending Engineers are filed by promotion of Executive Engineers.

Supply of substandard bajra and jowar seeds in Aurangabad

165. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether substandard bajra and jowar seeds supplied through official source to the agriculturists in Aurangabad had caused a heavy loss of Rs. 11 crores; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Complaints regarding poor quality of bajra seeds supplied through official source in Maharashtra had been received by the Government of India. The Maharashtra Government have conducted a detailed enquiry and have reported that the seeds supplied by the official sources had been duly tested and were of standard quality. From Aurangabad district complaints had been received by the State Government from three tehsils, regarding low germination of hybrid bajra seed and the State Government found on enquiry that the low germination was on account of the fact that the sowing was done with initial rains which were however, not followed by sufficient rainfall. Further, the germinating seedlings were attacked by in-

sects, which affected germination. The State Government have reported that the seeds suplied by them were not of sub-standard quality.

No specific complaints have been received by the Government of India regarding poor quality of jowar seeds.

Additional Foodgrains for Kerala

166. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute food shortage in Kerala; and

(b) in view of the demand for more foodgrains from the Government of Kerala, how much Central Government has given as an additional quota to the State recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the food situation in Kerala. overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, needs of other deficit States, local availability and other relevant factors maximum possible allotments of foodgrains are being made to the Government of Kerala to meet the reasonable requirements of public distribution in the State. Monthly allotment of foodgrains to Kerala has been increased from the month of July.

Central assistance for flood damage in Kerala

167. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team had visited Kerala to assess the damage caused by recent floods in the State;

(b) if so, the contents of the report submitted by Central team; and

(c) the total relief aid that has been given by the Central Government to that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). A Central Team comprising of experts from Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Central Water and Power Commission had been deputed to the flood affected areas of Kerala in August, 1974, to report on the following:—

(i) The nature of the land slides, floods, rock bursts etc., and their probable cause;

(ii) The damage to irrigation works and power stations and the steps necessary to bring about their early effective functioning;

(iii) The effect of the damage to communications etc. on the work of completing the Iddiki Project and steps necessary to prevent any slippage in the commissioning schedule for the power station;

(iv) The steps needed to recommence agricultural operations including an assessment of the requirements of inputs; and

(v) Any other technical aspects relevant for dealing with the situation, including technical assistance required by the State Government.

The Report of the Team is expected shortly.

This Team was not required to assess the loss arising from the floods.

(c) A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs per year has been provided by the Centre as margin to the State Government of Kerala towards relief expenditure in the scheme of devolution of Central revenues to the States, on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, effective from the current year.

A ways and Means Advance of Rs. 1 crore was released to the State Government of Kerala by the Centre in order to avoid the strain on the States ways and means position in undertaking the relief measures immediately needed for tackling the situation. A short term loan of Rs. 10.20 crores has also been given to the State Government for agricultural inputs.

Foodgrain production and procurement Policies

168. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest policies and the practical steps being taken by the Government for the production and procurement of foodgrains ensuring remunerative prices to the actual peasant producers and cheaper prices to be charged from the rural and urban consumers by ending hoarding and blackmarketing by wholesalers and producers; and

(b) what other steps are being taken to ensure self-sufficiency in agricultural production for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Concerted effort is being made to maximise Rabi production, particularly in regard to wheat, gram and boro paddy. Among measures being taken to ensure self-sufficiency in agricultural production, the important one are:

(i) Popularisation of improved varieties of foodgrains seeds;

(ii) Development of command areas of major irrigation projects; and

(iii) Greater wordination at National and State level between the Agriculture, Irrigation, Co-operation and other Departments involved with the food production programme.

The procurement of paddy price is proposed to be maximised under a combined system of producers, levy on paddy and millers'dealers levy on rice. The procurement of coarse grains is envisaged by way of producers, levy, as well as traders levy where considered necessary. The procurement prices have been fixed fully keeping the interests of the peasant producers as well as the rural and urban consumers in view.

For ending hoarding and blackmarketing, stock limits have been laid down for the traders, and a number of States have laid down such stock limits for the cultivators as well. Strict action is also being taken under D.I.R., MISA and Essential Commodities Act, 1955 against hoarders and black-marketeers.

Job-oriented education

169. SHRI BHOOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been widespread unrest among students during the recent period and their major demand is for introduction of job-oriented education which would ensure employment and cheaper and better education; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have taken noteeof the views expressed by students and others in favour of the introduction of job-oriented education. Government's policy in this regard has also been indicated in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan which provides efor the introduction of work experience at the school stage and vocationalisation at the secondary stage. Job-oriented courses are also being introduced by some Universities.

Demand of teachers of 'Minority' colleges in Delhi

170. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCAION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of teachers from 'Minority' colleges of Delhi University met him on 7th October, 1974;

(b) if so, the demands submitted; and

(c) decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The main demand of the deputationist was that the proposed amendment of the Delhi University Act, granting statutory security to teachers, should apply uniformly to all the colleges of the University, including the 'Minority' colleges. The suggestions made by the deputationists have been kept in view while formulating legislative proposals for amendment of Delhi University Act.

Basis for fixing price of paddy, rice and wheat by the Agricultural Prices Commission

171. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the basis on which the Agricultural Prices Commission fixes the price of paddy, rice and wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHNDE): While recommending the prices of foodgrains, the Agricultural Prices Commission takes the crop prospects, cost of production, prices of agricultural inputs, ruling open market prices, overall economic condition and other relevant factors, into consideration.

Downward trend in Foodgrain Prices

172. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICU LTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of wheat, rice and coarse grain have shown a downward trend during the month of Setember, 1974;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to dehoard the hoarded foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) to (c). The index number of wholesale prices of cereals fell by 4.1 per cent between 21st September and 2nd November, 1974. The State Governments have been requested to enforce strictly the various food control orders, and Anti-hoarding orders, to bring out the hoarded stocks.

Sugar price in open market

173. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to bring down the price of sugar in the open market;

(b) whether any scheme has been chalked out; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The open market prices of sugar are influenced by market sentiments from time to time. The market is sensitive to every minute change in the demand and supply position, and further reacts to the continuously rising prices of sugar in the world market and the consequent expectation that Government would export more and thereby reduce the availability for internal consumption. Recently, Government released 50,000 tonnes of extra free sale sugar in September, 1974 and this had a very salutary effect in bringing down the prices of sugar in the open market While no specific scheme has been chalked out for application at all times to bring down the prices of open market sugar, Government may be expected to take such action as may be feasible, as and when the occasion warrants it.

Restriction on Delhi University Karamcharies

174. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether undue restrictions have been imposed on the Delhi University Karamcharies;

(b) whether no negotiations took place with the recognised Union viz. Delhi University Karamchari Union before imposing these restrictions;

(c) whether the Karamcharis are extremely agitated over this issue; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to have a negotiated settlement?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by Delhi University, no undue restrictions have been imposed on the University Karamcharis. However, with a view to promoting harmonious relations and securing the maximum co-operation between the University and its Colleges in their capacity as employers, and the University and College Karamchari Union in matters of common concern and with the object further of increasing the efficiency of the work with the goodwill of those employed, the Executive Council of the University had, after discussions with the representatives of the Union, framed Rules governing the recognition of the Union. The Union represented that the Rules required modification and held the view that its recognition should be unconditional. The University constituted a Committee to negotiate with the representatives of the Union. The Committee has since submitted its report and the same is now to be considered by the Executive Council.

Wages and working conditions of school, college and university teachers

175. SHRI S M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to improve the wages and working conditions of the teachers belonging to Higher Secondary Schools, Colleges and Universities;

(b) whether the triple benefit scheme has been implemented in all the States; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Revision of pay scales of school teachers in Central employment, as recommended by the 3rd Pay Commission, is under consideration.

The Government of India have conveyed their sanction to the University Grants Commission for implementation of the revised scales of pay for teachers in Central Universities. A similar sanction has been issued in respect of teachers in Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institute of Management and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The revised scales will be effective from January 1, 1973.

The Government of India have also offered to State Governments financial assistance, if they wish to adopt for teachers in the State Universities and in colleges in the States, the pay scales approved for teachers in Central Universities. The State Governments have also been informed that Central assistance will be available even if they decide, after taking local conditions into consideration to introduce scales of pay different from, but not higher than those for Central Universities. The new scales may be enforced from January 1, 1973 or a later date.

The Central assistance to States will be to the extent of 50 per cent of the additional expenditure involved and will be available for the period January 1, 1973, or the date of implementation to March 31, 1979.

The revision of scales of pay will be subject to certain conditions regarding the mode of appointment of teachers in colleges, age of superannuation, remuneration for examination work etc.

The pay fixation in the revised scales will be according to the formulas suggested by the Third Central Pay Commission and accepted by the Government.

(b) and (c). According to information available, the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Karnataka, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh are implementing the triple benefit scheme. Some other States are implementing it practically. Maharashtra and West Bengal provide two benefits *viz.* pension and provident fund/gratuity, and Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu provide only one benefit *viz.* pension and Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir provide benefit under another scheme viz. the Provident Fund Scheme.

ADDITIONAL QUANTITY OF FOOD GRAINS FOR BIHAR AND U.P.

176. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI M. K. MADHUKAR:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are facing acute shortage of foodgrains because of the floods and drought;

(b) whether these states, have requested the Centre to release additional quantities of foodgrains to tide over the situation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the requirement of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Some parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were affected by floods, and in certain areas the rainfall was deficient to some extent. But this has not affected the overall khariff crop prospects in these two States.

Keeping in view the food situation in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and the overall requirements indicated by the State Governments, the following allotments of foodgrains have been made to the states:—

(In '000 tonnes)

State	Allotments		
	Sept. 74	Oct. 74	Nov. 74
Bihar .	50·0	60·0	70·0
U.P. .	41·0	41·0	41·0

Shortage of Vanaspati

177. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of vanaspati all over the country still persists, thereby causing hardship to the public at large;

(b) whether Government have discontinued the import of Soyabeen Oil for Vanaspati manufacturers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to arrange adequate and regular supply of the essential commodity to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Shortage of vanaspati was fairly acute during September 1974, mainly due to reduced production arising from non-availability of raw oils at economic prices. However, with the progressive arrival of the new groundnut crop in the market there was a marked increase in production of vanaspati, and improvement in supplies during October, the position during November is expected to be still easier.

(b) No Sir, Imports of edible oils would be continued to supplement the indigenous production and augment supplies to domestic consumers and vanaspati factories.

(c) Apart from imports, efforts are being made to maximize indigenous production of edible oilseeds and oils and also to more fully utilize available resources like cottonseed and rice bran oils through fiscal incentives.

[illegible] का निर्यात [illegible]

178. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वनस्पति तेल के कारखानों को [illegible] रहा है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या [illegible] का निर्यात रोक [illegible] ताकि वनस्पति तेल के कारखानों को [illegible] प्राप्त हो सके ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) केवल तोरिया का ही आयात किया जा रहा है और उसे राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से तेल मिलों को उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है।

(ख) मूंगफली की खली के निर्यात पर पहले ही प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है; हालांकि अन्य खलियों के निर्यात की इजाजत है, वास्तव में इनका भी सीमित मात्रा में ही निर्यात किया जा रहा है।

SURVEY OF PLANT PESTS

179. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken a survey of plant pests to provide farmers a timely warning on the diseases that destroy the crops;

(b) if so, the States in which this survey has been undertaken; and

(c) whether the State Governments are also associated in this survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have established 12 Central Pest Surveillance Stations in 9 States to survey important pests and diseases of wheat, paddy, potato and sugarcane. Besides, paddy crop in a States has been extensively surveyed for past five years in khariff seasons.

(b) The States in which the survey work has been started are:—

(i) Andhra Pradesh.
(ii) Bihar.
(iii) Karnataka.
(iv) Madhya Pradesh.
(v) Orissa.
(vi) Punjab.
(vii) Tamil Nadu.
(viii) Uttar Pradesh.
(ix) West Bengal.

(c) Yes Sir.

PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN CRICKET TEAM IN ENGLAND

180. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the performance of Indian Team in England recently;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve Cricket Team

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFAFRE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The game of cricket is controlled by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, who are competent to select the team for International fixtures, to go into the questions relating to the performance of the team, and to take remedial measures for the improvement of the team. The said Board had appointed a Special Committee consisting of S/Shri M. A. Chidambaram, Fatehsing Rao P. Gaekwad and S. K. Wankhede to go into the performance of the Indian

cricket team on its 1974 tour of U.K. This Committee's report has since been received from the Board. The findings of the said Committee are as under:

(1) While the weather conditions in England were totally different to the conditions in our country, they were only to be expected in that part of the year, when the tour took place. Except for the first Test at Manchester, the weather conditions could not be blamed for our poor performance. Even in the first Test our Team had a good chance of winning the match, or at least forcing a draw.

(2) Absence of pace bowlers in the country has been felt for a long time This is an urgent need. The Board should take energetic steps to unearth two or three good pace bowlers early, to make up this shortcoming in an Indian team.

(3) The on-side limitation was a great handicap to our team. As the team had to rely mostly on its spin-attack, this restriction took the sting off the attack and made it look ordinary. The English batsmen played with ease and confidence. The Board should not agree to such restrictions on future tours.

(4) Chasing the ball outside the off-stump and also attempting the hook-shot, somewhat too early in the innings, have been responsible for many of our batsmen losing their wickets. Our batsmen should curb these temptations, and be more selective in their strokes, particularly in test matches played over a long duration.

(5) The batting of our tail-enders during the tour was most disappointing. Except on one or two occasions, these batsmen in the team threw their wickets away without offering the least resistance. Many a time, the recognised batsman at one end had to rush through his innings for want of support at the other end. This was in sharp contrast to the dour resistance offered by Old and Underwood in the English team. Our bowlers should practise and concentrate on their betting also.

(6) Our team's fielding throughout the tour was of a high standard, except for the wicket-keeping which was good on occasions.

(7) Undoubtedly, the most outstanding batsman of he side in tests was Sunil Gavaskar closely followed by Vishwanath. Had they received some support from the other recognised batsmen in the team, and piled up sufficient runs for a respectable total, it is reasonable to expect that the bowlers too would have performed better. The obvious psychological advantage of bowling, after the team had put up a reasonable score in batting, was not available for our bowlers.

(8) It must be acknowledged that in the tests, the English side performed exceedingly well in conditions familiar to all its members, and some brilliant catches were taken by the English players.

Import of deep sea fishing trawlers

181. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is buying 60 modern deep sea fishing trawlers from Mexico, Italy and Poland to help and develop the country's deep sea fishing industry; and

(b) if so, the cost of the trawlers; and

(c) areas where it will be put to use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The particulars of the cost of the trawlers are as follows:—

Country of import	Length of vessel	Price per vessel
		(U.S. $)
1. Italy	24·30 Metre	$245,000
	31.95 Metre	$500,000
2. Mexico :		
(a) with freezer hold.	23·16 Metre	$300,215
(b) with chilled and ice hold.	23·16 Metre	$304,430
3. Poland	23.25 Metre	Rs. 22·41 lakhs

The price of Polish vessels given above excludes the cost of the main engine which will be paid on the basis of he invoice received from the manufacturers, in free foreign exchange.

(c) The vessels are expected to be operated from the various ports such as Calcutta, Paradeep, Vishakhapatnam, Madras, Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore, Bombay etc., beyond the range of the operation of small mechanised and non-mechanised crafts.

Allocation and supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal

182. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTUE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains asked for, allotted and actually supplied to West Bengal from the Central pool during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): During the current year, upto end of September, the demand of the State Government was 16.20 lakh tonnes and against this 11.50 lakh tonnes was allotted. The actual supply against allocation was 11.12 lakh tonnes. The quantity allotted for October and November is 2.88 lakh tonnes against the demand of 3.25 lakh tonnes.

Qualifications for Principals of Government Schools in Delhi

183. SHRI N. E. HORO. Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the qualifications laid down by the U.P.S.C. for the post of Principal of a Government school in Delhi are that he should have a master's degree in a subject, a teaching degree and five years teaching experience;

(b) whether, besides the said prescribed qualifications, he should have held an administrative post for three years;

(c) whether the senior-most local teacher, even with 15 or 20 years teaching experience as T.G.T. or P.G.T., cannot possibly have the requisite administrative experience; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider it and modify it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The qualifications approved by the U.P.S.C. for the posts of Principal of Government schools in Delhi to be filled up by direct recruitment are as under:

Essentials (i) Second Class Masters degree from a recognised university or equivalent.

(ii) Degree in Teaching/Education from a recognised university or equivalent.

(iii) About 4 years experience in Administrative charge of a School/ Intermediate College including two years teaching experience). Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

Desirable: (i) A Doctorate degree.

(ii) Public School experience.

(c) Yes, Sir; but no administrative experience has been prescribed for promotees.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Food Supply from European Common Market etc.

184. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of this shortfall is for three to four million tonnes of foodgrain in addition to previous arrangements;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in view of this shortage Government is looking for a cash purchase of foodstuff from European Common Market, Socialist Countries and U.S.A.; and

(d) if so, the results of this hunt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Import requirements are kept under constant review keeping in view the requirements of public distribution system, internal availability of foodgrains, price position and other relevant factors. Necessary actions are being taken to replenish stocks by import from food growing exporting countries. During the current year 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains have been purchased from abroad.

Books lying with N.C.E.R.T

185. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether stocks of some 100 books, their number of copies to be are lying in the godowns of the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made to find out why such huge stock was allowed to be built up; and

(d) the policy regarding title of books, their number of copies to be published and method of selecting authors for various subjects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). At present 187 priced textbook titles worth Rs. 20,89,591.65 and 168 general titles worth Rs. 11,28,999.55 are in stock with the National Council of Educational Research and Training. Sufficient stocks of these titles have to be maintained all through the year as the Council receives requests for these titles in varying quantities from time to time from different quarters.

It is not considered necessary to hold any enquiry as to why the above stock exists. The Council's annual sale of its publications is in the range of Rs. 30 to 35 lakhs. This average annual sale has to be backed up by adequate stocks.

(d) The main categories of publications brought out by Council are textbooks, research monographs, supplementary readers and educational journals.

Textbooks titles are decided on the basis of the subjects taught in classes at the school level from primary to higher secondary. As regards number of copies to be printed, for any new textbook developed by it, the Council brings out 3,000 copies which are distributed free to the textbook prescribing bodies and to the other relevant government educational agencies in the various States/Union Territories for their information and adoption. As regards textbooks which have been prescribed by different school systems and are in use, the number of copies to be printed is estimated on the basis of the demand. The authors are either individuals selected by subject specialists or staff members of the National Institute of Education.

The research monographs published by the Council are monographs/thesis on the research done within the Council or by other outside the Council. In the case of monographs/thesis based on research done by other, the work is got assessed by two or more independent specialists in the area concerned before the decision to publish or otherwise is taken. The print order in the case of both types of monographs is usually 2,000 to 3,000 copies.

As regards supplementary readers. the subjects and authors are usually sponsored by the different departments of the National Institute of Education. However, unsolicited manuscripts from outside are also sometimes received. Both types of manuscripts are got evaluated by experts and placed before the Publication Advisory Committee of the Council which decides whether a particular title should be published or not.

Tripartite meeting regarding price of sugar in Tami-lNadu

186. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Tripartite meeting was held on 10th September, 1974 by the Government of Tamil Nadu regarding dispute about price of sugar for the season 1973-74 between sugarcane growers and private sector sugar factories in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, outcome of the meeting; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Information relating to parts (a) and (b) has been called for from the Government of Tamil Nadu. Reply to the whole question will be laid on the Table of the House soon after receipt of the information.

Vegetable ghee retail licences cancelled in Delhi and registration of cards

187. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATIOIN be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vegetable ghee retail licences cancelled during the last six months ending 31st October, 1974 in Delhi;

(b) the various charges against these shopkeepers and the action being taken or taken against these shopkeepers besides cancelling their permits;

(c) the facilities provided to the concerned card holders to get their cards registered with other shopkeepers; and

(d) whether there is any limit for shopkeepers to register cards and if not, the action proposed to be taken against those shopkeepers who refuse to register those cardholders which were previously registered with a shop but later want a change owing to licence cancellation of the shopkeeper or otherwise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Twentyfive.

(b) The charges included (i) variation between actual and declared stocks (ii) non-maintenance of proper accounts, (iii) refusal to sell and (iv) over charging.

Action taken included (i) forfeiture of security deposits of all the 25 dealers (ii) registration of cases with the police against 10 of them.

(c) They were permitted to register their cards with any other retail dealer.

(d) No, Sir. Whenever any difficulty comes to notice, the Delhi Administration makes suitable alternative arrangements.

Ration shops cancelled in Delhi

183. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ration shops cancelled in Delhi during the period from 1st January, 1974 to 31st October, 1974 on charges of various irregularities;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against those shopkeepers, besides cancelling the ration licences; and

(c) the nature of facilities provided to the affected ration card holders to get their cards registered with other shopkeepers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration has reported that 145 fair price shops were cancelled during the period from 1-1-1974 to 31-10-74. Cases were registered with the Police against 36 F.P. Shop holders, and Security Deposits were forfeited in all cases and their cards have been attached with other shops in the locality.

Report of the Panel on import of Foodgrains

189. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Intelligence Wing attached to his Ministry had submitted a report to the Government some two months ago saying that the country needs to import "10 to 11 million tonnes of foodgrains for survival";

(b) if so, the salient features of the said report; and

(c) action, if any, that has been or is being taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There is no intelligence wing attached to this Ministry. However, there is a Directorate of Economics and Statistics which obtains data on production, prices, market intelligence etc. from the States. No report has been received about import requirements from this directorate.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Alleged secret deal with Traders by Punjab Government

190. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in a local newspaper on 21st September, 1974 under the caption "Back AICC and do what you like"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Such a report published in the newspaper has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Further press reports denying the allegation by the State Government of Punjab have also come to notice of Government.

Selection of Department of Applied Mathematics of Calcutta University as centre of Advanced Study

191. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) for which activities and achievements the Department of Applied Mathematics of Calcutta University was selected among all the Universities as the Centre of Advanced Study;

(b) in respect of which activity and achievement the said Department of Calcutta University has deteriorated in last ten years;

(c) which are the areas of Applied Mathematics in which the said Department-*cum*-Centre, are at present engaged;

(d) who are the members of the Expert Committee which assessed the said Department and what are their specialisation; and

(e) which areas of Applied Mathematics in which the said Department-*cum*-Centre have made contribution were assessed by the said Experts and what are their findings?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Department of Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University, was identified in 1963-64 as one of the Departments of promise for building up active and viable schools of research in Applied Mathematics in the areas of fluid mechanics, elasticity and plasticity, numerical analysis and computer techniques, and geophysics under the U.G.C. programme of Centres of Advanced Study. The selected Department was expected to serve as a pace setter for organising teaching and research programmes and to function on an all-India basis.

(b) The Annual Reports received from the Centre, the reports of expert Committee during 1965-66 and 1968-69 and also the final Report of the Assessment Committee in 1973-74, show that this Centre, instead of strengthening, consolidating and concentrating its efforts in the areas originally identified and thus build viable groups of research, has generally allowed several areas of work to be initiated and with no viable groups of any particular strength in the chosen branches of Applied Mathematics.

(c) The areas in which the work is in progress in the Centre at present include:—

(i) Basic Mathematics for Applications;

(ii) Mathematical Methods;

(iii) Statistical Methods and Information Theory;

(iv) Mathematical Physics (Classical: Relativistic and Non-Relativistic and Quantum);

(v) Mathematics of Technology and Social Sciences;

(vi) Advanced Computing Methods and Cybernetics; and

(vii) Biomathematics.

(d) The Assessment Committee set up in 1973-74 for evaluation of the work done by the Centre during the past 10 years consisted of:

(i) Professor K. G. Ramanathan, Head of the Mathematics Division, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

(ii) Professor K. B. Athreya, Department of Applied Mathematics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Professor K. G. Ramanathan is a well-known and distinguished mathematician. His areas of specialisation are: (a) Number Theory, (b) Automorphic functions, (c) Discontinuous groups. Professor Ramanathan was unable to join the Committee owing to illness.

Professor K. B. Athreya's field of specialisation is probability and stochastic processes.

Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Additional Secretary, University Grants Commission, acted as Secretary of the Committee.

(e) The terms of the reference for the work of the Assessment Committees for Centres of Advanced Study were:—

(i) Assessment of the various academic training and research programmes undertaken;

(ii) Organisational and administrative aspects, particularly, with regard to identification of the Centre of Advanced Study as an integral part of the Department concerned, measure of autonomy enjoyed;

(iii) Stage of development of the areas of specialisation selected for special support and its impact on the total development of other disciplines within the Department;

(iv) Functioning of the Advisory Committees, their role and effectiveness in furthering the academic activities of the Centre such as:

(a) functioning of the Centre on an all-India basis with regard to the recruitment of staff, students intake and interaction with other departments concerned;

(b) new courses developed either at the post-B.Sc. or post-M.Sc. level pre-Ph.D. programmes, etc., in addition to the undergraduate and postgraduate teaching; and

(c) steps taken by the Centre to function as focal points of growth, development and modernisation of the academic system.

The Committee looked into all aspects of teaching and research programmes undertaken by the Centre. It also examined the syllabi, some of the Ph. D. thesis and nature of topics on which research work was going on. The main Observations of the Committee are:

(1) In an Advanced Centre, the M.Sc. programme offered should be of high quality and considered superior to the M.Sc. programmes of other Universities. However, the syllabus, as well as, the output of present M.Sc. programme does not indicate to be the case. The syllabus is rather traditional and contains certain obsolete courses and does not make room for some important modern developments in Mathematics.

(2) There is no organised teaching programme for the Ph.D. candidates in the form of pre-Ph.D. courses.

(3) The staff of the Centre consists mostly of post-graduates of Calcutta University and therefore have been brought up a long traditional lines

established in the Department over the long period of time.

(4) Except the Professors, the rest of the Faculty members have been engaged mostly in teaching.

(5) The present level of research output could be made better if the students and the Faculty had received better training and had been recruited on an all-India basis and to the extent possible by avoiding in-breeding.

(6) The Ph.D. thesis are of a mediocre standard. The dissertations, as well as, the research papers have very little of variation in terms of originality; technique as well as concepts. It is perhaps the result of a lack of proper training in modern methods, selection of research scholars from within Calcutta University and an attitude of the Faculty to be satisfied with whatever they are engaged in at present.

(7) The Centre has failed to collaborate its programmes with the Department of Applied Mathematics of Jadavpur University as envisaged.

(8) The Department had not earlier properly utilised the assistance under the Unesco Programme of Assistance.

(9) The staff strength is much below the number approved for the purpose.

(10) The grants provided by the Commission for various purposes, including extension of buildings, purchase of equipment, library books, and journals, have not been fully utilised.

(11) The Internal administrative and organisational problems have generally retarted the growth of the Centre.

The Standing Committee for the programme of Centres of Advanced Study considered the reports of the Assessment Committees of the different Centres and recommended that in the case of those Centres whose work was not of the expected level, any further assistance under this programme, after the initial ten-year period, *i.e.*. with effect from 1-4-74, may not be provided by the Commission. This recommendation has been accepted by the Commission. These Centres will, however, continue their programmes on the basis of facilities and staff already provided, the expenditure in respect of which will be treated as committed expenditure. The Department can, however, obtain normal plan funds, support for research programmes etc. take any other University department.

Reduction in Ration Quota in Calcutta

192. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times and to what extent the ration-quota of rice was reduced in Calcutta and its suburbs during the months from August to October, 1974; and

(b) the number of times, due slips were issued from ration shops of Calcutta and its suburbs instead of rations during the above mentioned period and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). West Bengal Government have been asked to furnish the necessary material. The information when received from the State Government will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Views of World Bank Adviser of Tubewells and River Lifting Scheme in West Bengal

193. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Adviser of World Bank has commented adversely on shallow and deep tube-

wells and river-lifting schemes for irrigation of agricultural land in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A World Bank Mission which visited West Bengal to appraise an Integrated Rural Development Project for I.D.A. assistance has tentatively expressed the view that it would be possible to finance under the Project shallow tubewells; deep tubewells and river lift schemes.

Increase in Allotment and Supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal

194. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly allotment and supply of foodgrains to West Bengal during the months from August to October, 1974;

(b) whether any increase of allotment and supply of foodgrains was made in view of serious food crisis in that State and representations made by several political parties and even by several Ministers including the Chief Minister of West Bengal during those Months; and

(c) if so, the extra allotment and supply thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Following quantities of foodgrains were allotted and supplied to West Bengal during August to October, 1974:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Qty. allotted	Qty. supplied
August, 74	115·0	136·8
September, 74	115·0	131·9
October, 74	143·0	Information not yet available. The quantity allotted is likely to be supplied in full.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. An additional allotment of 28 thousand tonnes wheat was made to West Bengal during October, 1974.

Agro-Industrial Complex in Backward District of Maharashtra

195. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large agro-industrial complex has been set up in backward Districts of Maharashtra;

(b) whether any assistance was provided to Indian Dairy Entrepreneurs Agricultural Limited (IDEAL) for these developmental projects; and

(c) if so, the progress of the projects launched and assistance made available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Siltation in River Valley Projects

196. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to meet the problem of siltation of the various river valley projects now operating in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any foreign experts are likely to be associated with the work of these plans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). In the design of storage dams, adequate capacity which is termed as "dead storage" is provided for deposition of silt, to ensure that siltation does not affect the planned benefits during the designed life of the project, which is normally taken as about 100 years. However, in order to reduce the sediment load carried by the rivers and thereby prolong the life of the storage dams, a Centrally sponsored programme of soil conservation measures in the catchment of river valley projects is being implemented from the beginning of the Third Plan. Under this programme, soil conservation measures have been taken up in the catchments of Domodar Valley, Bhakra. Machkund, Hirakud, Chambal Mayurakehi, Kundah Tungabhadra, Ramganga, Lactiwada Kangsabati, Ghod. Beas (Pong). Lower Bhawani, Kadana Matatilla, Nagarjunasagar, Pochamnad, Nizamsagar and Ukai dams, and in the catchment of Pohru river. The total outlay on this programme to end of 4th Plan was Rs. 45.84 crores and the area covered was 10.55 lakh. In the 5th Plan, an outlay of Rs. 44 crores has been tentatively proposed for the Centrally sponsored programme of soil conservation measures in the catchments of river valley projects.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Chief Ministers' Conference Regarding Policy for Kharif Procurement

197. SHRI ARJUN SETH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent Chief Ministers' Conference held in Delhi laid down any policy for Kharif procurement;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into consideration the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and Reserve Bank; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Government of India after careful consideration of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the need to contain rise in prices as observed by the Reserve Bank of India and the views expressed by the State Governments at the Chief Ministers, Conference held on 14th September, 1974 have announced the price and procurement policy for the kharif season 1974-75.

Steps to Check Famine Conditions

198. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state specific steps the Government have taken to combat the near famine condition in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Excessive rains in certain parts of the North Eastern region of the country and deficient rains in certain other regions like Gujarat, Orissa, parts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Eastern U.P., Haryana and West Bengal have resulted in damage to crops and scarcity condition in the affected areas.

The Governments of the affected States have undertaken relief measures such as opening of test relief works, gratuitous relief and the payment of cash doles to the old and infirm Drinking water is being supplied to the areas where the shortage of drinking water has been felt. Fodder is also being supplied for the cattle population in the affected areas.

The Government of India have deputed teams of Technical Experts to advise these States on crop revival. A short term crop loan amounting to Rs. 56.29 crores has been sanctioned by Government to the affected States for the purchase of agricultural inputs. Supply of foodgrains from the Central Pool has been augmented as far as possible. International Voluntary Organisations have also been approached to accelerate their relief activities in the drought/flood affected States.

Supply of Fertilisers and Power to Farmers

199. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI DINESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been prepared according to which fertilisers and power will be given to those farmers who take it upon themselves as an obligation to supply foodgrains to the Government agencies; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Some of the State Governments do give fertilisers and other essential commodities as an incentive towards procurement of foodgrains. However, the question of drawing out a comprehensive Scheme for linking fertilisers and other inputs is still under consideration.

Drought in Orissa

200. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Orissa is facing century's worst drought this time;

(b) if so, steps Government have taken to meet the drought situation in Orissa;

(c) the outcome of the State Government's request to the Centre for help; and

(d) how far the Central Government has met the request of the State Government and the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) It is a fact that an unprecedented drought has gripped Orissa State this year on account of a weak and erratic monsoon.

(b) State Government have sanctioned rupees 311.50 lakhs for undertaking different drought relief measures.

(c) and (d). A short term loan of Rs. 331 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for purchase of seeds and fertilisers in connection with kharif and rabi programmes of the State.

12 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

ALLEGED FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT ASSAULT BY CENTRAL POLICE, ETC. ON SATYAGRAHIS AT PATNA

MR. SPEAKER: The members who have tabled their notices of adjournment motion on the question of Bihar are so many. They are Shri Mohammad Ismail. Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Samar Mukherjee, Dr. Sardish Roy, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri Nurul Huda, Shri Dasaratha Deb. Shri Saroj Mukherjee, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri M. K. Krishnan, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri P. M. Mehta, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri Janeshwar Misra. Shri P. G. Mavalankar, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Jharkand Rai, Shri Ishaque Sambhali, Shri Sarjoo Pandey, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Ram Avatar Shastri and Shri D. K. Panda. As I have already said, a number of motions have come. I find, however, that the notice given by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra is in order and I give my consent to it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Was there any ballot? How was it selected?

MR. SPEAKER: Various processes have been gone through before coming to this decision. I give my consent to it. The notice reads as follows:

> "The failure of the Government to prevent the barbarous assault by the Central Police, the CRP and the BSF on absolutely peaceful satyagrahis including the Sarvodaya leader, Shri Jaya Prakash Narain on the 4th November, 1974 at Patna."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is all right. If it is your decision, I will abid by it. But you give us at least an oportunity of hearing what are the other motions. You might please read out all the motions and then admit one.

MR. SPEAKER: Then the whole day will be taken in reading the motions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You can ask Shri Mishra to move his motion. But your statement that his motion is in order, does it by implication mean that the other motions are not in order? Because, our motion has the same wording as the motion given by Shri Mishra. Therefore, I do not know how the other motions are out of order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You might read out the other motions.

MR. SPEAKER: I can only allow one motion. I have allowed one hon. Member to move it. There may be many other identical motions. I have already mentioned it. There is no question of rejection of the other motions or anything of that nature.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What you have already said means that the other motions are not in order.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have not said it. Shri Bhattacharyya, do not put in my mouth what I have not said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Many of the motions are, more or less. identical, as you said....

MR. SPEAKER: Broadly. There are some motions which have more than one specific matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But my motion is completely different. I would like it to be read out even if it is not taken up. I want to stand up on my motion; I do not want to stand up on somebody else's motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not say whether I have accepted or rejected other motions. I have not expressed my feeling or anything about them. I have only said that through various processes, I have come to a conclusion that

this motion will be the most apt one. You kindly allow him to seek leave of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I seek the leave of the House to move my adjournment motion.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, while the Government have no objection to any discussion, of course, naturally, they cannot agree to the form in which it is put, namely, an adjournment motion because, it amounts to a vote of censure.

MR. SPEAKER: Those in favour of the leave being granted to the adjournment motion may rise in their seats.

I find, the number of members is more than the requisite number of 50. So, the leave is granted. We will take it up at...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: 3 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: According to the Rules. I should have said, 4 O' Clock. I accept your amendment. It will be taken up at 3 O' Clock.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I want to raise a matter under Rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already made my observations.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am reading out only the relevant portion. I have already written to you:

"As per report appeared in *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* on 8th November, 1974, Mr. Dhillon made the following remark:

"Referring to acrimonious vein in India Parliament and Legislatures, he said, it was pity to watch Nymon talking as experts on complicated and specialised matter. That, he said, posed the greatest danger."

Further, in course of his statement, he said that he thought a good part of uproanino scenes in Parliament and Legislatures were staged to get press publicity in order to win acclamation from constituencies to which the Members belonged."

MR SPEAKER: I have already disposed it of.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I think this is a derogatory remark about the Members and their functioning in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything was discussed yesterday.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is your comment on this? Have you denied it?

MR. SPEAKER: I explained it to the leaders. If my speech is a prepared one or if there is anything which I had said in public or to a press conference, you can quote. But if I say something within a closed meeting, about which also I have given the explanation, how can there be any question of privilege? As I have said, I have already explained it to the leaders and they have accepted it.

I have mentioned in my printed address that we have every year discussed disorder and uproarious scenes in the House...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about your remarks that we do it to get press publicity?

MR. SPEAKER: I have only said that this is the reaction to what is going on ouside the House and that the members have to satisfy their constituencies. What is wrong about it? Members have, after all, to react

to the situation outside. There is nothing unnatural about this; after all Members have to satisfy their constituencies. What is wrong about it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You do not allow debates on economic issues. I have written to you letters on these, but you have not bothered to reply to them.

MR. SPEAKER: I welcome it. At any time you want to speak on planning, you will get the priority.

At the Political Science Congress, 20 persons told me that they were ready to write some thesis and they asked me, "When will you discuss the Plan? We want to have the views of Parliament". And told them that I would convey their views to Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Economic issues enjoy the last priority. How far do the Presiding Officers study the issues debated on the floor of the House? I put that question to you, Sir. Please be honest.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, we, Presiding Officers. should not meet in future unless we have the same protection or immunity which a member gets in the House. After all, we discuss many things. If something leaks out, then we are held responsible. It is a serious case for me to consider. Do not tie down your Speaker so much that he cannot even express any opinion. Be merciful.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is unfortunate that, in our country, the Speaker speaks much. That is the difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: No; not much. Not all.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: Papers to be laid on the Table.

13.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ORDINANCES NOS. 11, 12 AND 13 OF 1974

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) issued by the President under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:—

(1) The Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, (No. 11 of 1974) promulated by the President on the 17th September, 1974.

(2) The Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974, (No. 12 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 21st September. 1974.

(3) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 (No. 13 of 1974) Promulgated by the President on the 19th October, 1974.

(*Placed in Library. Sec.* No. LT-8427/74).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have already written to you on items 3 (1) and 3 (3).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): On item 3, I have also written to you Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have already written to you that I wanted to speak on the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance as also on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance. How can we function in this way? You have such a vast Secretariat whereas we have to do these things singlehanded with our own hand and still you have no time to read them?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You are right. Your names were there but somehow they have been crossed. I do not know how.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because I am a CPI (M) Member.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. There are others also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will tell you something..

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you.

Now, Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to make a submission on two items which are being laid by Shri K. Raghuramaiah, items 3(2) and 3(3).

Item No. 2—is the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 (No. 12 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 21st September, 1974. The moment the ordinance was brought we definitely felt and we have also pointed out that the workers of those textile mills which are likely to be taken over by the Government are going to suffer because....

MR. SPEAGER: You can only speak about the delay.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE We have brought to the notice of the Central Government that the pensionary and gratuity benefits enjoyed by these textile workers all these 30-40 years will be completely wiped out after take-over of these textile mills....

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak on its marits when it comes up for discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have represented to the Minister of Industries as also to the President that it should be rectified, that this is an ordinance which is going to harm the textile workers.

My second submission is about the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 (No. 13 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 19th October, 1974.

We are ashamed of this ordinance. The Supreme Court have given a decision in a particular case, but the Government should have waited, they should have discussed these matters with the hon. Members. A committee is already sitting over this matter. They should have waited. But instead of that, by bringing this ordinance, they have brought the parliamentary democracy and the process of elections into disrepute. I would like to oppose this ordinance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to the figures given by the Home Ministry, 16825 persons have been detained under MISA and the funniest thing is that the number of persons detained under MISA for conservation of foreign exchange during the period is only 474. ...

MR. SPEAKER: No speeches, please, when the papers are only being laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission is that he should not lay the papers to-day. He cannot take powers like this.

Within that particular period, West Bengal alone which accounts for 9 per cent of the population of the country contributes 3236 out of 3829 because we are political opponents.

I want to make a submission.

Motivated politicians and bureaucracy should not be given any sweeping powers. These powers are misused in the case of political workers. They should only proceed to prosecute economic offenders under specific provisions of the law, they should be kept as under-trial prisoners. There should not be these sweeping powers, but they should be tried under normal

(Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu)

provisions of the law. They are collecting money for political purposes. What I submit is, this ordinance should not be allowed to be laid today. We can have a discussion and then we can proceed with the ordinance. This is my submission. Sir. My third point is this. The Ordinance says:

"Any expenditure incurred by a political party or by any other association or body of persons or by any individual (other than the candidate or his election agent) shall not be deemed to be and shall not ever be deemed to have been expenditure incurred in connection with the election.."

The object of this Ordinance is to supersede and make ineffective recent Supreme Court judgements in which the court held that expenditure incurred by a political party for the election of a candidate shall be regarded as expenditure incurred by him for the purpose of examining whether the ceiling on election expenses has been exceeded or not.

The total expenses which the petitioner has alleged against the Prime Minister has exceeded Rs. 35,000. It has exceeded the limit by 20 times. This is the reason why this has been done..

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR. SPEAKER: The case is *sub-judice* now. No such remark should be made. I do not allow that. In spite of my drawing your attention, you are saying it. No No.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): The case is before the court. He is making such statement in the House. It is totally wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janeshwar Misra.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के जरिये मैं माननीय रघुरामैया जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो चुनाव खर्च के बारे में अध्यादेश जारी किया है उस सिलसिले में वह विधेयक सदन में पेश न करें। आप ने अभी माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु को यह कह कर रोक दिया कि यह मामला सब-जुडिस है। लेकिन यह पूरा आर्डिनेंस सब-जुडिस हो जाता है, क्यों कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को अनडू करने के लिये और केवल प्रधान मंत्री की हिफाजत के लिये ही यह अध्यादेश लाया गया है।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I will not allow this. It will not form part of the record. I will not allow that to go on record.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: इसलिये यह सरासर धांधली है. (व्यवधान) आप संसद कार्य मंत्री को विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने से रोके क्यों कि अध्यादेश के जरिये इन्होंने भारत में जनतंत्र की हत्या कर दी है। (व्यवधान)

(माननीय जनेश्वर मिश्र ने एक पर्चा सदन में फेंका)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय जनेश्वर मिश्र ने यह फेंका है।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय रघुरामैया ने तीन अध्यादेश सदन के सामने रखे हैं। आप ने कई बार इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर कहा है कि अनावश्यक ढंग से अध्यादेश जारी करने के अधिकार का सरकार को दुरुपयोग नहीं करना चाहिये।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, even though Mr. Mishra has mis-behaved we are sitting quietly.

**Not recorded.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : आप ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट को बेकार कर दिया है ।

श्री प्रियरंजन दास मुन्शी (कलकत्ता-दक्षिण) : आप इस प्रश्न को राजनीति का प्रश्न बनाना चाहते हैं, ऐसा नहीं चलेगा । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: If you can solve the problem by shouting at eachother, I do not come in. If some decisions can be arrived at just by shouting then I will give the decision in his favour who shouts louder.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने स्वयं कई बार सदन में और सदन के बाहर कहा है कि अध्यादेश जारी करने के अधिकार का सरकार को दुरुपयोग नहीं करना चाहिये । तीन अध्यादेश हमारे सामने हैं इन में से एक भी ऐसा नहीं है जिस के लिये अध्यादेश की जो विशेष ऐक्स्ट्रा आर्डिनरी पावर है उस का इस्तेमाल करने की जरूरत थी । नम्बर एक है सेन्टेनेंस आफ इन्टर्नल सेक्योरिटी अमेंडमेंट आर्डिनेंस । 18 अगस्त को माननीय के० आर० गणेश ने एक प्रैस कान्फ्रेंस में घोषणा की कि हम लोग स्मगलरों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेने जा रहे हैं । उस समय पार्लियामेंट का सत्र चल रहा था, अगर सरकार चाहती तो जिस प्रकार सिक्किम का बिल बिना नोटिस के यहां लाये उसी समय इस सम्बन्ध में भी एक विधेयक चर्चा के लिये सदन के सामने रख सकते थे । लेकिन 18 अगस्त को घोषणा होती है और पहला ऐक्शन 19 सितम्बर को होता है । यानी पूरा नोटिस स्मगलरों को देने का काम किया । इसलिये किया क्यों कि आप लोग अच्छी तरह जानते हैं नोटिस देने के बाद वह अपने सारे बिजनेस अफेयर्स को ठीक ठाक करेंगे । खुद यूसफ पटेल ने जो दिल्ली में आया था उस ने कहा कि अपने सारे अफेयर्स को ठीक ठाक किया । इसलिये मेरा सरकार पर अभियोग है कि जानबूझ कर स्मगलरों को नोटिस दिया । संसद का सत्र चल रहा था तो विधेयक ला सकते थे । उस समय तो विधेयक लाये नहीं और संसद का सत्र समाप्त होने के बाद आप ने यह अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया । क्या वजह है कि विगत 10, 15 सालों से देश के विभिन्न कानूनों के तहत स्मगलरों के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया ? कर्नाटक के गवर्नर नैन मल पुजा के दोस्त हैं, बिहार के भूतपूर्व गवर्नर श्री नित्यानन्द कानूनगो ने कुली मस्तान को पासपोर्ट देने के लिये सिफारशी पत्र दिया था । कांग्रेस के बड़े बड़े नेता स्मगलरों से मिले हुए हैं और यही वजह है कि स्मगलरों के खिलाफ यह केसेज नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं। इसलिये सरकार द्वारा जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी, सीधे यहां पर विधेयक आ सकता था ।

नम्बर दो यह कि आज भी सरकार द्वारा दो किस्म की कार्यवाहियां नहीं हुई हैं । पहली तो यह कि जो पुलिस और कस्टम्स के अधिकारी हैं जो 15 साल से इन से मिले हुए थे उन में से किसी भी अधिकारी को सस्पेंड नहीं किया, और इसी तरह जो पोलिटिकल कनेक्शन्स स्मगलरों के हैं उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई ।

आप दूसरा आर्डिनेंस ले लीजिये सिक टेक्सटाइल्स अन्डरटेकिंग्स का । कितनी जल्दबाजी में अध्यक्ष महोदय काम हो रहा है इस का प्रमाण आज हमारे सामने है । आज भी सरकार द्वारा तीन, चार पन्ने के संशोधन परिचालित किये गये हैं इस के बारे में । यहां जल्दबाजी में इस तरह के अध्यादेश जारी किये जाते हैं जिन पर सोचने का हम को मौका नहीं मिलता । आर्डिनेंस का मतलब यह है कि यह मामला जोइंट कमेटी या ऐलेक्ट कमेटी में न जाये । तो इस तरह आप सदन के अधिकारों को छीनते जा रहे हैं । टेक्सटाइल्स अन्डरटेकिंग्स आर्डिनेंस के बारे में एक विधेयक

[श्री मधु लिमये]

यहां पर आया था, इस के ऊपर इन्होंने सोच समझ कर ड्राफ्टिंग नहीं की है, आर्डिनेंस जारी कर दिया और आज तीन-तीन पेजेज के अमेंडमेंट्स हमारे सामने आते हैं। मैं आपका रूलिंग इस पर चाहता हूं। हर एक मामला अगर अध्यादेशों से तय किया जाएगा तो ज्वायंट कमेटी और सिलक्ट कमेटी के जितने प्रोसीजर्ज हैं वे सब एक दम खत्म हो जाएंगे। टक्सटाइल वाला बिल एक ऐसा बिल है जिस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से हम लोगों को सोचने की जरूरत है। सरकार ने हम लोगों के अधिकारों को इस में छीनने का काम किया है।

रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ दी पीपल एमेंडमेंट आर्डिनेंस को आप लें। आपने सब जूडिस की बात कही है। लेकिन अदालतों में जो हलफनामा दाखिल किया जाता है वह सब-जूडिस नहीं है। वह पब्लिक डाकुमेंट होता है। उस में से मैं उद्धरण दे सकता हूं। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने राय बरेली की चुनाव याचिका के बारे में जो अदालत के सामने एफीडविट फाइल किया है, उस में से मैं उद्धरण देना चाहता हूं——(इंटरप्शंज) इसीलिए आप आर्डिनेंस लाए हैं। और किस लिए लाए हैं? इनको घबराहट क्यों हो रही है। एफीडेविट में से कोट करने का मुझे अधिकार है——

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उससे मैं इंकार नहीं करता। मुझे उस पर कोई आबजकशन नहीं है। लेकिन जब विधेयक पर बहस हो तब आप यह सब कर सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस समय जो कहना है कहेंगे। जहां तक इस आर्डिनेंस का सम्बन्ध है, यह मोटिवेटिड आर्डिनेंस है, सत्ता का दुरुपयोग इसके द्वारा किया गया है। इसकी इजाजत सदन को नहीं देनी चाहिये। इन्होंने अपने एफीडेविट में यह कबूल किया है कि मेरे क्षेत्र में 35 जीपें चल रही थीं। उनका खर्चा मैंने नहीं किया है। उन्होंने केवल सौलह हजार रुपये का खर्चा दिखाया है——

एक माननीय सदस्य : बारह हजार रुपया।

श्री मधु लिमये : बारह हजर दिखाया है।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : आपके इलकशन में खर्च कौन कर रहा था?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे लिए यह नहीं इशू किया गया है। यह आपके प्रधान मंत्री के लिए बना है। कुछ तो शर्म करिये।

उन्होंने स्वयं कबूल किया है कि मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में 35 जीपें चल रही थीं। एक जीप पर अगर दो सौ रुपया लगाया जाय एक एक दिन का तो सात हजार रुपया एक दिन का हो गया। अगर पच्चीस दिन ये जीपें चली हैं तो इसी से आपको पता चल जाता है कि अकेला जीपों का जो खर्चा है वह 35 हजार की लिमिट से कई गुना अधिक हो जाता है——

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतूल) : आप इशू पर आ गए हैं। आप को चाहिये था कि आप एफीडेविट पर ही अपने को कनफाइन रखते। खर्चा कितना हुआ यह इशू है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं 35 जीपों की केवल बात कर रहा हूं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने महज अपनी कुर्सी को बचाने के लिए जो सत्ता उनके हाथ में हैं उसका दुरुपयोग किया है। इसीलिए उन्होंने आर्डिनेंस जारी किया है। हम इस आर्डिनेंस का सख्त विरोध करेंगे।

दूसरा मेरा मुद्दा रूल्ज का है। रूल्ज में एमेंडमेंट भी मैंने दिया हुआ है यह आपको याद ही होगा। आपको याद होगा

कि रूल्ज कमेटी में रघुरमैया जी ने कहा था कि हर आर्डिनेंस के साथ स्पष्टीकरण देने के बारे म सरकार की जो राय है वह मैं आप लोगो को बता दूंगा। अभी तक वह राय सरकार की हमारे सामने नहीं आई है। आर्डिनेंस के साथ एक्सप्लेनेटरी स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिये था, यह मेरी मांग है। वर्ना कैसे पता चलेगा कि किस कारण को लेकर यह जारी हुआ है। गोखले साहब ने इस सदन का बड़ा अपमान किया है। वह बाहर बयान बाजी कर रहे हैं। उनको जरा भी यह सभ्यता नहीं है कि सदन के सामने आ कर सफाई देनी चाहिये। आप कानून मंत्री को आदेश जारी करे कि वह आर्डिनेस की सफाई में जो कुछ अखबारों के सामने बोल रहे हैं वह इस सदन के सामने आ कर बोलें। लेकिन यहां सफाई देने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं हैं। पै साहब ने मीसा के बारे में एक्सप्लेनेटरी स्टेटमेंट दिया है लेकिन रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ पीपल्ज आर्डिनेस के बारे में कोई स्पष्टीकरण सरकार के द्वारा नहीं दिया गया है। आप सरकार को आदेश दे कि वह स्पष्टीकरण सदन के सामने रखे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मैं एक प्रोप्राइटी का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं। मैं आर्डिनेंस के मैरिट्स में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। यह उसके लिए उपयुक्त वक्त नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि संविधान आर्डिनेंस जारी करने का सरकार को अधिकार देता है। लेकिन यह अधिकार अमर्यादित नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में हाउस में काफी कुछ कहा जा चुका है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने बार-बार कहा है कि जो बात कानून बना करके पूरी हो सकती है और जिस मामले को सरकार सदन के सामने ला कर उसकी स्वीकृति ले सकती है उसके बारे में आम तौर पर अध्यादेश जारी नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। मीसा के बारे में आप ने देखा है कि क्या हो रहा है। तस्करों को पकड़ने के लिए मीसा मेंएमेंडमेंट किया गया है। हाई कोर्ट में मामले जा रहे हैं, तस्कर छूट रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि मीसा के बारे में एमेंडमेंट करते समय सरकार ने पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया। सरकार अगर चाहती तो हाउस को विश्वास में ले सकती थी। मामला यहां ला सकती थी। लेकिन जल्दबाजी में आर्डिनेंस जारी किए जाते हैं। जहां तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बारे में अध्यादेश जारी करने का सम्बन्ध है, यह तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट की मान-हानि करने जैसा मामला है। जब यह मामला आएगा हम इस पर बोलेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप आर्डिनेंस के बारे में जो आपकी राय है उसको आप व्यक्त करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डिनेंस के बारें में मेरी राय अननोन नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर से बता दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डिनरी लेजिस्लेशन से काम चलता हो तो उसकी क्या जरूरत है, यह मैं कह चुका हूं।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): How is it that this Ordinance was promulgated only 21 days before this session?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I point out that since the Ordinance is being challenged in the Supreme Court, it becomes *sub judice* matter and you cannot allow this to be laid on the Table?

MR. SPEAKER: No. There is nothing to prevant action for legislation. There have been rulings on this so many times.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Regarding the suggestion made...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Has he written to you? If so, I would like to see it.

MR. SPEAKER: When he is asked to give an explanation, the Minister can do so if he likes. I cannot ask to see it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I had really no mind to take part in this procedural matter of laying a copy of the ordinance before the House, but a situation has developed in the country which is a menace in the sense that the Government has already introduced a system of barricaded democracy in Bihar. It is not only in Bihar but the Government are doing the same in regard to the Centre also. (*Interruptions*). The barricaded pattern of governing this country by totalitarian means, an indication of which is evident by the way in which ordinances are promulgated, is not proper. The Central Government is setting up a pattern for all the States. Look at Bihar. There are 256 ordinances; now, Bihar is being ruled by 256 ordinances, none of which has been regularised by the State. And now, West Bengal has taken the cue from the Central Government. Just two days before the commencement of the Assembly session, an ordinance in regard to the levy was passed by the West Bengal Government. This is done not only there. We find similar instances in other States also. They are promulgating ordinances just one or two days before or even one or two days after the session.

You in your wisdom not once but several times asked the Government to see that this kind of practice of promulgation of ordinances during the inter-session period should be stopped. They are going to introduce a barricaded democracy not only for the States but for Parliament itself.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the ordinance is concerned, you may bring up these points at the time when the Bill is brought up before the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You are making him nervous. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Shri Piloo Mody is saying—

MR. SPEAKER: He says I am making you nervous. I said, "No, I am feeling nervous!"

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know humbly what is your attitude on this. Of course, we have all agreed to accept your contention—what you said at the Business Advisory Committee. Whatever came out in the press may not be reported from your source or you might not have stated before the Committee. But the trend of the country, as is evidenced by—I repeat it—the introduction of a barricaded pattern of democracy in Bihar, is dangerous. There, the government is ruling by ordinances. They have violated the democratic norms not once but several times, by issuing such ordinances.

Take, for example, the MISA ordinance. It could have been done two days before the session concluded. What haste was there for this ordinance regarding the People's Representation Act? It could have been taken up ten days after, when Parliament re-assembled. So, unless you passed a strict, strong stricture on the Government, things would not improve. The trend has been set for a system of barricaded democracy really and practically, with the one-party system of government, a totalitarian system of government. There is now a barricaded type of democracy in this country. There fore, a caution must be given to the Government and it is your responsibility, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House, and as the upholder of the Constitution of India, to give a strong stricture to the Government, so that this promulgation of ordinances in a hurry during the intersession should be stopped and stopped for good.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahemedabad) Sir, I have not given my name and I do not want to speak on the merits because we will have chances later on about the subject matter of the Ordinances. I have a point of order; it is short and simple. We find that between two sessions of Parliament a number of Ordinances are issued. Some are issued immediately after the end of the session; it appears that Government were waiting for the session to end so that they could start with the Ordinances. Similarly, just a few days before the session begins, they issue them? My

point of order is this. Is it in conformity with the parliamentary procedure and practice all over the world, wherever there is parliamentary democracy? Are Parliaments meant merely for rubber-stamping executive decisions reflected in the various Ordinances? Because Ordinances do not give us a chance to amend or say new things; we are merely asked to say: yes or no.

In between two sessions, the Speakers' Conference was held in Shillong. Was this matter of great parliamentary and democratic significance discussed there? Perhaps you discussed many points like disorder, members' speaking to the galleries, etc. But this practice of issuing Ordinances is a matter which corrodes and erodes the rights of Members of Parliament; was this not discussed?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I want to know whether a Member who has not sought your permission to make his comments on the procedural aspects can rise on a point of order and say all that has been said. Have you permitted a discussion on the merits of these Ordinances? While making improper use of this facility, not only he but other Members like Mr. Limaye have made absolutely false and politically motivated baseless allegations against the Prime Minister and the Government. Surprisingly even the names of persons like Shri Nityanand Kanungo were brought in though they were not present here and no notice was given to you. This is against the rules; they are trying to misuse the permission and are trying to make political capital out of it. There must be some end to this misuse of this forum.

MR. SPEAKER: This seems to have gone a little out of control. Normally we have been calling Members only on things like delay or some technical matters. But even gentlemen who did not send their names get up on points of order This is a matter of convention; if they do not observe the convention I have no power to prevent a point of order. I hope this exception will be only for today. We shall stick to the practice we have been following for the past so many years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are your comments on the Ordinances? You give so much sermon to all of us.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: My comments are here. This time we decided to throw open the proceedings of the Speakers' conference, which are more than seven years old. Initially we did not do so; now we said that it was much better to throw it open. Previously we had given the decisions in short, not the proceedings because some people say something and they will be in trouble, in their own legislature and I here in the Lok Sabha. So we thought that was the right thing, that we decided. Inspite of that they come out and create trouble for us... You can very well imagine the embarrassing position of the Speaker for some remark involving a Member, without meaning any illwill to him. My views about this question of ordinances are not only my views but they are the views of my predecessors, including your distinguished father, Mr. Mavalankar. I just reiterated them and added a bit of my own emphasis in my own words, according to the situation. I stand by those various observations. Mr. Raghu Ramaiah will explain it.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, in placing he ordinances on the Table, I have only performed an obligation under the Constitution. I do not want to go into the merits of it except to deny a very wild allegation that one of the ordinances is meant to protect the Prime Minister. It is not meant to protect any particular member. It applies equally to some members of the opposition parties also. Regarding some new procedure which you have indicated in the rules committee about the ordinances and referred to by Mr. Madhu Limaye, I would like to say that certain suggestions were made

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

and I said, I will convey the suggestions to the Government and find their reaction thereto. That is where the matter stands.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह रघुरमैया साहब ने क्या सफाई दी मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आया। क्योंकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह चर्चा है... (इंटरप्शंन) ... हम चाहते हैं कि आप उन से सफाई दिलवायें ।.. (इंटरप्शंस) ...

श्री मधु लिमये : इस आर्डिनेंस के विरोध में वाक आउट करता हूं।

(Shri Madhu Limaye and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

Explanatory Statement Re. Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): On behalf of Shri T. A Pai, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974, under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8428/74].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GUJARAT SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT, CLEARANCE AND REDEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 59 of the Gujarat Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act, 1973, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat—

(i) The Gujarat Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) (Constitution of Board) (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. GH|J|47|74|SCB-1073|A-1, in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 31st August, 1974.

(ii) Notification No. GH|J|48|74|SCB-1073|A-1, published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 31st August, 1974.

(iii) Notification No. GH|J|51|74|SCB|1073|A-1, published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 26th September, 1974.

(2) A statement explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notifications.

[*Placed in Library. Sec.* No. LT-8420 74].

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: About Item No. 5, my enquiry is two-fold. It is noticed that the Gujarat Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act was passed and brought into effect in 1973. About the notifications he is laying on the Table, I want to know why they have been delayed so much. After the passage of the Act, why is it that the Gujarat Administration did not issue these notifications immediately?

About para 2 explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version, etc., being the opening day I would like to say this and I would not repeat it. In spite of our repeated and strong objections which were expressd here both in English and more particularly in Hindi, this habit of disregarding an important decision of the Government is growing and Government takes shelter under this or that excuse. I want to know whether the Gujarat or the Central Government have not got facilities for ensuring promptness in providing translations in Hindi of all the communications, notifications etc.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 9 फरवरी को जो घोषणा की गई थी आज उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है। क्या इतना समय सरकार के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं था कि उस का हिन्दी अनुवाद कराकर वह उसे सभा पटल पर रखते ? यह हिन्दी की कब तक अवहेलना होती रहेगी ? मुझे खुशी है कि मावलंकर जी ने यह मामला उठाया। वह हिन्दी-भाषी नहीं हैं। दोनों भाषाओं में काम चले यह संसद का फैसला है। सरकार उस का पालन नहीं करती और आप उस की कान-खिंचाई नहीं करते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कितनी दफे किया करूं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने कहा था कि सब के साथ बैठ कर जिस में गृह मंत्री भी होंगे, इस बारे में कोई फैसला किया जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस की अभी बैठक विधि मंत्री जी नये आए हैं, उन के साथ करनी है। मंत्री बदल गए हैं।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: What I have laid on the Table is only amendment to the rules. It is not as if we have laid some set of old rules on the Table. Regarding the Hindi version, I am told that if it is from a State and it is in the regional language, the Hindi version need not be placed on the Table. However, I am prepared to take it up with the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to discuss with the Home Minister as to what should be the procedure in such matters because this question comes up now and again in one form or another.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस बारे में आप का फैसला अन्तिम होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा तो है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभा पटल पर किस भाषा में कागज रखा जाय यह प्रदेश सरकार तय नहीं कर सकती, केन्द्र सरकार तय नहीं कर सकती, यह तो आप को देखना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखना पड़ेगा कि जब रीजनल लैंग्वेज में आ जाता है तो अगर यहां आना हो तो यहां तो रीजनल लैंग्वेज नहीं चलती। यहां तो हिन्दी बोलने वाले भी बैठे है।

SUGARCANE (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 1974, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 402(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-8429|74].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The increased sugar price has brought in a huge amount as profit to the mill-owners. I want to know whether any portion of it has been passed on to the sugarcane growers.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Minister is only laying a paper. If he wants any information, he can give notice of a question.

NOTIFICATION UNDER EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ACT, 1971 AND EMERGENCY RISKS (UNDERTAKINGS) INSURANCE ACT, 1971, L.I.C. ACT, 1956, CENTAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT, 1944. CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 GUJARAT SALES TAX ACT, 1969, AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND COPY OF GUJARAT EDUCATION CESS (VALIDARION) ACT, 1974.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM):

Sir, on behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukerjee, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971:—

(i) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. S. O. 2484 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974.

(ii) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. S. O. 544(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1974.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971:—

(i) The Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. S. O. 2485 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974.

(ii) The Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. S. O. 545 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8430/74]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—

(i) G.S.R. 954 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 734 dated the 23rd August, 1958.

(ii) G.S.R. 955 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 734 dated the 23rd August, 1958.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8431/74)

(4) A Copy of the Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1046 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974, under section 38 of the Central Exercises and Salt Act, 1944.

[*Placed in Library. Sec.* No. LT-8437/74)

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 404(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) S.O. 2486 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 418(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1974.

(iv) G.S.R. 419(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1974.

(v) The Notified Goods (Prevention of Illegal Import) Amendment Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 420(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1974.

(vi) G.S.R. 428(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 436(E) and G.S.R. 437(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 441(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G.S.R. 442(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8433|74].

(6) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969, read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) Notification No. (GHN277) GST 1074 (S. 49) (33) TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 7th August, 1974 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST 1070|(S. 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970.

(ii) Notification No. (GHN 278) GST 1074|(S. 49)-(34)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette edition No. (GHN 627) GST certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST 1070|(S. 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970.

(*Placed in Library. Sec.* No. LT-8434/74).

(7) A copy of the Gujarat Education Cess (Validation) Act, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 11 of 1974) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1974.

(*Placed in Library. Sec.* No. LT-8435/74).

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 387(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 956 published in Gazette of India, dated the 7th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 957 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 958 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum

(v) G.S.R. 989 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 1074 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 415(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 1102 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G.S.R. 42(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

Bill as passed by R.S.

(x) G.S.R. 440(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(*Placed in Library. Sec.* No. LT-8436/74).

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WILD LIFE PROTECTION) ACT. 1972

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: On behalf of Shri Prabhudas Patel,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:—

(i) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 403(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1974.

(ii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy), Rules. 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 409(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. Sec.* No. LT-8437/74].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, has he written to you in the matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he has already got my permission. I knew you would be asking. Do not be so strict.

12.57 hrs.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL (CHANDIGARH AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Punjab Municipal (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 7th September, 1974:—

(1) The Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Amendment Bill. 1974.

(2) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(3) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1974.

(4) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1974.

(5) The Interest-tax Bill, 1974.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following eleven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 7th September, 1974:—

(1) The Cinematograh (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(2) The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill. 1974.

(3) The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(4) The Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Bill, 1974.

(5) The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Bill, 1974.

(6) The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Bill, 1974.

(7) The University of Hyderabad Bill, 1974.

(8) The Constitution (Thirty-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(9) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(10) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(11) The Oil Industry (Development) Bill, 1974.

12.58 hrs.

REPORT OF PAY COMMITTEE

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (along with other connected documents) submitted by the Committee of Parliament appointed on the 16th August, 1973 to advise the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha on the changes considered desirable in the structure of pay and allowances, leave and pensionary benefits to the officers and all categories of staff of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariats in the context of the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given my minute of dissent. It should be circulated to members of both the Houses.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This particular report has frustrated the hopes of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha employees. I want that there should be a discussion and the report should be implemented only after it is fully discussed. After all, these employees are as good as the Central Government employees. If the Central Pay Commission Report could be discussed, why not this particular report? They have not got anything out of it. A large section of the employees have not gained anything. Sir, since you are the custodian of Parliament, let those employees who are working in this institution not feel that they are denied their legitimate dues. Let there be a discussion on this.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): We all support it.

13 hrs.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Amedabad): Sir, I sought your permission to raise certain points at this point of time.

Firstly, I submit, all the papers and documents which are relevant to the Pay Committee Report should be placed on the Table of the House, including the minute of dissent, if any.

Secondly, although this matter pertains to the staff of the Parliament Secretariat of which you are the guiding deity and head and, therefore, I appreciate that it would be perhaps embarrassing for you, in some ways, to have an open discussion, I would request you to consider what are the proper constitutional and procedural methods by which we can express our views fully and frankly because we do feel that many of the officials and other staff who are working with such dedication and loyalty to the Parliament Secretariat of both the Houses are finding that they have been denied justice and their legitimate claims have not been accepted particularly the people belonging to the Watch & Ward. the people belonging to general section, who serve our House. Many times, this House sits beyond 6 O'Clock till 7 or 8 or even 9 O'Clock. We find that only the people who are dealing with Financial Committees and such other things have been taken into consideration and that a vast number of general employees have not been taken into consideration at all. Therefore, I feel that there is the need for a proper, full and frank, discussion on this matter. Our views must be allowed to be expressed. I do not insist for an open discussion on the floor of the House. But some way must be found so that we are able to express our views fully and frankly.

We appreciate the services of the entire staff of the Parliament Secretariat who are working much beyond the normal duty hours of work. They are working with full dedication and loyalty to the Parliament.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): As this House is aware. a great concern was expressed not by some but by innumerable Members of Parliament about the pitiable conditions and service problems of the employees of the

[Shri Samar Guha]

Parliament Secretariat. In response to the concern that was expressed by innumberable Members of Parliament, you were kind enough to institute a Pay Committee to get into their problems and to suggest ways and means as to how they can be helped.

Now, the Pay Committee Report has come. We have not yet received a copy of the Report. The formation of the Pay Committee was announced in this House and we are in a difficult position, how to know what actually transpired there. You could help us, in a way, to get to know that.

Secondly, as has been pointed out by some of my friends here, we are very much concerned about them. The workers and the employees of the Parliament Secretariat are perhaps the finest in the country. We find, they are very dutiful, very disciplined and also very courteous in their behaviour and they are zealous in discharging their duties. I do not know in what good words I can say about them.

Some way must be found so that we can express our views fully and frankly and if need be we can make our suggestions to you for the amendment of the Report and do something for these people.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, it was Mr. S. M. Banerjee and myself who raised this issue in this House. Then, the Pay Committee was instituted by you. Now, the Pay Committee Report has come. we have not yet received the copy of the Report. The Report must be circulated along with a note of dissent given by some members of the Committee. An opportunity must be given to us to discuss it in full.

You know what reaction was there after the Pay Commission's Report was published. Still, the Government employees are agitating.

So, if you want to avoid any agitation, you must give us an opportunity to discuss it here and see that, if there is any mistake, it is rectified.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, जब यह रिपोर्ट राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के कर्मचारियों को मालूम हुई है, तब से उन के अन्दर बड़ा भारी असन्तोष है। वे समझते हैं कि वेतन आयोग ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो कुछ दिया था, इस रिपोर्ट में तो वह बात भी नहीं हुई और इन की तनख्वाहों और दूसरी सहूलियतों में एक पैसा भी वृद्धि नहीं की गई। इस वजह से उन के अन्दर असन्तोष का होना स्वाभाविक है। यदि उन के असन्तोष को दूर नहीं किया गया तो जिस तरह से वे हमारी मदद करते हैं, वह मदद तो वे अभी भी करेंगे, लेकिन उनको उत्साह नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए उनके उत्साह को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से जरूरी है कि हम उन की कठिनाइयों को देखें। इस रिपोर्ट से सम्बन्धित जितने भी कागजात हैं उनका प्रसारण होना चाहिये। हम लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिये कि इस रिपोर्ट में क्या दिया गया है और उस पर बहस भी होनी चाहिये। आम तौर पर इस सवाल को यहां उठाने की आप इजाजत नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए मैं इन शब्दों के साथ निवेदन करूंगा कि आप रिपोर्ट से सम्बन्धित तमाम दस्तावेजों को आप प्रसारित कर दें और उन पर यहां बहस करायें ताकि उन को शीघ्र न्याय हो, हमारे कामों के लिये उन के अन्दर ज्यादा चुस्ती आये। वे ईमानदारी के साथ हमारी जितनी मदद करते हैं, वह तो वे करते ही रहेंगे, लेकिन हमारा भी फर्ज है कि हम भी उन की मदद करें ताकि उन के साथ जो अन्याय हुआ है वह दूर हो सके।

श्री शशि भूषण (दिल्ली दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के कर्मचारियों की जो वेतन समिति

की, उस के चेयरमैन ने रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में काफी मेहनत की है और काफी अच्छी रिपोर्ट तैयार की है.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): आप को कैसे मालूम है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : संसद् के कर्मचारियों और चेयरमैन से हमारी बातचीत होती रही, वे बराबर बाहर भी चर्चा करते रहे हैं।

यह रिपोर्ट अब संसद् के सामने रखी गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में बहस किया जाये। हमें लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के कर्मचारियों के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उस के सम्बन्ध में हमें अपनी राय प्रकट करने का मौका दिया जाये। अभी जैसा किसी आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने कहा कि यह बहस सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी अपनी हमदर्दी जाहिर करना चाहता हूं। यह रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जा रही है, अभी हम ने इस को पढ़ा नहीं है, हम इसको पढ़ना चाहेंगे, नोट-आफ-डिसेन्ट क्या है, यह भी देखना चाहेंगे। लेकिन आम तौर पर यह भावना पाई गई है उन को जो आशायें थीं, वे पूरी नहीं हुईं, खास तौर से क्लास–3 और 4 के कर्मचारियों की आशायें पूरी नहीं हुईं। मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन में चर्चा करने की बजाय आप हम लोगों को बुलायें और वहां उस पर बैठ कर चर्चा करें और यदि कुछ और हो सकता है तो उस का रास्ता निकालें।

श्री विनेन भट्टाचार्य : हाउस में पहले डिस्कस हो जाय, उस के बाद चैम्बर में बुलायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जब पिछली दफ़ा मुझ से कहा था, तो मेरे दिमाग में यह बात थी कि इस के लिये कुछ न कुछ सलाह कर के मैंने जल्द से जल्द उस कमेटी को एप्वाइन्ट कर दिया था और उस वक्त एस्टीमेट के जो चेयरमैन थे, उन को ही इस कमेटी का चेयरमैन बना दिया था। काफ़ी देर तक यह कमेटी सब की सुनती रही, फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट से भी उन्होंने पूछा कि कहां तक किया जा सकता है। इस सिलसिले में कुछ लोग यह चाहते थे कि जाती-तौर पर भी मुझ से कहें, मैं उन को यही कहता रहा कि जब मैंने कमेटी बैठा दी है और आप के कहने पर बैठाई है तो उस के सामने ही सब कुछ आना चाहिये। कर्मचारियों के कहने से मेम्बरों को हमदर्दी हुई और मेम्बरों के कहने से ही मैंने कमेटी एप्वाइन्ट की है। अब यह ठीक बात है कि सब काम स्पीकर के नाम से होता है, इस लिए कि वह सेक्रेटेरियट का हैड है, लेकिन बाज दफ़ा मुझे यह भी पता नहीं होता है कि यह क्या है, लेकिन नाम मेरा चलता है, इसी लिए आप मुझे कहते हैं। मैं इस बात से बहुत मशकूर हूं कि आप ने मेरे स्टाफ़ के काम के बारे में तस्सली का इज़हार किया। मैं इस को क्लेम कर सकता हूं, जहां उन का धन्यवाद करता हूं जो इतना काम करते हैं, वहां आप की हमदर्दी का भी बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। इसीलिये मैं खुद महसूस करता था जब हम बैठते हैं देर तक रात को, अगर मेम्बर लोग महसूस करते हैं तो वह भी बेचारे करते हैं। हम ने जब रिपोर्ट आयी तो देखा कि कुछ हालात बदलते हुए मालूम होते हैं। और बड़ी इकोनामी की बातें चल रही हैं इसलिए हमने कहा कि रिपोर्ट जल्दी दो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सब नजला इन पर ही न गिर जाए और उस समय के फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर माननीय चव्हाण जी ने बहुत हमदर्दी दिखाई और जितना अब तक जा सकते थे गये।

एक सदस्य : अब नये फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर आ गये हैं, कुछ नहीं मिल सकेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं रिफ्लेक्ट तो नहीं करता नये फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर आये हैं। इसलिये मैं ने एक मिनट नहीं लगाया फ़ौरन इस को इमप्लीमेंट करो, कहीं और बड़बड़ न हो जाय। इसीलिये फ़ौरन आर्डर किया वरना मैं आयद इमप्लीमेंटशन का आर्डर नहीं करता क्योंकि जब उन को हिदायत हुई की काट करनी है तब ही पता चला कि हमारी लाइब्रेरी बिल्डिंग भी काट देनी है।

मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि मैं दिल से कर्मचारियों के मतालबात का हल निकालना चाहता हूं। सवाल यह है कि जो स्पीकर कमेटी बनाता है और जिस का चेयरमैन भी है, सदस्य भी हैं और मिनिस्टर भी हो तो सरकार को यहां बैठा सकते हैं, मेरे साथ जो कमेटी बैठेगी मैं भी यहां बैठूंगा। तो आखिर हमें परम्परा भी देखनी पड़ती है। मैं आप के सामने रिपोर्ट भेज दूंगा, आप अपने सजेशन्स दे दीजिये और जिस को बुलायेंगे, जिस को दिलचस्पी हो वह बात करे। लेकिन कोई रास्ता जरूर निकालना पड़ेगा। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कह देना चाहता हूं कि हम पैथेटिक नहीं हैं, अगर कहीं से पैसा मिल जाये तो यह जरूर करेंगे। लेकिन अब पैसा मिलने की बात है। घर के लोग तो कई तरह मतालबात करते हैं यह भी खरीदना है वह भी खरीदना है, लेकिन सब कुछ घर के बड़े मेम्बर पर ही मुनहसिर करता है कि बड़े बच्चे को क्या देगा और छोटे बच्चों को क्या देगा।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (हुगली) : वह तो लाइसेंस नहीं खरीद सकते, वह तो बेचारे चीजें ही खरीद सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह न कहीं बात आ जाय कि यह भी साथ शुरू हो जाये। इसलिये इस को बचाना चाहते हैं तो इस को इमप्लीमेंट करें। रिपोर्ट आप तक जरूर पहुंचा दी जायेगी, प्रिन्ट करवा देंगे। आप देखें। कोई और बात जहां तक भी हो सकेगी करेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave a privilege motion against Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra. I challenged him to either prove or resign, but he ran away from the House. It is a clear matter of privilege and it should be referred to the privileges committee.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों का तो बहुत चलेगा।

13.15 hrs.

DELHI SALES TAX BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the next Budget Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union territory of Delhi."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the next Budget Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of tax on sale of goods in the Union territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

STATEMETE RE: FIRE IN A SECOND CLASS COACH OF 14 DN UPPER INDIA EXPRESS ON 31-10-1974

MR. SPEAKER: Shri L. N. Mishra to make a statement regarding Fire in a Second-class coach.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Sir, I regret to inform the house of a serious accident which took place near Manoharganj station of the Northern Railway on 31st October, 1974.

At about 08.00 hours, while 14 Down Upper India Express ex Delhi to Sealdah was approaching Manoharganj station on the Kanpur-Allahabad double line electrified section on the Allahabad Division of the Northern Railway, a second class coach caught fire suddenly. It appears that the fire started so suddenly and spread so rapidly that the passengers got trapped in the coach. While many of them were burnt to death inside the coach, quite a few of those who jumped out also lost their lives. Fifty eight persons have lost their lives so far and 23 are lying injured in the hospitals. Another 5 persons have since been discharged from the hospital.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident medical aid was requisitioned from all the sources. Doctors from the nearby Bharwari hospital rushed to the site followed by medical aid from Hospital, Military Hospital, Allahabad, Railway Medical Relief Van and railway doctors from Allahabad. Some of the railway officers had left for the site by road earlier.

Member (Mechanical), Additional Member (Traffic), Railway Board and the General Manager, Northern Railway, accompanied by other Senior Officers air-dashed to the site.

The Deputy Minister of Railways accompanied by Member (Traffic) Railway Board also proceeded to the site by train.

The Deputy Minister and myself visited the injured in the hospitals to ensure that they receive all possible care and attention.

Arrangements were made to give *ex-gratia* relief to meet with the immediate needs of the injured and the next of kin of the dead.

The site of the accident has also been inspected by the Controller of Explosives, Agra and Deputy Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, Lucknow commenced his statutory inquiry into this accident on 4th November, 1974 at Allahabad.

13.17 hrs.

CANCELLATION OF SITTING OF THE HOUSE ON 14-11-74

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): In connection with Diwali, in yesterday's meeting of hon. Speaker with opposition leaders, a suggestion was made that in addition to 13th, 14th also should be a holiday for Lok Sabha.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सारे देश में लोग परेशान हैं, बे रोजगार हैं और यहां हम छुट्टियां मना रहे हैं, यह कोई समझ की बात है ? मैं तो हाउस में आकर बैठूंगा ।

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: The suggestion was made that in order to enable Members to go home and come back. in addition to 13th, 14th may also be declared a holiday for Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: One thing you missed,—if we allow 14th, we will have to take up Saturday. That was a suggestion made.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): They did not agree.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: I also said then that I would place the matter before Government. Government have since agreed that the matter may be left to you and to the House. If this is accepted, we will have no sitting on Saturday. That will remain a holiday.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you agree?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: So, we will have holiday on 14th, 13th is already a holiday. Mr. S. M. Banerjee wanted to make a statement.

13.19 hrs.

RE. ACUTE POWER SHORTAGE IN UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): With your permission, I would like to raise a serious matter. Today you must have read in the newspapers that thousands of industrial workers in Kanpur and other places in U.P. have declared surplus; they have been affected because of the acute power shortage. According to my information about 1.50 lakhs of workers and employees working in rolling mills and foundries and 50,000 workers of textile units will be just on the streets within one week if they do not get power. For this power-famine and difficulties of the workers I hold this Government responsible. They should avoid this situation of the workers being thrown away on the streets in UP and they should avoid this situation. This is not only a power crisis but law and order situation is there and I warn them about it. I come from Kanpur and I know the condition of the poor workers there. They face acute starvation because of this power crisis. I request the Minister for Power to make a statement saying that they will supply adequate power for U.P. During the UP election power was supplied adequately; after the Congress won, power has been withdrawn. I warn that the workers will revolt against this Government.

My next point is this. Four instalments of DA are due to Central Government employees. Nearly 22 lakhs of Central Government employees are really extremely agitated over this abnormal delay. These four instalments of DA are not given to the Central Government employees and Government have to give this under the D.A. formula. I request the Government to grant this. They have accepted Pay Commission's recommendations. If Government is not able to hold price-line, it is not the fault of the workers and the employees.

So, I want a statement of the Finance Minister in this regard.

13.20 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

FALL IN PRICES OF COTTON IN PUNJAB, HARYANA AND RAJASTHAN

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मैं आपकी अनुमति से नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला उठाना चाहता हूं। पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान में रुई के दामों में भारी गिरावट आ गई है। सौ रुपये क्विंटल दाम कम हो गए हैं, ऐसे तरह के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं। जो किसान रुई पैदा करते हैं उनके सामने एक गम्भीर संकट पैदा हो गया है। आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया जिसका काम है रुई पैदा करने वाले किसानों को मदद करना वह इन प्रदेशों में कहीं भी बाजार में रुई की खरीद नहीं कर रहा है। एक ओर महाराष्ट्र में काटन कारपोरेशन मोनोपोली परचेज पर जोर दे रहा है, महाराष्ट्र में किसानों को इजाजत नहीं है कि वे कारपोरेशन के अलावा और कहीं अपनी रुई बेच सकें लेकिन इन प्रदेशों में किसान रुई लेकर मारा मारा बाजार में फिर रहा है और कारपोरेशन कहीं तसवीर में नहीं है। काटन कारपोरेशन को बड़े पैमाने पर यहां भी उचित कीमत पर रुई खरीदने के लिए बाजार में आना चाहिये —

श्री ब्रह्म भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : मध्य प्रदेश में भी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उसको भी जोड़ दीजिये मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर मंत्री महोदय बयान दें।

पंजाब के हजारों किसान दिल्ली आए हैं। उनके प्रतिनिधि मंत्री महोदय से मिल रहे हैं। किसानों के साथ हम इस तरह का व्यवहार करें और फिर हम आशा करें कि काटन की पैदावार वे बढ़ाएंगे और हम विदेशों से काटन मंगाना बन्द कर देंगे तो यह आशा कभी भी पूरी नहीं होगी। मैं चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय सदन को विश्वास में लें। जिन राज्यों में काटन के दाम गिर रहे हैं उन राज्यों में काटन कारपोरेशन काटन खरीदने के लिए बाजार में क्यों नहीं आ रहा है? आप आदेश दें कि सरकार इनके बारे में बयान दे और काटन कारपोरेशन बाजार में जा कर किसानों को बरबाद होने से बचाए।

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the Minister to make a statement in this regard.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha. Mr. Patnaik.

NAVY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): Sir, I move that the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

This is a simple Bill of an enabling nature. It does not contemplate any drastic or violent change in the Navy Act. The Navy Act came into force in March, 1958. It is our experience over its working for the last sixteen years that this Bill is found to be defective and deficient in certain respects. For the last so many years, the Air Arm is very much a part of the Navy. But the Act has no provision to cover offences pertaining to naval airmen or naval aircraft. The Act does not make it obligatory for the employers to take back their employees who as naval reservists completed their period of training or active service in the Navy. The Act again does not provide for the power of dismissal with Government in regard to a naval person who is found guilty of criminal charges. This provision is already there in the Army Act and in the Air Force Act. So we want to extend it to the Navy Act also.

Then there is the question of adequate coverage of offences. For example, there is provision for punishing a naval person who neglects to perform his duty but there is none for punishing a naval person who does not perform his duty at all.

Again there are some definitional lacunae in regard to words like 'drunkenness', 'mutiny', 'naval establishment' and 'petty officer'.

The qualifications for Judge Advocate General and Deputy Judge Advocate General are too rigid at present to accommodate experienced and competent naval officers. This Bill seeks to remedy this lacuna and to provide for its better functioning. I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

श्री झारखण्डे राय (बोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, यह विधेयक बहुत साधारण है और मैं उन की इस बात से सहमत हूं। इस विधेयक के द्वारा पुराने कानून में किसी बुनियादी परिवर्तन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। हम सभी इस बात से परिचित हैं कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद हमारी नेवी का महत्व बहुत बढ़ गया है। यूं तो हम एक ऐसे देश के निवासी हैं, जो तीन तरफ पर्वत मालाओं से घिरा हुआ है। प्राचीन काल में दक्षिण में समुद्र हमारी रक्षा का एक प्रहरी था। लेकिन यूरोपीय साम्राज्यवाद के उदय के बाद हमारे समुद्र छोटे छोटे गड्ढों के समान हो गये और यूरोपीय साम्राज्यवादी देशों ने अपनी ज्यादा जल शक्ति के द्वारा हम पर आक्रमण करना शुरू किया। दासता के युग में अंग्रेज हमारी तथा-कथित रक्षा किया करते थे। जब भी दूसरे साम्राज्यवादी देशों के द्वारा हमारे देश पर आक्रमण की सम्भावना होती, तो उस समय अंग्रेज हमारे मुल्क की रक्षा करते थे, क्योंकि हम उन के दास थे।

लेकिन 1947 में स्वतंत्रता की प्राप्ति के बाद पूरे देश की स्थिति में एक गुणात्मक परिवर्तन हो गया और अब हमें न किसी दूसरे देश की रक्षा का अवलम्बन करना है और न किसी का मुंह देखना है। अपनी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए जिस तरह हम ने अपनी स्थल सेना और नभ सेना को सुसज्जित करना है, इसी तरह हमें अपनी जहाजी सेना को भी हर प्रकार से मजबूत करना है। तभी हम अपने मुल्क की किसी भी बाहरी खतरे से रक्षा कर सकते हैं। पाकिस्तान के साथ पिछले युद्ध में हमारे जहाजी बेड़े ने बहुत ही —

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it necessary to go into all those details and background?

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: This is simply introduction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it necessary at all?

श्री झारखंडे राय : पाकिस्तान से युद्ध के समय हमारे जहाजी बेड़े ने जो ऐतिहासिक कार्य किया और हमारे देश की रक्षा और बंगला देश की स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त कराने में जो योगदान दिया वह एक बहुत ही संतोष का विषय रहा है।

इस कानून में जो कुछ संशोधन रखे गए हैं उन के विषय में मंत्री जी ने जिन बातों की चर्चा की है वह बहुत जरूरी चीज थीं। 1957 के कानून के बाद इधर जो अनुभव उन के कार्यान्वयन से प्राप्त हुआ है उसी रोशनी में इस में संशोधन पेश किए गए हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस में और अधिक संशोधनों की जरूरत है और अपनी सेना तथा अपने जहाजी मल्लाहों को ज्यादा सुसज्ज करने, उन्हें अधिक अनुशासित बनाने, उन के अन्दर सामरिक चेतन्यता और बढ़ाने के लिए इस से बड़े किसी संशोधन विधेयक की जरूरत है। यह बहुत जल्दी में बनाया हुआ कानून है। आज भी हिन्द महासागर खतरे से खाली नहीं है। हम सभी इस बात से परिचित हैं कि डियागोगार्शिया पर जब से अमेरिकी साम्राज्यवाद ने अपना सामरिक अड्डा बनाने और उसे अधिक शस्त्रों से सुसज्ज करने का फैसला किया है तब से हमारे देश को ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्द महासागर के दूसरे नव-स्वतंत्र देशों की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए एक खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस कानून में काम्प्रीहेंसिव संशोधन किए जायें। जिन परिवर्तनों की सूचना इस में दी गई हैं वे बहुत नाकाफी हैं। क्योंकि असंतुष्ट नेवी और असंतुष्ट जहाजी मल्लाहों को लेकर कोई बहुत मजबूत जल सैनिक शक्ति नहीं बन सकती। इसलिए जो संशोधन इस में सुझाए गए हैं वे बहुत नाकाफी हैं। उन से जो हम चाहते हैं वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हमारे जहाजी मल्लाह हैं उन को सेवाओं के बारे में उनकी तनख्वाह और मंहगाई भत्ते के बारे में जो दूसरी सरकारी नौकरियों या अर्द्ध-सरकारी नौकरियों में चीजें प्राप्त हैं उन की कहीं इस में चर्चा नहीं की गई है या कहीं चर्चा है तो वह बहुत ही कम है। इसलिए मैं इस बात का आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बिल को अगर वह वापस न ले सकें तो पास करा लें लेकिन बहुत जल्दी एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल ला कर अपनी सेना के इस एक अंग को हर तरीके से सुसज्ज करें ताकि किसी भी बाहरी आक्रमण या खतरे का हमारा देश और हमारी जहाजी सेना मुकाबिला कर सके। इन शब्दों के साथ आम तौर पर इन सुझाए गए परिवर्तनों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (बार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का अध्ययन करने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि यह शासन कुछ सुधार जरूर करता है कुछ अनुशासन के बारे में लेकिन बहुत विलम्ब से वह सुधार करता है। पिछले काल में देश को जो आज सुधार किए उन के न होने से काफी नुकसान हुआ है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि इस में जो सुझाव दिए हैं वह काफी कुछ अनुशासनात्मक हैं और अधिकारियों के संबंध में कुछ परिवर्तन किए गए हैं। ये परिवर्तन स्वागतयोग्य हैं। लेकिन मैं एक उदाहरण दूंगा। भारत का समुद्र तट एक महान तट है और उस की जितनी शक्ति-काल और समृद्धि काल आज की परिस्थितियों में बनाना चाहिए वह इन छोटे छोटे सुधारों से नहीं बनाया जा सकता। छोटे छोटे से देश भी आज हिन्द महासागर में अपने जहाजी बेड़े को उतारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। छोड़ दीजिए बड़ी शक्तियों के बारे में, लेकिन एक छोटा सा देश भी इस बात पर विचार करने लगा है। तो भारत वर्ष का समुद्र तट तो हजारों मील लम्बा है और उस के चारों तरफ आज ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि पाकिस्तान ही नहीं, अमेरिका, रूस और चाइना ये सभी

[श्री भारत सिंह चौहान]

हिन्द महासागर पर अपना आधिपत्य जमाने का कुछ इंटेंशन कर रहे हैं, ऐसी परिस्थिति में भारत वर्ष की नेवी शक्ति कितनी है और आन्तरिक मामलों में भी इस की क्या हालत है उस का एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं। यह जिस वक्त में नेवी म्यूटिनी हुई थी उस वक्त का उदाहरण है। नेवी म्यूटिनी जब हुई थी तो एक छोटी सी बात पर हुई थी। वहां देहात के जो सिपाही थे वे बड़े अनुभवी थे। उस युद्ध के बाद उन का बहुत बड़ा अनुभव था। लेकिन वहां आन्तरिक व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ हुई और जो भारतीय नौसैनिक थे, आफिसर लोगों ने उन का अपमान किया था। यहां तक कि उन के अपने राशन के बारे में या उन की इज्जत के बारे में, विदेशी लोग जो उन के आफिसर होते थे, उन्होंने उनका अपमान किया और एक उस अपमान की वजह से ही वह जो म्यूटिनी हुई थी उस ने एक भयंकर रूप धारण कर लिया था तो इस आन्तरिक व्यवस्था के बारे में और अनुशासन के बारे में हम को कितना होशियार रहने की आवश्यकता है। अगर वह व्यवस्था और अन्दरूनी अनुशासन ठीक ढंग से नहीं रखा गया तो एक बहुत बड़ी चिन्गारी पैदा हो सकती है जिस का उदाहरण यह नेवी म्यूटिनी है। मैं शासन से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि इन पुराने अनुभवों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी नेवी की शक्ति को अन्दरूनी और बाहर दोनों ओर इस तरह से सुसज्जित करने की आवश्यकता है जिस से भारत का स्वाभिमान ऊंचा उठ सके और किसी दुश्मन की यह हिम्मत न हो सके कि वह हिन्द महासागर के अंदर या हमारे देश पर कहीं हमला करने का विचार भी कर सके। इस प्रकार की हमारी नेवी शक्ति की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन यह केवल छोटे मोटे ऐसे सुधार करने से नहीं हो सकती है, उस के लिए एक व्यापक बिल की आवश्यकता है। आजादी के बाद इस का पूरा अनुभव और अध्ययन करने के बाद उस के आधार पर एक व्यापक बिल इसके लिए लाने के लिये आवश्यकता

यही मैं इस बिल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इतने सालों के बाद जो ये छोटे मोटे कुछ सुधार रखे गए हैं वे स्वागत योग्य हैं इस में कोई शंका नहीं। लेकिन हमारा अनुरोध है कि हम को और इस के बारे में विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। उस म्यूटिनी के वक्त मैं बम्बई में था तो अन्दर की बातें मैं ने देखी थीं कि क्यों वह म्यूटिनी हुई। तो इन सारी बातों के ऊपर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और एक व्यापक बिल इस के लिए लाने की आवश्यकता है, यही मेरा निवेदन है। इन सुधारों का मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस अमेन्डिंग बिल पर बोलते हुए मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले वक्ताओं ने कहा है कि सरकार को एक कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लाना चाहिये, मैं भी उन के इस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूं और महसूस करता हूं कि कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लाना बहुत जरूरी है। इस तरह के पोस-मील अमण्डमेन्ट्स लाना कोई अच्छा काम नहीं है।

यह एक्ट एक बहुत पुराना एक्ट हो गया है, इसमें बहुत से परिवर्तन हो गये हैं, नेवी में भी तबदीली आई है। आज जो हमारे बाहर के दुश्मन हैं उन्होंने इण्डियन ओशन में जगह-2 अपने अड्डे बनाने शुरू कर दिये हैं जिस से हमारे देश के लिये खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इन तमाम दृष्टिकोणों को सामने रख कर कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लाना बहुत जरूरी है ताकि हम अपनी नेवी को उन खतरों का मुकाबला करने के लिये तैयार कर सकें।

आप जानते हैं कि हमारी नेवी हमारी कोस्टल एरियाज की समुद्र में देख भाल करती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम इन की सेवाओं का इस्तेमाल स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ भी करें। स्मगलर्स के बारे में हम ने सुना है कि उन के पास ऐसे ऐसे जहाज हैं, स्पीड बोट्स हैं जो खुले समुद्र में घूमते रहते हैं और माल को स्मगल कर के इस देश में लाते हैं। उन की

रोकथाम के लिये अपनी नेवी को तैयार करना चाहिये और इस काम के लिये यूटिलाइज करना चाहिये ।

नेवी हमारे देश में एक ऐसा सैक्शन है जिस को बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है, इस लिये जरूरी है कि उन की तनख्वाहों, फैसिलिटीज और सर्विस कण्डीशन्ज में भी आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये । उन को रिहाइश, ट्रेनिंग और सर्विस कण्डीशन्ज इस तरह की हो, जिस से वे लोग सैटिस्फाइड रह सकें । अगर हम इन की सर्विस कण्डीशन्ज में दूसरे गवर्नमेन्ट डिपार्टमेन्ट्स की सर्विस कण्डीशन्ज को लागू करेंगे तो उस से काम नहीं चलेगा । इन की सर्विस कण्डीशन्ज अदर-फैसिलिटीज, डीअरनेस एलाउन्स वगैरह की तरफ आप को खास और से ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

आप जानते हैं कि आज यू० एस० इम्पीरियलिज्म किस तरह से एक तरफ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा रहा है, दूसरी तरफ इंडियन ओशन में अपने अड्डे बनाने जा रहा है जिस से न सिर्फ हमारे देश को बल्कि दूसरे छोटे-छोटे देशों के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है। एक अजीब सी बात है कि एक तरफ दोस्ती की बात हो रही है, दूसरी तरफ डण्डा ले कर खड़े हो गये हैं, हमारे देश और दूसरे छोटे-छोटे देशों के सामने खतरा ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है। हमें इन तमाम चीजों की तरफ गौर करना चाहिये और अपनी नेवी को इस तरह की शिक्षा देनी है जिस से हमारे नौजवान इन खतरों का मुकाबला कर सकें और अपने देश की हिफाजत कर सकें। ऐसी चीजों को रोकना चाहिये कि हमने मस्तान या चार पांच स्मगलरों को पकड़ लिया, लेकिन उन की स्पीड बोट समुद्र में घूमती रहें और अपना काम करती रहें। हमें अपनी नेवी का इस्तेमाल इनको रोकने के लिये भी करना चाहिये। हम ने दूसरे सोशलिस्ट मुल्कों में देखा है कि उन की नेवी सिर्फ लड़ाई में ही काम नहीं करती, बल्कि उनसे देश की उन्नति के दूसरे कामों में भी काम लिया जाता है।

मैं नेशनल शिपिंग बोर्ड का मैम्बर हूं, वहां नेवल के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव भी हैं। मैंने उन से पूछा। उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि कानून में ऐसे बहुत से सैक्शन्ज हैं जिन में तब्दीली की जरूरत है। मिसाल के तौर पर जब कोई जहाज खतरे में पड़ जाता है और उस की इन्फार्मेशन आती है, नेवल के कमाण्डरों के पास ऐसे कोई साधन नहीं है जिस से वे फौरन पहुंच कर उसकी मदद कर सकें और जब तक वहां पहुंचते हैं तब तक वह जहाज डूब जाता है। उन्होंने कहा कि कानून में ऐसी तब्दीली होनी चाहिये जिस जिस वक्त भी हम लोगों को मालूम हो कि फलां जहाज खतरे में है, उस का वायरलैस मिलते ही हम सीधे वहां जा सकें और उन लोगों को बचा सकें। इस कानून के अन्दर इस तरह की तमाम फैसिलिटीज होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूं कि सरकार को फौरन एक काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लाना चाहिये।

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for their general observations on this Bill. There has been a demand for a comprehensive Bill to be brought forward before this House. Hon. Members should know that the Navy Act, 1957, was a very comprehensive Act. It provides for the terms and conditions of service of naval per-

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sonnel. It lays down comprehensive provisions for the discipline of officers and sailors. It lays down the procedure for trial, by court martial and by the commanding officers also. The present Bill, as I said earlier, is of an enabling nature. Certain defects and deficiencies were found in our working of the Act for the last fifteen years and this amending Bill only seeks to remove those defects and deficiencies.

As regards the defence of our coastline the Government is quite aware of its responsibility. Our expenditure on the navy has been increasing over the years and the percentage of our expenditure over the navy out of the total expenditure on all the services would go to prove that the Government is very much aware of strengthening our navy. We are now producing modern frigates and strengthening our naval base. The work on our Goa naval base, the programme for expanding the naval dock yards at Visakhapatnam and at Bombay are very much in progress. Besides, in regard to the Andaman and Nicobar islands we are taking special care to see that they are adequately defended. The navy has come out with flying colours in the last war with Pakistan and we have proved beyond doubt that whenever any hostile country casts its evil eye on us, our navy is well-prepared, just as the army and the air force, to face it.

As far as the Indian Ocean is concerned, the policy of the Government of India is very clear in this respect. We want the Indian Ocean to be a peace zone and all the littoral countries subscribe to this view.

With these words, I move this Bill for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

14.59 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT ASSAULT BY CENTRAL POLICE, ETC. ON SATYAGRAHIS AT PATNA

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, before we take up the adjournment motion I want to make a submission. The mover of the adjournment motion is Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The listed mover; he has not moved it yet.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have before me *The Statesman* dated 6th November 1974 which says in banner headlines:

"A fortnight ago Mr. S. N. Mishra informed Mr. Narain that before the Bihar bandh from October 3 to 5, Mrs. Gandhi wanted him to explore the minimum demands on the basis of which Mr. Narain would withdraw the Bihar agitation. Mr. Mishra says that he told Mrs. Gandhi that he was now in the opposition and that she should nominate an emissary from her party. Mrs. Gandhi, so the version goes, asked Mr. Mishra to suggest a name. He suggested the name of Mr. Dinesh Singh . . ."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why is he mentioning all that now? He can refer to it during the course of the discussion of the motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am only submitting that since it is a delicate matter and as he is negotiating on behalf of Mrs. Gandhi, he should not initiate the discusion. Let him deny it.

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him move his adjournment motion.

Mr. Banerjee, you have made the point. I think, he has taken note of the point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has not denied it. Let him deny it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I went out of my way and allowed you to make a point. I am sure, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra has taken note of the point. Kindly sit down.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

A moment ago, the hon. Member, Mr. S. M. Banerjee of the C.P.I. which is a party, Government plus, made a point. That party ought to have known what kind of negotiations I had carried with the ruling party . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may be taken to task.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Nobody is going to take me to task for that. But the nation is going to take you to task for your actions against the people's movement in Bihar.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You accuse Mrs. Gandhi here and carry out negotiations with them. Don't play a dual role.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have been in the forefront of the struggle. I might have laid down my life on the 4th November, 1974. You were not there on that day. You have been acting according to your tradition.

Sir, I have no manner of doubt in my mind that the 4th November, 1974 is going to be recorded in history as one of the most memorable days. I had on that day an experience very exhilerating and painful at the same time. The hon. Members might know that I had the privilege of accompanying the great leader who had come to be called 'Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan' on that day throughout the great march and till the end of the *dharna* at 10 O' clock in the night. (*Interruptions*) you go and see in Bihar. By sitting here, you cannot have the feel of the situation there. In fact, one of the slogans raised during that march was 'come and see with whom are the people of Bihar'. That was a clear indication of the people's support. Can any of the hon. Member on the other side stir out of their houses in Delhi and go to Bihar and address any meeting there? Where are their leaders?

As I said, I had a mixture of feelings both painful and exhilerating. Why did I have such a mixture of feelings? It was indeed the most painful experience in the sense that one had to hang one's head in shame that even a popular Government could have taken to the methods of the kind that were adopted in Bihar on that day. We could never imagine that we would see such a day in our life after Independence. But that is what happened. Therefore, Jayaprakash Narayan was constrained to say that during the course of 50 years of his political and social life, he had not come across such an exhibition of naked barbarism in the country. When Jayaprakash Narayan speaks, he does so after a great deal of deliberation, and no one can accuse him of lack of balance in his utterances.

It did apear to me on that day that Mahatma Gandhi was re-born in the person of Jayaprakash Narayan. (*Interruptions*). They are not going to be recognised at any time as those who are following in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi. It is a tragedy of the first water that Mrs. Gandhi who bears the name of Gandhi in her title has moved away farthest from Mahatma Gandhi and his principles and policies; Jayaprakash Narayan is now the upholder of those principles.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on the 4th November, there was indeed a very interesting contrast, and that was offered by what the Prime Minister did in Delhi and what Jayaprakash

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Narayan did at Patna. The Prime Minister, I do not know, why of all days,—selected that day for a shopping spree when Jayaprakash Narayan was on his historic march. While Jayaprakash Narayan was being obstructed at Patna by the police force built up by Mrs. Gandhi at every step, here the police force was making the way, and welcoming Mrs. Gandhi all the way to government-controlled shops. . .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What is the objection?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That clearly established where you stood in the esteem of the people. All the shutters were down on that day, and it was only the government shops which were kept open for the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*). And there was the hon. lady Member who, I have learnt from very reliable authority, went on imploring shopkeepers to open the shops only for five minutes for the visit of the hon. Prime Minister.

I am absolutely certain, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the footfalls of the historic march of Jayaprakash Narayan are going to reverborate in the corridors of history. Call Jayaprakash Narayan by any name you like; call him a fascist, call him a CIA agent, to your heart's content, but he is enthroned in the hearts of the millions of the people of this country. There can be absolutely no doubt that there is no person today who can measure up to Jayaprakash Narayan's stature; he is the tallest Indian at the present moment. And you have the audacity to call him by such names.

In fact, on the 4th November, when Jayaprakash Narayan was crossing one hurdle after another, one barrier after another, one barricade after another, under the blows of lathis and tear-gas shells. . .

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajhandgaon): On a point of order. On the 9th November, Jayaprakash Narayan made a statement which was published in the *Searchlight* that there was no lathi-charge made on him. Can you deny it in the very face of Jayaprakash Narayan's statement?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Pandeyji no more reshuffle. . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So far as lathi blows on Jayaprakash Narayan are concerned, I must say that I am not going to make any issue of it. It is below the dignity of any Satyagrahi to complain of the sufferings that he undergoes and Jayaprakash Narayan is not going to complain of the sufferings he has undergone. May I ask you, the hon. Members on the other side including the Prime Minister, who prevented you from inquiring from Jayaprakash Narayan whether he had received lathi blows or not? I repeat, who prevented you? Now we have a new Home Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy. Did you, Mr. Reddy, inquire from Jayaprakash Narayan whether he received any injuries and whether he received any blows? Are you not going to account for it at the bar of history, for all that you are doing against Jayaprakash Narayan who is one of the tallest sons of the nation? You did not inquire from him whether he received any injuries. You are a servant of the nation and here is another servant of the nation, Jayaprakash Narayan. It would have redounded to your credit if you had inquired from him and told the nation that was the statement of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. But some of these people have not got the moral courage to face up to Jayaprakash Narayan. May I humbly submit that including the President of India, there is no person who should not have inquired of the well-being of Jayaprakash Narayan? But this is what you have done. Do you not hold your heads in shame for this?

So, I am telling you that when this historic march was taking place and JP in his frail health and in his frail physique was marching from one barricade to another, there was a rain of lathi blows, there was a rain of leaflets from the air and tear-gas shells were being fired.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is Indian democracy.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He was leading the marchers who were absolutely peaceful. Is there any hon. Member on that side who can point out a single instance of injury to any Policeman or any officer who were dealing with the situation on that day? Can they point out a single instance? So the procession was absolutely peaceful and in spite of these repressive measures, the marchers proceeded to their destination. You could not prevent Jayaprakash Narayan and the peaceful marchers from reaching their destination.

I went with these marchers. They were moving with feet that do not falter and faith that does not sink. Do you ever think that you can make these people tremble or give up their beliefs and convictions because you have the might of the Government of India, the might of the armed forces of 800,000 odd and the might of the CRP and BSF? The sixty million people of Bihar have shown that they have been moulded into a force with which you would not be able to deal. That is a non-violent force. The present confrontation is between *Khatrabal* and *brahmabal*. On the one side there is the force of physical might and on the other side there is the force of sacrifice and character. Has it not been the verdict of history particularly in this country, as has been said:

धिग्बलं क्षत्रियबलं ब्रह्मतेजा बलम् बलम्

That is the force which Mahatma Gandhi generated in this country and which you have liquidated to the last atom. And what were the marchers doing on that day? These marchers were shouting the slogans:

हमला चाहे जैसा हो हाथ हमारा नहीं उठेगा

That is, whatever may be the attacks on us we are not going to raise our hands against the attackers. This was the slogan. I ask you: Don't you feel very proud of these young men? Don't you feel proud of these peaceful marchers?

They were also shouting a slogan:

सच कहना अगर बगावत है तो समझो हम भी बागी हैं।

'If telling the truth amounts to rebellion, then consider us rebels. That is what they had been saying.'

At the time of his historic march, the message given by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was:

> 'Hear the sound of the Chariot of Time hustling towards you; give way; vacate the throne for the people are coming.'

That was the inspiring message given by Jayaprakash Narayan. There is no doubt in my mind that you have vacated the throne in Bihar. And the great Chief Minister of Bihar who had congratulated the people of Bihar on having non-cooperated with Jayaprakash Narayan is not able to stir out of his cosy bungalow. Has he been able to visit the flood-stricken people in the various parts of the State? Has he been able to visit and see the condition of the starving millions in the various parts of the State? Has he been able to do that? No. But look at his audacity that he congratulates the people of Bihar on complete non-cooperation to this great movement! When some pressmen asked me to give my own reaction to it I said, I congratulate this Chief Minister on his shamelessness for this attitude in spite of the vast and inspiring spectacle on the 4th November. The Chief Minister has been sulking in his bungalow never stirring

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out of it and yet he gives a reaction of this kind!

So, here was a great procession led by Jayaprakash Narain which did not raise a little finger. . .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: They threw bombs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My friend is associated with the youth movement in the ruling party. What is your youth movement doing now, —is it not a total mobilisation of the anti-social elements? This is what it has come to. Look at the audacity of this hon. gentleman. Sir, I had been an active participant in the great and huge procession on the 5th of June as well. And what happened on the 5th of June? The great Indira Brigade fired at the peaceful procession which was returning from Raj Bhavan and 21 persons were injured. Shri Phulana Singh, M.L.A., is still facing prosecution in that connection, and a large number of his comrades.

Then, Mr. Deputy Speaker, earlier they had exploded a bomb in the Dak Bungalow which is right in the heart of the city of Patna where liquor bottles—inevitable companions of theirs —were also found. This is not a result of my search but a result of the search conducted by your officials. They are going to face JP with bottles of liquor and bombs in their hands. You have been defeated already. Don't think of victory or triumph on JP.

Even before this incident at the Dak Bungalow the Indira Brigade men had exploded the bombs in the 'R' block of Patna.

This is what they have been doing. I must say I feel very proud of the youth and young students of Bihar because there is not a single incident which can be blamed on them—incident which mars the non-violent character of this movement.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : बेतिया में कृष्णमोहन पांडे, एम० एल० ए०, को बेरहमी उन से जबर्दस्ती इस्तीफा लिया गया।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He is speaking of the incident at Betia and my hon. friend knows that the elements who were associated with that kind of unfortunate development belonged to a party which is an ally of your ruling party. Those incidents cannot be blamed on the movement led by Jayaprakash Narain, he also knows it in his heart of hearts, and yet a person of his stature will not speak the truth in this Kaurva Sabha. I thought he would not behave like this.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : महात्मा गांधी को। मारने वाले आपके साथ हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Someone might have phisically killed Mahatma Gandhi but you have spiritually killed Mahatma Gandhi.

My humble submission is that what I saw and experienced at Patna on the 4th of November cannot be adequately described. Perhaps, the situation cannot be likened to anything else. It was like a Deva-Asura sangram. Would you believe your brute police force beating mercilessly the youngmen who were without any lethal weapon in their hands—not even a lathi or a batton in their hands—lying prostrate on the ground and again rising from that position and moving on to the destination? This was like the battle between Rama and Ravana. . .

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): They only know Jagjivan Ram.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Certain things can be likened unto themselves. If you have to compare the ocean you have to compare it with the ocean; there is nothing like ocean. If you have to compare the sky you

have to compare it with the sky; there is nothing like the sky.

गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः

रामरावणयोर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव।

That was just like the battle between Rama and Ravana. There cannot be anything comparable to it. That was what happened on that day.

I had not seen such a merciless and wanton beating of an absolutely peaceful people during the British rule. I had been an active participant during the 1942 struggle. We know what kind of situation had been created by the repressive methods used by the British during those days.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But the Prime Minister does not agree.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Perhaps, I do not live in the world in which the Prime Minister and my hon. friend, Shri Gupta live because theirs is the world of democracy; theirs is the world of socialism and, therefore, since I do not live in that world and I live in the wretched world of Fascist reaction, I do not know about these things, I do not have experience of these things. My hon. friend is looking askance at me—why? Even now, when we are meeting here, in the city of Patna—let the hon. gentleman give us a satisfactory explanation about it—scores of people are moving with swords, spears, javelines, lathis and lethal weapons. My hon. friend says with great pride 'yes, it is being done.' (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad): Have you seen it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have got message about it and I have seen such things earlier. Let the hon. Prime Minister tell this House whether any procession organised by a particular political party, which happens to be the ally of the ruling party, had been without a spear, without lethal weapons like swords anywhere—whether they were organised at the district headquarters or the block headquarters. Let my hon. friends belonging to Bihar say whether they have ever seen any procession organised by that particular political party without any lethal weapons.

They say that their party asks us to think about the future of the country, to think about the future of democracy in this country. But this is what you have been reduced to that you are going to be a camp-follower of those people with weapons in their hands, with swords, spears and what not in their hands.

May I ask you! Can this discrimination be tolerated by any decent person in this country? You have one code for treating the peaceful marchers—the peaceful people—behind Jayaprakash Narain, and another code for treating the members of your party and the allies of your party.

May I remind this hon. House that only the other day the new President of the Ruling Party said—and that is in quotes; have you ever gone through these remarks he has made?—that 'our friendship with the Soviet Union and East European countries—it is within quotes—compels us to befriend the C.P.I.' Every interview that Shri Kuldip Nayar has with any gentleman is always taperecorded. So this is within quotes. Now, this is the position to which his party has come.

On the contrary, what an elaborate arrangement had been made to keep lakhs of people away from Patna on the 4th of November? That great paper with great patriotic tradition, the *Searchlight*, had written on that very morning, that is, on the 4th November that lakhs of people had been detained outside Patna and lakhs of them had been prevented from coming to Patna. This was the screaming banner headline of the *Searchlight* on that day. And consider the arrangements that had been made for this purpose. I am enumerating them for your information. If anyone of you is in a position to say that I am wrong

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on any, I will apologise. Please ask hon. members from the other side! Has not a large number of leaders of political parties been externed from Bihar, including my hon. friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate? He is externed from Bihar, Shri George Fernandes is externed from Bihar, Shri Raj Narain is externed from Bihar. Chaudhury Charan Singh is externed from Bihar. Then the top leaders of the Sarvodaya movement have been externed from Bihar. Are we living in a democratic country where we can have freedom of movement? These people, the members of the Socialist Party, had the meeting of their National Executive at Patna, but they could not attend to their legitimate function of participating in the deliberations of that meeting. Then the top leaders of the Sarvodaya movement, some of whom have been characterised by Jayaprakash Narayan as next to Vinobha, have been externed from Bihar. But none of you has raised any voice! This is the depth of degradation to which this party has sunk—that none of you can raise your voice. After all, we are a free country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): We were.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We must have the right to move from one place to another.

Then there had been arrests of youths and students on a large scale. Had MISA ever been conceived for the purpose to which it is being put? Were we not given certain assurance on the floor of the House? Here is my hon. friend, Shri K. C. Pant, who has now moved to Irrigation...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIN: Irritation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:. . . from the portfolio of Home Affairs. He must remember them. This new portfolio I hope, has not washed out of his mind all that he had said and he must have recollections of all that he had said to us. We were given a definite assurance here that MISA would not be used against people's movement, it would not be used against political opponents. But thousands of persons are huddled behind prison bars under MISA.

Then there is the armed police—that is exactly to which my Motion relates—the CRP and the BSF. Are you not ashamed that a force which was constituted for protecting the borders of India is being used against the people of Bihar? Was this force, the BSF, constituted for this purpose? But it is being liberally used there. And the CRP—what kind of excesses are they perpetrating in that State. The CRP also was not constituted, at any rate for this purpose.

How many of this Central police happen to be there? Probably the hon. Home Minister said the other day at the Consultative Committee meeting, which I could not attend, that there are at the moment 45 battalions or companies in Bihar...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Battalions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: . . .meaning thereby that about 54,000 or so of the CRP and the BSF happen to be encamped in Bihar. So almost at every step you would find an armed...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy): You are only substituting battalions for companies.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What do you mean? What is the number of the BSF and CRP in Patna?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the strength of a battalion?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I think all of you are aware what a company means and what a battalion means. A company is ordinarily 80 to 100.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Never. Let it go on record. It should be normally 300 people in an infantry battalion. Four companies make a battalion.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: (Kangra): They include *dhobis* also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We can very well sympathise with the hon. Home Minister because he has recently come to the Home Ministry and he is still to gather information and knowledge about many of these things. But there is absolutely no doubt that including the forces from other States and the armed forces belonging to Bihar itself, all the armed forces appear to number more than 100,000 in Bihar. Wherever you go either to Patna or to any other place with large congregations of people, you would find only at a few yards away, an armed guard staring at you. That is the position.

So, the State has been turned into an armed camp; it was a vast jail and people were prevented in so many ways from travelling from one place to another. The steamer services had been stopped—this is not a story fabricated by us we saw instances where the steamer services had been clamped in the rivers there—the steamer services had stopped. 50 trains were cancelled. Boats were seized and sunk in the Ganges and in other rivers. Trucks were immobilised all over the State and buses were put off the road, or, if at all used, they were only for the gangs of the ruling party or for the hordes of the armed police; otherwise for nothing else.

Raids were carried at the dead of the night when the young men and others associated with the movement were fast asleep. What would my hon. friends of the CPI say of this? Would they put up with situation like this—when peaceful citizens who are fast asleep are lifted from their beds and are bundled away in the trucks and buses to unknown destinations? Boys taking their meals were not allowed to finish them and were taken away to jails or unknown places. In fact, when we were holding a meeting at the place where Jayaprakash Narayan is residing, we were informed,—I had seen only a few moments ago that nearly 400 boys were collected under a canopy or shamiana,—we got the good tidings that the samiana had been dismantled and these 400 boys or so had been bundled away in the buses and trucks. Can that be the description of a free country where people cannot even congregate and assemble?

Here now, you have permitted even trains to travel with passengers without tickets. But our people were not coming to Patna without tickets. Tickets were not sold for Patna or Mahendragarh. And then a man who happened to be an employee of a relation of mine, was asked at Muzaffarpur, "Why do you want to go to Patna? Are you going there for medical treatment? If so, where is the medical certificate? If you want to go to Patna for any case, where are the documents relating to that case?" And the poor fellow could not produce them and therefore he could not go to Patna. Is that the kind of society for which my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, is working? I ask him because he is an ally of the ruling party.

Checks and searches were conducted at various places throughout the State and barricades had been put up even 100 miles from Patna. This is my personal experience which cannot be challenged. On the 2nd of November, when I was going to a place 30 to 32 miles from Patna, at about 8 O'clock, I found the barricades all along the way, and the police checking the car. When I was returning to Patna at 12 O'clock, I found that the car was again being checked.

AN HON. MEMBER: Whose car was it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It was my car in the sense that it was my relation's car. I happen to be a poor person; I do not have a car.

All vehicular traffic had been stopped and all traffic within a radius of 50 Kilometres of Patna was declared to be unauthorised until specifically cleared by the police authorities. With what face, are you going to sit in the Comity of nations? Had it not been

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for the grain of patriotism that is in us—this was a fit subject—the whole of Bihar turned into a vast jail and concentration camp—for being taken up in the proper forum. For there was violation of human rights, and one could have raised it. But we would not do that.

Here are some hon. Members on this side who were driven into the Botanical Gardens like animals in the zoo—Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha and Shri Digvijay Narain Singh. They are known all over Bihar; they are not ordinary people. Yet without any shed over their heads in the growing cold of November they had to shiver, they had to collect a few pieces of bamboo in order to keep themselves warm by starting a fire. Is it a myth? Is it a story that I am fabricating? Are you going to look into all this or not? What kind of bitterness would it generate? The Britishers have left us, they also subjected us to great repression in those days. But even so the liberal impact of their treatment is still being mentioned by people. Would you believe what kind of cruel treatment had been meted out to even a respected Leader like Shri Baidya Nath Choudhury? Who does not know him? Does not Pandit Bibhuti Mishra know him? He was not allowed to move with a stick for a few days inside the jail though he is an old man. That is the regime that is functioning there.

Why was all this bandhobust made? Why were all this gigantic arrangements made if they claim that the movement had already petered out and it had flopped and failed? Have you not heard this being said often by the leaders of their Party that the movement had petered out?

The chorus has now been joined by the new Home Minister because that is the way to keep his job. He has said that Bihar had done exceedingly well in the matter of returns of revenue. How childish and how puerile it sounds. I really commiserate with you. If the returns are so good why complain against them? Why don't you thank and congratulate Jaya Prakash Narain because he has done you immense good?

A siege has been laid on Bihar for a few days preceding the fourth of November and if any person who did not have the full background of what had happened there returned to this country after a long sojourn outside he would think that Bihar was in a State of occupation by a foreign power and that there was an invasion. Would you believe that there was air surveillance when we were moving about? They were monitoring everything and taking a view of the course that we were following. Would the Hon. Member on this side believe that Jaya Prakash even at this age had scaled walls which even two per cent Members in this House would not do at younger age? I have seen him scaling a wall like this. When your people were just after him with lathis and so on and Jaya Prakash was moving forward and I have seen him scaling the well of the State Bank of India. Till now, I really did not know why and how did we go to the compound of the State Bank of India. Was it only for the trees which were there under which we wanted to take shelter for some time?

I did not hear it myself, but I am told that a BBC commentator had said recently that if the British had used the same methods, they would have ruled this country for another hundred years. I am quite sure he was completely wrong because an awakened nation could not have been held in bondage by all the armed might of the British. Similarly, this Government is not going to remain in power by the sheer use of brute force. But we must take note of what some foreign commentators had been saying. Recently I am told—I have not personally come across a description of that kind—probably some political commentator or some journalists had said

that there could be a comparison between the situation in Vietnam as it existed some time back and the situation that exists in Bihar just now. I must again say that there is a great deal of exaggeration in this, but there can be absolutely no doubt that even the suggestion that there could be a similarity between these two situations should make us sit up and think. If some persons have got that impression, you have to reckon with it; you cannot just brush it aside.

This is quite clear, therefore, that on that day there had been wanton and outrageous beating of absolutely peaceful people. I do not know how many skulls and bones and arms were broken on that day, but I have come across a young man belonging to Daltonganj—Shri Santosh Kumar Jha—who had been jackbooted on the chest by some of these barbarous people and injured to such an extent that he vomitted nearly four seers of blood. Not even ladies, girls and old men were spared. When the security officer of Jayaprakash Narayan produced his card, that card was simply thrown away and even the person of the security officer was not respected.

This movement on the 4th did succeed in reaching its destination and at 10 o'clock the procession and *dharna* ended. Would you believe that even what you might call the *bhajan* parties with Jayaprakash Narayan, sitting in the midst of boys and girls singing *bhajans* and devotional songs were disturbed. These people participating in were then dragged by their hands and feet and put into the buses and trucks?

So, I can give the credit to the Government of India, to the planners of the Government of India and to the planners of the State Governments for having laid out everything with great authoritarian precision. They have indeed done that. A dictator had planned it to perfection. You are not a democrat it could be done only by a dictator; it was so thorough and detailed.

As a result of all this, however, the significance of the movement had increased a million times. Where do you live—ostrich-like in sand? The success and significance of it has increased a million times because of these repressive measures. Even if one single soul had not turned out because of your repressive measures, the success of the movement and its significance would have been as great. You might collect with your money lakhs of people today and lakhs of people a few days later, but that will not be a match to what was achieved on the 4th of November, when thousands had turned up in the Gandhi Maidan at Patna. It was the most inspiring spectacle to observe. Wherefrom these young boys and girls came in the maidan, from which corner, like swarms of locusts, when Jayaprakash Narain entered the Gandhi Maidan?

There are people on the other side who can be trusted to take to any mean method for meeting a movement of this kind. They have tried to denigrate the movement by raising communal slogans. Some of these hon. Members were insinuating that there are elements associated with this movement, who have been responsible for the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. It is these people who have been introducing communalism in this movement. This movement is not against Shri Abdul Ghafoor, the Chief Minister of Bihar because he happens to be a Muslim. It is not against any person. This party of yours cannot give a good government. Who is destroying the democratic structure in Bihar? In one year, last year, 127 Ordinances had been passed by this Assembly which my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, supports.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I do not.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If he is against it, then why does he not come out? Why is he hiding?

During the last ten months 180 Ordinances had been passed. And many of these Ordinances had been

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promulgated before the advent of this movement. So, who is destroying the democratic structure—one who is having Ordinance rule or one who is trying to purify and strengthen democracy? After all, this is the thing with which we are concerned at the moment.

I ask my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, and his party who say day in and day out that they agree broadly with the objects of this movement, who say that they are against corruption, what have they done during the last nine months to clean the Augean stables? Why all this cry about Lokpal in Bihar? Now, when the Lokpal has started receiving complaints, you want to remove the Lokpal himself! How would my hon. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, put up with a situation of this kind?

You say that you stand for electoral reforms. Before we go to that, now, if Jayaprakash Narayan appoints a Committee to inquire into the corruption charges against some persons, you take offence. But you did not take any action during this long period.

What have you done about electoral reforms? What have you done about educational reforms? Who prevented you from taking all these steps?

Finally, one word about the future. What about the future?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: To make you the Prime Minister?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I think, it would not be a bad choice.

Last time, when Jayaprakash Narayan came to Delhi, I think, he came like Lord Krishna to the Delhi Darbar. When he went back, he was disappointed and frustrated. Do you know what this disappointment and frustration of Lord Krishna led to? There was Mahabharat. And now a veritable Mahabharat would be waged. The result of Mahabharat was:

यतो धर्मस्ततो जयः

After all, the principles will triumph.

The Prime Minister always says that the dissolution of the Assembly would mean the destruction of democracy. Jayaprakash Narayan has always posed a question: "Madam, why did you take to this destructive course in the year of grace 1970?" The Prime Minister says that the conditions are not, on all fours, the same. I ask Mr. Indrajit Gupta whether the conditions are the same or not. If they are different, the country must know in what way they are different. If they are different from those of Kerala and Gujarat, the country must know in what way they are different.

These people have been suspending Assemblies only for rehabilitating their party. Where is my hon. and respected friend, Mr. Kamlapati Tripathi just now? He was turned out and President's Rule was clamped on the State of U.P. only for rehabilitating their sick party. Is that the intention of the Constitution so far as the imposition of the President's Rule is concerned?

Last, I would say, please heed the voice of reason; please think about this movement as a movement meant for purifying and strengthening democracy. It is you who have stopped democracy from functioning. It is you who have made democracy a sick instrument. It is this movement of Jayaprakash Narayan which is going to strengthen and purify democracy.

My last submission would be that the B.S.F. and the C.R.P. must be immediately recalled from Bihar and a parliamentary probe must be instituted to inquire into the excesses committed by the B.S.F. and the C.R.P.

With these words, I commend this motion to the House.

16 hrs.

[DR. HENRY AUSTIN *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn."

श्री [illegible] (भागलपुर) : आज तक जितने भी लोक सभा में स्थगन प्रस्ताव आए हैं उन सब में यह सब से बड़ा भ्रामक प्रस्ताव है। इस में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि बिहार की स्थिति पर विचार किया जाए, उसकी आलोचना की जाए, उस पर वाद-विवाद किया जाए। बल्कि इस में सिर्फ यह कहा गया है कि पुलिस द्वारा वहां सत्याग्रहियों पर और श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण पर जो ज्यादती और अत्याचार हुआ है, जो एक्सेसिस हुए हैं, उन पर विचार किया जाए। ईमानदारी का पता तब चलता, अच्छा तब होता अगर वास्तव में इस बात को पकड़ने की बिहार की स्थिति को ले कर स्थगन प्रस्ताव यहां रखा जाता। जो असली बात है और जिस के कारण वहां घटनाएं घट रही हैं, उनको छिपा कर, एक छोटी सी बात को ले कर ये चाहते हैं कि देश की आंखों में धूल झोंकी जाए। इनका स्थगन प्रस्ताव भ्रामक है, बौद्धिक भ्रष्टाचार है। आज से दस महीने पहले एक विष वृक्ष इन्होंने रोपा था। उसका कड़वा फल आज ये खा रहे हैं (इंटरप्शन्स)। इनके गणतन्त्र को आप देखें। इन में सुनने की हिम्मत नहीं है। ये चिल्लाते हैं, चीखते हैं। जिस तरह से हमने इनके भाषण को शान्ति से सुना, उस तरह से इन में हिम्मत नहीं है कि हमारे भाषण को ये शान्ति से सुन सकें। इस तरह का स्थगन प्रस्ताव लाना गलत था? जो काम कर रहे हैं, जिस तरह जनता को धोखा दे रहे हैं वही धोखा ये लोक-सभा को भी देना चाहते हैं। इसकी जो शब्दावली है वह बिल्कुल सीमित है, तुच्छ है। क्यों नहीं ये कहते हैं कि आखिर ऐसा बिहार में क्यों हो रहा है? चार तारीख को अगर पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज किया तो क्यों किया? रोशनी जो डेमंस्ट्रेशन हो रहे हैं वहां क्यों हो रहे हैं? कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी 11 तारीख को यानी आज वहां डेमंस्ट्रेशन कर रही है तो क्यों कर रही है? सोलह तारीख को कांग्रेस अगर करने वाली है तो क्यों करने वाली है? ये कहते हैं कि चार तारीख को जो जुल्म पुलिस ने किया वह बहुत ज्यादती थी। ये भूल जाते हैं कि जो विष वृक्ष इन्होंने रोपा उसका फल कभी मीठा नहीं हो सकता था, कड़वा ही हो सकता था और है। इन्होंने 18 मार्च को ही गणतंत्र का नाश करना चाहा था। तब हाथ में केरोसीन तेल और पैट्रोल के टीन ले कर, दियासलाई ले कर यही निकल पड़े थे। इन में कौन लोग थे? जनसंघ वाले थे, आर एस एस के लोग थे, आनन्द मार्गी थे। क्या ये कह सकते हैं कि इन्होंने जो वहां आग लगाई, लूट का बाजार गर्म किया, उसके बाद इस तरह की वारदातों को रोकने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने जिस तरह से सी आर पी का और बी एस एफ को बुलाया, और आज तक वहां है, उसको वापिस भेज दिया जाए। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है? ये वहां तब तक रहेंगी जब तक कि ये विरोधी पार्टियों वाले इस गणतन्त्र की आड़ में, गणतंत्र की दुहाई दे कर, गणतंत्र की जड़ों को खोदना चाहते हैं।

ये कहते हैं कि चार नवम्बर को क्या हुआ? लेकिन मैं इनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं और इनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि 18 मार्च को क्या हुआ? आठ महीने से वहां क्या ये लोग कर रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि इस दौरान इन्होंने गणतन्त्र की जड़ खोदी है। जिस गण-तन्त्र की जड़ों को मजबूत करने की ये दुहाई देते

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

हैं वह बिल्कुल झूठा और भ्रामक है। एक तरफ आपका प्रचार है और दूसरी तरफ हमारा प्रचार है। आज आप कहते ह कि बड़ा जुल्म हो रहा है वहां पर, लाठियां चल रही हैं, लोगों को तबाह किया जा रहा है। लेकिन आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आपने कल परसों क्या किया है? आप कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से सहमत नहीं हैं। आप उनके विचारों से सहमत नहीं हैं। लेकिन इनके आने वाले वालेंटीयर्स पर जो हमला हुआ है क्या आप उससे इंकार कर सकते हैं? क्यों किया आपने उन पर हमला? आप जानते थे कि सोलह तारीख को कांग्रेस के वालेंटीयर आएंगे। क्या आप यह दिखाना चाहते थे कि सोलह तारीख को जो डेमंस्ट्रेशन करने वाले हैं वे इससे डर जाएं और अगर नहीं डरे तो आप उन पर भी हमला करेंगे? यह गणतन्त्र को मजबूत करने वाली बात है? श्री श्याम नंदन मिश्र ने लच्छेदार अंग्रेजी में जो कुछ गणतंत्र के पक्ष में कहा वह सारा आपके खिलाफ जाता है। सोलह तारीख को हम बता देंगे कि बिहार की जनता किन के साथ है? गणतंत्र के साथ है, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के साथ है या आप क साथ हैं आप चाहते हैं कि वे कत्ल भी करें तो कुछ भी नहीं, हम उफ भी करें तो बागी हैं। आप लाठियां ले कर चलें और हम शान्तिपूर्वक इकट्ठे भी न हो सकें? लाठियां चलाई हैं। रांची में आपने क्या किया है। बरुआ साहब की मीटिंग को किस ने तोड़ने की चेष्टा की और तोड़ नहीं पाए। इस तरह की कोशिशें आप हर जगह कर रहे हैं। जनसंघ, आर एस एस, आनन्द मार्गी, विद्यार्थी परिषद् के नाम विशिष्ट आर्गनाइजेशन चाहती हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में गणतन्त्र न रहे।

आपने स्वयं कहा है कि लड़ाई गफूर के खिलाफ नहीं है बिहार में। आपने अनेक बार बयान दिए हैं कि यह लड़ाई दिल्ली में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ है। यह बहुत स्पष्ट है। शुरू से आखिर तक आप चुनाव में हारे हैं, पिटे हैं, आपने मार खाई है। हर बार हार कर आप चाहते हैं कि केन्द्र में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का शासन ढह जाए, उनका सिंहासन डांवाडोल हो जाए और इस काम में आपने कोई कसर उठा नहीं रखा है। लेकिन आपके गठबंधन फेल हो गए हैं। अब पुनः आप महागठबन्धन करना चाहते हैं 1975 या 1976 के चुनाव के डर से। इसके लिए आपने बिहार को चुना है। अभी आपने कहा कि हमारी लड़ाई गफूर के खिलाफ नहीं है, दिल्ली में इंदिरा जी के खिलाफ है। जयप्रकाश जी दिल्ली आ रहे हैं। कहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट का बीस लाख से घेराव करेंगे? क्यों? किस बात के लिए? यही न कि चुनाव पद्धति में सुधार किया जाए, देश से भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त किया जाए, महंगाई रोकी जाए, उसको कम किया जाए? अगर यही बात है तो हम बिल्कुल आप से सहमत हैं। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जय प्रकाश जी से मिल कर इन तमाम प्रश्नों पर विचार किया है। चुनाव खर्च में कमी के उनके सुझाव से हम सहमत हैं। सिटिजंस काउंसिल की कमेटी बनाई है? लोक सभा और राज्य सभा की कमेटियां बनी हैं। आइये बैठ कर विचार करें कि कैसे चुनाव खर्च को कम किया जा सकता है। लेकिन ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि हमारी जीपों में तो पेट्रोल जलता

है लेकिन आप की बातों में पानी जलता है। क्यों वाजपेयी जी ? आपके लोग तो हवा पीते हैं और हमारे लोग अन्न खाते हैं। आपका चुनाव में खर्च नहीं होता है हमारा होता है। क्या यही बात है वाजपेयी जी ? हम सहमत हैं कि चुनाव खर्च में कमी की जाए। इंदिरा जी ने जय प्रकाश जी को बुला कर कहा कि हम आपके इस विचार से सहमत हैं, आइये बैठ कर इस पर विचार कर लें। देश में भ्रष्टाचार है, यह भी मिटना चाहिये। लेकिन जिस तरह के आप ढोल पीटते हैं, मुलम्मा चढ़ा कर राजनीतिक उल्लू सीधा करना चाहते हैं, उससे हम सहमत नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं। हमने तस्करों के खिलाफ, जमाखोरों के खिलाफ अभियान चलाया है। इस अभियान का फल भी निकाला है और कीमत कुछ कम हुई हैं (इंटरप्शंस) मुंह बन्द करके, कान खोल करके और बुद्धि से काम ले कर अगर आप सुनें तो आपको बात समझ में आ जाएगी —(इंटरप्शंस) मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि इन में अकल नहीं है। लेकिन गणतंत्र को तोड़ने के लिए ये अकल का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। हम कहते हैं कि गणतंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए अकल का ये प्रयोग करें। चुनाव खर्च में कमी की जाए इससे हम सहमत हैं। भ्रष्टाचार जो फैला हुआ है इस पर अंकुश लगे इससे भी हम सहमत है। इंदिरा जी ने कहा है कि बैठ कर इन पर तथा दूसरी समस्याओं पर विचार किया जा सकता है। देश में महंगी है, सही बात है। इस महंगी और इनफ्लेशन के नाम पर अमरीका में रिपब्लिकन पार्टी की सरकार की बुरी तरह पराजय हुई है। डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी की वहां शानदार जीत हुई है। इसको हम सब जानते हैं। इसलिये हम कहते हैं कि महंगी के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाए। बताइये कि किस पर हम आप से सहमत हैं ? मतभेद यहीं आ कर सामने आता है कि आप समझते हैं कि ये सब बातें एक बात से होंगी और वह बात है कि बिहार विधान सभा को भंग किया जाए। श्याम नन्दन जी ने बार-बार गांधी जी का नाम लिया है। स्वर्गीय-राष्ट्रपिता दुखी हुए होंगे कि उन्होंने बार-बार उनका नाम लिया है। क्या उनको याद है कि गांधी जी ने कहा था कि साधन और साध्य दोनों को देखो। साध्य अच्छा है, माना लेकिन साथ साथ उसको प्राप्त करने के जो साधन हैं भी अच्छे होने चाहिये। आप ने क्या किया आप ने कहा कि महंगाई को कम किया जाये। हम स्वीकार करते हैं कि यह अच्छा साध्य है। आप ने कहा कि चुनाव खर्च कम किया जाये। हम इस से सहमत हैं। आप ने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार में कमी हो। हम इस को भी स्वीकार करते हैं, और केवल स्वीकार ही नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि उसको कम करने के लिए तस्करों और जमाखोरों के खिलाफ अभियान भी करते हैं, और इस सम्बध में आप जो कहेंगे, वह भी हम करेंगे।

लेकिन इन साध्यों को पाने के लिए आप का साधन, आप का राजनीतिक मुखौटा, क्या है ?—यह कि बिहार विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया जाये। यह हम नहीं कर सकते,

भाषण का सारांश]

क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री ने ठीक ही कहा है कि हम ने गुजरात विधान सभा को भंग किया, लेकिन उस के परिणामस्वरूप वहां जमाखोरी और महंगाई में कमी नहीं आई है, इस लिए एक गलती करने के बाद में अब दूसरी गलती नहीं करूंगी। यह प्रधान मंत्री की महानता है कि उन्होंने एक गलती को स्वीकार किया और कहा कि अब हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री का यह आह्वान गणतंत्र का सब से बड़ा आदर्श है कि हम इस्तीफा देना पसंद करेंगे लेकिन हम बिहार विधान सभा को भंग नहीं करेंगे। क्या अधिकार है प्रधान मंत्री जी को कि वह बिहार में जनता के द्वारा चुनी हुई विधान सभा को भंग कर दें? उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा है कि हम इस्तीफा देना पसंद करेंगे, लेकिन यह नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन आप की खोपड़ी उल्टी है। आप हर अच्छी बात को उल्टा समझते हैं, क्योंकि आप के सामने एक ही ध्येय है और वह है 1976 का चुनाव जीतना। आप पिछले पच्चीस बरस से बार-बार यह कह रहे हैं कि अगली बार यह सरकार नहीं रहेगी। यह कहते हुए आप के मुंह से लार टपकती है। लेकिन यह सरकार हर अगली बार चुनाव जीत कर आ जाती है। आप विश्वास कीजिए कि अगर अगली बार आप आये, तो आप को वह [illegible] ना पड़ेगा और यह सरकार फिर नहीं बैठेगी।

आप जो मुखौटा पहने हुए हैं, वह मुखौटा [illegible] है। श्री मिश्र ने अपने भाषण में मारपीट का वर्णन किया। लेकिन उन्होंने बिहार की वास्तविक स्थिति की इस सदन के सामने नहीं रखा। बिहार में आज क्या हो रहा है? आप कहते हैं कि हम उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हम एसेम्बली, सचिवालय और सरकार को नहीं चलने देंगे। तो फिर क्या करना चाहिए? हमारे सामने दो रास्ते हैं। या तो बिहार विधान सभा और बिहार सरकार को चलने दिया जाये, और उन के लिए बिहार सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार इन्तजाम करे, या आप की बात मान कर वे आप के सामने नतमस्तक हो जायें। जय प्रकाश नारायण और श्याम नन्दन मिश्र, क्या कमाल का जोड़ा है। मैंने कभी जयप्रकाश नारायण को वे उपाधियां नहीं दीं—और न दूंगा, जो हमारे कुछ दोस्त देते हैं। हमारे कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट, श्री डी० के० बरुआ ने तीन चार दिन पहले कहा है कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण एक टावरिंग पर्सनलिटी हैं और हम बराबर उन को आदर देते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हम उन को आदर नहीं देते हैं और हम ने उन के बचाव के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है। लेकिन उस टावरिंग पर्सनेलिटी ने एक टावरिंग गलती यह की है कि वह कहते हैं कि संविधान के अन्तर्गत चुनी हुई सरकार को हटा दिया जाये, क्योंकि वह, और उन के साथ श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र और जनसंघी उस को नहीं चाहते हैं।

आप इस पर विचार करें कि कितने हैं ये लोग। बिहार की विरोधी पार्टियों ने जय प्रकाश नारायण से एक संधि की। उन्होंने कहा कि जय प्रकाश बाबू, हम इसेम्बली से इस्तीफा देंगे, लेकिन आप एक काम यह कीजिए कि आप बिहार विधान सभा को

भंग करना स्वीकार कर लीजिए। सब जानते हैं कि श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण की पहले की मांगों में, जो विद्यार्थियों की मांगे थी, बिहार विधान सभा को भंग करने की मांग कभी नहीं थी। यह मांग तीन चार महीने के बाद की गई, जब विभिन्न राजनैतिक पार्टियों ने कहा कि हमारे सदस्य इस्तीफ़ा दे देंगे और बिहार विधान सभा को भंग करवा दिया जाये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : गया के कत्ल के बाद।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति महोदय, इन को बोलने दीजिए। इन की ग़लती से मुझे लाभ होता है। आज कल श्याम बाबू ने एक बात में बड़ा स्पेशलाइज किया है और वह है झूठ का अम्बार। उन की बोलने की भाषा अंग्रेजी-थर्ड क्लास इंगलिश वाली भाषा? अपने मुंह से कम और हाथ से अधिक वह इस सदन में अपनी बात कहते हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is this the way of dealing with the points which I raised—that what I have said are lies? Kindly expunge the use of the word 'lies' in his speech.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति महोदय, उन्होंने कौन सी बात हमारे ख़िलाफ़ नहीं कहीं? मैं तो बहुत कम बोल रहा हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि शर्म करो, तुम्हें लाज नहीं आती है, तुम्हारा दिमाग नहीं है, तुम अपरिपक्व हो, तुम बुद्धिहीन हो, नालायक हो। जब हम कहते हैं कि आप नालायक नहीं है, तो वह गुस्सा करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude now.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति महोदय अगर आप समझते हैं कि एक घंटे के उन के भाषण का कम से कम तीस मिनट में जवाब न दिया जाये, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

प्रमुख बात यह है कि बिहार में किस बात का झगड़ा है, उस बात को ये छिपाना चाहते हैं? अगर बिहार में झगड़ा इस बात का है कि चुनाव खर्च कम किया जाये, तो वह सम्पूर्ण हिन्दुस्तान में किया जाये। अगर वहां यह झगड़ा है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी, शासन व्यवस्था में जो दोष आ गया है, उसे सुधारा जाये, तो हम उस से बिलकुल सहमत हैं। अगर वहां यह झगड़ा है कि महंगाई को कम किया जाये, तो हम इस से बिलकुल सहमत हैं। लेकिन इन तमाम मुखौटों के पीछे ये विरोधी पार्टियां चाहती है कि बिहार विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया जाये, और उस के बाद फिर लोक सभा की बारी आये। ज़रा ये कहें कि क्या लोक सभा को इनकी इच्छानुसार भंग किया जाये, या जनता के वोट के आधार पर नई लोक सभा बनाई जाये।

इन लोगों ने कहा कि हम बिहार एसेम्बली से इस्तीफ़ा देंगे। कितने लोगों ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया उन के कहने पर? कुल 34 आदमियों ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया। 319 सदस्यों की बिहार विधान सभा में इतने कम लोगों ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया। जिन पार्टियों ने श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण को यह विश्वास दिलाया था कि हम आप के साथ हैं, उन के एम० एल० ए० 77 थे, लेकिन उन में से इस्तीफ़ा 34 ने दिया है। और ये लोग कांग्रेस पार्टी को इस्तीफ़ा देने के लिए कह रहे हैं।

श्याम बाबू के दल, कांगो, जीरो पार्टी, में 24 एम० एल० ए० थे, लेकिन उन में से केवल 2 आदमियों ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : जब हम डिफ़ेक्शन बिल पर बहस कर रहे हैं, तब ये डिफ़ेक्शन आर्गनाइज कर रहे हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस तरह ज़ोर ज़ोर से बोलने से अकिड़ तो झूठ नहीं होंगे—24 के 24 रहे और 2 के 2 ही रहे।

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

इसी तरह जनसंघ, फ़ासिस्ट पार्टी, के 24 एम० एल० एक्ष० में से 13 ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया और 11 ने इस्तीफ़ा नहीं दिया। इस तरह जनसंघ पार्टी विलीन हो गई। (व्यवधान) पांडे जी कह रहे हैं—मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं—कि उसका राम नाम सत्य हो गया।

जो आदमी कांग्रेस पार्टी और हमारी सरकार को समझाना चाहता है, मैं उसको यही कहना चाहता हू कि फ़िज़ीशन, हील बाईसल्फ़। पहले आप अपने घर में चिराग जलाओ, और फिर दूसरों के लिए प्रकाश की किरण की बात कहना। (व्यवधान) यह जो सी० पी० आई० (एम) वाले बोल रहे हैं, इनका एक भी एम० एल० ए० बिहार विधान सभा में नहीं है।

तो फिर हम किस से आदर्श लें? क्या इन से आदर्श लें? क्या हम कांगो से आदर्श लें, जिसके सिर्फ़ दो एम० एल० एक्ष० ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया है?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What happened to defected Jan Sangh members? Did they join Congress?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ये लोग बार-बार हम को उपदेश दे रहे हैं। ये अपने घर में यह बात क्यों नहीं कहते हैं? अपना क्यों नहीं बतलाते? .... (व्यवधान) ....

अभी एक नया बयान इन्होंने दिया। बात सही है। इन्होंने चन्द लोगों को नहीं निकाला, 24 में से 2 ने इस्तीफा दिया, 22 को निकाल दिया। ....

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : बिलकुल गलत।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : 24 में 22 को निकाल दिया। कितना कमाल रहा। एक आदमी ने गांव में कहा कि मैं ने तुम को भी जाति से निकाला, तुमको भी निकाला, तुमको भी निकाला। अन्त में वह अकेला रह गया। श्याम बाबू ने 24 में 22 को निकाल दिया। कितना शानदार काम किया। और वह निकाला तब जब आठ महीने तक किसी ने इस्तीफा नहीं दिया तो अब निकाला सब को। मेरा कहना यह है कि सब से प्रमुख प्रश्न जो है, बिहार में झगड़ा इन बातों का नहीं है, बिहार में झगड़ा इस बात का है कि अगले आने वाले चुनाव में ये पार्टियां कांग्रेस को हरा कर सरकार में आना चाहती हैं। सब से लालच की बात यह है।

उन्होंने एक बात कही—जय प्रकाश बाबू के ऊपर प्रहार की बात। यह गलत बात है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : यह गलत बोल रहे हैं। यह तस्वीर है जो एक इंटरनेशनल रेप्यूट के फोटोग्राफर ने खींची है, रघु राय ने, इस तस्वीर से साफ है कि लाठी जयप्रकाश बाबू पर चलायी जा रही है और दूसरे उस लाठी को रोक रहे हैं। यहां यह तस्वीर है। इसका खंडन तो कर दें? इसको हम रख दें टेबल पर, ये देख लें। मगर जैसा मैंने कहा

I shall not make it an issue; as a *satyagrahi*. I would not. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan too would not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These pictures have been widely circulated. Let Shri Azad continue his speech.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति महोदय, मैं यही कह रहा था। मैं स्वयं उस फोटो के ऊपर आता। वह मैं स्वयं दिखाता। मैंने वह फोटो देखा है। मैंने स्टेट्समैन का भी फोटो देखा है। इन्होंने तो केवल इसी को देखा है। मैंने सभी को देखा है और मैं हर कांग्रेसमैन से कहता हू कि आप उस फोटो को देखें, क्या उस फोटो में है। उस फोटो में यह है कि जयप्रकाश बाबू बीच में हैं। उनके चारों तरफ लाठी

बाकी पुलिस ने प्रोटेक्शन कार्डन बना दी और उस कार्डन से दूर कुछ दूरी पर एक आदमी ने लाठी थी उठाई हुई है। जय प्रकाश बाबू को बचाने के लिए सरकार ने स्वयं न केवल प्लेन क्लोद्ज में बल्कि लाठी वाले हर जगह तनात कर रखे थे। सारा प्रोटेक्शन कार्डोन्ड पुलिसमैन का था। सारे प्लेन क्लोद्ज मैन उनके थे . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to remind you that Shri Bhagat Singh was produced when Lala Lajpat Rai was beaten at the time of anti-Simon Commission demonstration. These people, indulging in all kinds of lies, are creating a situation when many more Bhagat Singhs will be produced in this country. Before Shri Jayaprakash Narayan he is a pigmy; he is a liar. The whole nation will have to apologies to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan what to speak of the Congress Party alone or any party for that matter. Shri Jayaprakash Narayau got injured when the police attacked him. I again warn this Government that they are creating a situation when many more Bhagat Singhs will be produced as had happened when Lala Lajpat Rai was beaten.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हू कि अगर जयप्रकाश बाबू पर लाठी चलाई गई और बिहार सरकार ने ऐसा किया यह बात सही है तो समूचा राष्ट्र उनसे माफी मांगेगा, हम कांग्रेस पार्टी के सभी लोग उनसे माफी मांगगे। लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है। यह बात गलत है। हम अगर झूट बोलते हैं तो ये हमारे प्रोफसर महाझूठ बोलते हैं। . . (व्यवधान) . . . अब देखिए ये सुनना नहीं चाहते। . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Who speaks lies, Jaya Prakashji or Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad Who is lying. Do you think JP is a man of that type who will lie just to make political gimmicks?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Please resume your seat. There should be no cross talk.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The whole country should apologise to Jaya Prakashji. He is the greatest moral leader of the country at the moment.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति महोदय, इनके मुखारविंद से भाषण सुनने के पूर्व ही मैंने कहा था कि कांग्रेस सभापति श्री डी० के० बरुआ ने कहा कि जयप्रकाश नारायण इस देश की टावरिंग परसनालिटी हैं। मैंने इसमें जोड़ा कि अगर मेरे जैसा छोटा सा व्यक्ति कोई गलती करता है तो उसे मेरे जिले पर असर पड़ता है। जयप्रकाश बाबू कोई गलती करते हैं तो उसका असर सारे राष्ट्र पर पड़ेगा। इंदिरा जी गलती करेंगी तो उसका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय असर पड़ेगा। अगर उनको लाठी लगी तो हम सभी उनसे माफी मांगगे। लेकिन हमारी बात सुनी जाय। उन पर लाठी नहीं चलाई गई। जयप्रकाश बाबू ने 4 और 5 के बयान में कहीं भी यह बात नहीं कही कि उन पर लाठी चलाई गई। 4 तारीख को 12 बजे जब जुलूस में चले तो वे कुछ थके थे। 12 बज कर 20 मिनट पर डाक्टर आर० के० श्रीवास्तव ने उनकी जांच की। 12 बजकर 20 मिनट पर डाक्टर ने कहा कि उनको चन्द खरोंच लगी थी। कहीं लाठी का प्रश्न नहीं था। दो बजे डा० श्रीनिवास हार्ट स्पेश्लिस्ट ने उनकी जांचकी। डा० आर० बी० पी० सिन्हा, एफ० आर० सी० एस० ने जांच की और डा० ए० के० सिन्हा ने जांच की। किसी भी डाक्टरी रिपोर्ट में यह कहीं नहीं कहा कि उन पर लाठी की चोट लगी। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . सुनना नहीं चाहते। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know what was the report of the doctors. They said that there was hardened blood on the body of Jaya Prakashji. What does it mean?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have been with JP throughout the march.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He has spoken for one hour. Why not allow me to speak? Why should he reply to every point of mine just now?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This will help you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to make a brief intervention, it is all right. Otherwise, you have the right of reply.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am helping them.

But for Shri Ali Halder and Shri Nanaji Deshmukh, and Shri Lakhan Lal Kapur of the Socialist Party taking hard blows on themselves and shielding him, JP would have been fatally wounded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Azad has spoken for half an hour, and there are 18 more members of the Congress Party to speak.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। माननीय भागवत झा आजाद ने इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है कि यहां जो कुछ कहा गया वह झूठ है। यह झूठ शब्द पार्लियामेंट्री नहीं है। आपको ध्यान होगा कि जिस समय इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया सदन में उस समय उन्हें रिकार्ड से निकाला गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय भागवत झा ने जो इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है, झूठ शब्द का प्रयोग किया है उसे निकाला जाय।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि श्याम बाबू झूठे हैं। मने कहा कि इनकी सारी बातें झूठी हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. I have ruled it out. He has denied it. He said he has not said it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप पिछले रेकार्ड देखिए, उसमें जहां जो इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है उसे रेकार्ड से निकाला गया है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. He has denied it. Mr. Mishra also agrees. Please resume your speech, Mr. Azad.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अगर यह निकालते नहीं हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि ये सारे झूठ बोल रहे हैं। सरकार झूठ बोल रही है। अगर इसको रेकार्ड से निकालते नहीं हैं तो मैं भी यह कहूंगा कि ये सारे झूठ बोल रहे हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई—हमारे दोस्त यह कह कर चुप तो हुए कि मैं झूठ बोल रहा हूं। लेकिन मैं भी तो यही कह रहा हूं कि जो आप ने कहा है, वह झूठ बोल रहे हैं। हम हर बात को उदाहरण के साथ कहते हैं और आप चिल्ला कर कहते हैं—यही फर्क मुझ में और आप में है।

सभापति महोदय मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं—हमारी बिहार सरकार ने और कांग्रेस जनों ने कभी यह नहीं चाहा कि जय प्रकाश जी पर लाठी चलाई जाय। लाठी नहीं चलाई गई है, जो कहा गया है वह झूठ है। उनको बचाने के लिये बिहार सरकार की न केवल प्लेन क्लोदस की पुलिस ने बल्कि पुलिस के बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों ने घेर कर रखा। जो फोटो निकाले गये हैं, वे इसी बात के प्रतीक हैं।

सभापति महोदय, इनका एक विकल्प है—हम विधान के द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार को नहीं चलने देंगे, हम असेम्बली नहीं चलने देंगे, हम सचिवालय नहीं चलने देंगे—तो क्या बिहार सरकार कहे कि हम इस्तीफा दे देते हैं, आप आइये और यहां बैठ जाइये? हम ने इसी बात को रोकने का प्रयास किया।

जिस बात को श्याम बाबू बार-बार कहते हैं कि जय प्रकाश जी हर कदम पर आगे बढ़ते गये, मैं भी यही कहता हूं कि बिहार की पुलिस और बिहार की सरकार ने हर मोड़ पर जय प्रकाश बाबू और उनके कुछ लोगों को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर दिया, उन पर कभी लाठी चार्ज नहीं किया। इस लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस आधार पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव लाया गया है कि उन पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया है—यह बिलकुल निराधार है, गलत है। स्वयं जय प्रकाश बाबू ने यह बात नहीं कही है। इस लिये स्थगन प्रस्ताव का यह आधार बिलकुल खोखला है, बिलकुल गलत है। यह बात श्याम बाबू जैसे बुद्धिजीवी कह रहे हैं, यह उनका भ्रष्टाचार है।

दूसरी बात—ये माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि वहां की विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाय। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने यह जो आफर दिया था और कहा था कि हम आप से मिल कर बात करना चाहते हैं कि कैसे मंहगाई कम की जाय, कैसे भ्रष्टाचार हटाया जाय, कैसे इस देश में इलेक्शन के खर्च को कम किया जाय—इन बातों का सामना ये लोग नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इन दोनों बातों को सामने रखने के बाद मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि यह प्रस्ताव बिलकुल गलत है, भ्रामक है, आधार-हीन है, जिसके पीछे कोई तथ्य नहीं है। श्रीमन्, हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्य जो गले के जोर में विश्वास करते हैं, आंकड़ों पर नहीं, वे इस लिये ऐसा कह रहे हैं ताकि अगले चुनावों में इनको कुछ और जगह मिल जाय। लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, विश्वास मानिये, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जानती है, अगर इस देश में कोई स्थायी सरकार बनेगी तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी की ही बनेगी, वह इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में बनेगी, और इसी लिये इन तमाम महानुभावों के गठबन्धन या महागठबन्धन के बावजूद भी हम यहां पर हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की कठिनाइयों में, उनके दुःखसुख में, उनके विकास में, प्रगति में बराबर साथ चलने को तयार हैं। अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस प्रस्ताव को नामंजूर कर दिया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. R. S. Pandey.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given one hour for Mr. Mishra.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you later.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is our chance now. The usual procedure is that the Members are called alternatively from each party. It is our chance now. Shri Samar Mukherjee is speaking on behealf of our party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The events in Bihar, particularly those of the fourth November, are an eye-opened to the entire people of India. The people there are in a movement. They have announced their demands. It is accepted by all that the movement was peaceful and the leadership under which that movement was going on reportedly declared that it would remain peaceful to the last. But what were the measures adopted by the Government to counter that movement? Lakhs of people were detained on the way. The Army was alerted. Air patrolling was done. The marchers were tracked. The report here in a Newspaper says: "the State Government today alerted the Army and introduced land, air and river patrolling to check the entry of persons to tomorrow's people's march to gherao the Bihar Assembly and the residences of the Ministers and the Legislators. The Home Secretary R. N. Dass told *Searchlight* that aerial vigilance had been introduced to track the entry of known pro-marchers. The Government has requisitioned the services of over 200 Magistrates and 60,000 Jawans of the B.S.F. and

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

C.R.P. for the city and the Government has also seized over 500 trucks for the movement of the Police force."

The whole town was barricaded. Why is the Government taking all these measures? Is it in order to save democracy? Because lakhs of people were marching towards Patna with the demand that there should be free and fair election and that demand is considered a threat to democracy according to the ruling Congress. So they are taking these measures. Now the people want to end corruption. According to the Ruling Congress that is again a threat to democracy. They have stated that fascism is raising its head and counter revolution is starting. This was the language used by the Congress leaders including the Prime Minister. According to the assessment made by the Congress Leaders there are no masses behind this movement. Then what are these arrangements for? Was Patna being attacked by enemy Artillary forces? Those were the people who profess absolute non-violence. Their demands are just and legitimate. Their form of struggle was mass *dharna*. To counter that the measures taken are those like the preparation for a total civil war. Is this a reflection of the strength of the Government? No. This shows quite clearly that the Government has lost its nerves and it is completely panicky. It is afraid of the people and the peoples movement. No Government which claims to be democratic can behave in this way.

Despite huge arrangements being made, despite the cancellation of trains and busses and boats and steamers, according to the newspaper reports nearly 40,000 people had gathered. According to *Searchlight* an unprecedented scene was witnessed in Patna on that day. Police, Police, Police everywhere. The Government was determined to foil Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan's dharna and programme. The report says: "Exactly at 10-00 A.M. Jaya Prakash set on his march in a jeep to the Secretariat with his followers. According to eye-witnesses, the crowd could not be less than 40,000."

If after such elaborate arrangements, large-scale arrests, intimidations, cancellation of conveyances etc. 40,000 people came, what does it signify? Does it signify that you are defending democracy or that you have taken this measure to smash democracy? Whatever vestige of democracy still remains, you want to finish that. These large-scale preparationss and rapression are the often that our democracy is seriously in danger not from below but from above, from the top. This is the logical result of the policy pursued by the Central Government since the last three or four years. Today Shri Jayaprakash Narayan says, "Never in my political life I have seen such terrible repression, not even in British days." This is what we said three years before that the people of other States will have to pass through such experiences because we are living under a regime where they cannot rule by democracy. If democracy functions, they cannot come into power. That is why the preparations for suppressing the railway strike also were of the same nature—preparation for a civil war. The army, BSF, CRP, Territorial Army, gangster goondas—all these were called. This is not an isolated thing. It is the logical chain that in Bihar out of sheer panic, the ruling Congress have lost all their mental balance and all sense of proportion. Which type of democracy you want to defend? You are defending a Government which has vertually ceased to function and which only rules through ordinances, a Government which is corrupt to the core. You are defending that corrupt Government with the slogan that you are defending democracy. What did the CPI, an ally of the ruling party now in Bihar ,say after the Madhubani bye-election? It is reported in their paper

New Age that after the Madhubani bye-election the CPI said,

> "What had happened in Madhubani has made it clear that if the ruling party is determined to win an election, it can achieve it even without the consent of the electorate."

The CPI further said:

> "The Bihar Chief Minister can afford to flatter himself for his victory by a large margin in Madhubani, because the margin was the creation of fraud, forgery, bribery, gangsterism and misuse of official machinery on a vast scale. How long would people put up with such rigged elections? Can the artificial majority created by such widespread corrupt practices and distortion of parliamentary democracy turn the tide of seething discontent among the people?"

This is the very question I am asking them now. Can the discontent of the people be curbed by these official measures? You are living in a fools' paradise if you think that you will be able to curb the people's movement.

So, the question is how this movement is to be looked at, visualized, and what is the assessment of this movement? This movement arose out of the discontent of the people against the policy of the Government. During the 27 years of their administration this Government have helped the capitalists, hoarders, monopolists and landlords to garner the huge profits at the cost of the common people with the result that the entire economy is in their grip. And it is inevitable that those who are economically strong become also politically strong. In India during the last 27 years of capitalist economy a few monopolists have grown up, and these monopolists rule over the leaders behind this Government and make them pursue an economic policy which is to their interest. That is why there is no procurement, that is why the Government retreated from their own commitment to take over the wholesale trade of foodgrains and that is why they refuse to supply people their essential needs at an economic price. That is also the reason why they make public statements that there is no reason to be afraid because the food shortage in our country is less than five per cent. If this is really so, people ask, why is it that the prices are rising so high, why is it that the Government are so completely incompetent to check the price rise. It is because the Government is corrupt to the core. Some of the notorious smugglers who have been arrested have made public statements that some Ministers, MPs. and government officials are connected with them and that they have paid money during the elections so that some of them can get elected. How do you expect the people to rely on these Ministers or this Government?

JP demands the dissolution of the Assembly, which is a perfectly just demand. We support this demand. If the people demand that this corrupt Ministry must go, it is the most perfect and just demand. We have our differences with JP regarding the method of the movement, regarding the raising of further demands, regarding the results that he expects from this peaceful movement. We feel that JP will be disillusioned in what he expects to get because the Prime Minister has said openly "I would rather resign than dissolve the Assembly." So, they will go to defend this corrupt Assembly and this Ministry.

There is no proportional representation. Had there been proportional representation, in the province and even at the Centre, the Congress would not have formed the Government. If Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan raises this demand, is it a fascist demand? Is it an anti-democratic demand? It is the most democratic demand. They made a lot of promises during the elections. Even your ally, the C.P.I., has admitted the way Mr.

(Shri Samar Mukherjee)

Ghafoor had been elected. After getting elected, if the people feel that they have betrayed their promises, have you given the right to the people to recall them? You have denied that right to them. When you have denied that right to them, they have the moral right to raise the demand that this Ministry should go and there should be free and fair elections.

This is a genuine people's movement. But there are some forces who want to utilise this movement and take it into some reactionary direction. We have already warned about those forces. We want to radicalise the movement. We want that the peasantry, particularly poor peasantry, the working class, the employees and others should be involved in the movement. They should come to the fore-front and the main target should be the sources from where the burden is being placed on the common people, that is, by the vested interests, the monopolists, the landlords and other exploiters.

That is why we have asked Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan to orient the struggle in that direction. The Congress has no moral right to raise such slogans. They have said that they have taken up a counter strategy and the counter strategy is to counter the movement by mobilisation. What is meant by "mobilisation" by Congress? We have the experience in West Bengal. Under semi-fascist terror, there are murders and nearly 2000 people have already been murdered. Now, the situation has arisen that a Congressman is killing a Congressman. A Congress MLA has been murdered by a Congressman. But he has not been punished. What is the situation in West Bengal?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I would like to draw your attention to Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure of the House. Here, it is mentioned, "restrictions on right to make motion." This is regarding adjournment motion. What are those restrictions? Firstly, it is mentioned:

"(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;

(ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;"

The hon. Member is speaking on the adjournment motion. In the adjournment motion, a definite matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence is mentioned, that is, as to what happened on the 4th November in Patna city and the action taken by the C.R.P. and the B.S.F. In the course of his speech, he has gone beyond the scope of the adjournment motion and raised many other matters. Not only that. He has gone beyond the territory of not only Patna city but also the Bihar State. He started shouting something about West Bengal affairs. The hon. Member should be asked to confine himself to the specific matter mentioned in the adjournment motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has raised a point of order. Please confine yourself to the matter under discussion on the Bihar situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to make a submission on the point of order raised by the hon. Member. There are any number of precedents in this House where the Speaker has said that, even when a particular matter of public importance is being discussed, hon. members of the House are free to develop the theme as a background material for that particular issue. So, he is perfectly justified in saying that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am of the view that the hon. Member should confine himself to the subject-matter under discussion. Of course, occasionally, he may cite some precedents.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member that only seven minutes had been allotted for the Party, but he has already taken 25 minutes. I am prepared to give him another two minutes. He may please try to conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We adjourn today at 6.00 p.m. and continue this discussion tomorrow. The Minister can reply tomorrow. We cannot sit beyond 6 O'Clock.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Adjournment Motion must be finished on the same day.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Then let us continue to sit till late in the night.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am prepared to give members a reasonable time. They should appreciate that there are 18 members from the Congress Party who have to speak; the other parties also have to speak. Therefore, they may exercise some restraints on themselves.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I will read just two paras from the *Times of India*. This is a paper controlled by the Government of India. The *Times of India* Reporter has written:

> "All the same, CPM members are still forbidden to carry on activities openly in areas where they were once powerful. This 'limits our political initiative' said a party spokesman. In most parts of Calcutta's sprawling Barrackpore industrial belt, Howrah, 24 Parganas, parts of Hooghly and the entire Burdwan district, including the Durgapur-Asansol belt, for example, the party has not even been able to reopen its offices; only underground contacts are possible.
>
> "In many of these areas, killing by rivals or detention under the MISA of party activists continues. Twice in recent months, Mr. Jyoti Bosu's car was attacked while he was on his way to the Sonarpur and Baruipur areas in 24 Parganas to address public meetings. In the Durgapur steel plant, the CITU Union is recognised by the management; yet, its office has to be shifted constantly from one place to another for reasons of security."

This is the democracy in which we are living.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am concluding, Sir.

Here is the memorandum submitted by the CPI which has appeared in today's *Times of India*.

At the end in the memorandum they have written:

> "The memorandum alleged that the Government, instead of solving the problems of galloping prices, corruption and unemployment, had given encouragement to hoarders, profiteers, black-marketeers and big landlords."

This is the certificate you are getting from your allies. The disorder you have created in the country you want to defend in the name of defending democracy. That means that you are defending hoarders, all corrupt people and all exploiters.

17 hrs.

In the memorandum they have also demanded that at least the Government should do something, and what is that they have demanded? They have demanded the immediate application of land ceiling laws to at least five big landlords in every district. This shows that the ceiling laws passed long before have not been executed and the CPI men now are demanding that in a district you at least just take the land of five jotdars and let the rest remain as exploiters. So,

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this is the way how CPI also is mobilising to counter this so-called threat to democracy by the people of Bihar. . .

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi): You are speaking like Mr. Basava Punniah.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Now, the more you try to suppress this people's movement and say that it is a serious threat to democracy, the more it is bound to grow and develop further, it will have its deeper roots and ultimately the basic forces of corruption and repression will be thrown out. That is why we have requested Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan to think over it and try to include the demands of workers, agricultural labour, business employees and other workers so that the entire people may join in this fight and the entire system is changed by the bold and total upsurge of the country as a whole; and that is the only remedy.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Calcutta-South): Before I explain the other important factors behind the movement, I want to draw your attention as also the attention of the Home Minister as also of the Members to one important factor. If you kindly remember, you will find that primarily in 1973 when the movement was launched in Gujarat in the name of students posing some demands, now that movement ultimately took shape against the Ministry and the Government and the Assembly were dissolved. If you also carefully look into the aspect of Bihar agitation, you will definitely see that till the Gujarat Assembly was not dissolved, till the Gujarat Government was not completely out of power, there was no such agitation or movement either posed by the students or the people in Bihar till 1973 November. Immediately after the dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly, naturally, in a democracy political forces that do not like a particular political party in power take advantage and spearhead a movement. In Bihar, before March 18, in the same manner as in Gujarat, the students submitted a charter of demands to the Government demanding some facilities with regard to their hostels, paper, scholarship and other amenities for students, the centre being the Patna University.

17.05 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI *in the Chair.*]

If you also look into the developments of Gujarat you will find that after seeing the developments of Gujarat both the Central Government and the State Government were good enough and careful enough to meet the demands of the students without taking it into a political movement. And also, Sir, before the violent rally of 18th March in Patna the Bihar Government mostly responded to the demands of the students. I hope I am not wrong. If I am wrong I hope I will be corrected by the leaders of the opposition. The students demanded increased scholarship and this scholarship was increased by Rs. 10 per month and the number of scholarships increased scholarship and this scho- the hostel facilities were inadequate, 12 hostels were arranged to be constructed and Rs. 1 crore was allotted for that purpose. Paper allotment was arranged with the paper mills immediately after this and regarding rations in the hostel, 7.1|2 k.g. of rations were allotted for the students. Even then I cannot say that the demands of the students were completely met but I should say that Government did respond quickly to the demands of the students realising them as genuine students' demands.

After adoption of this policy of the Government naturally the forces wanted to take the Gujarat students for the total dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly and to serve their particular nefarious ends. But they found

themselves in Bihar completely helpless because the Bihar Government took some positive steps on the students' problems.

Then immediately, Sir. on the 18th March, in their own fashion, when there was a meeting for the Governnor to address the joint legislature they did create a show in Bihar which even Jayaprakash Narain had to condemn as a violent demonstration with combination of all rightist forces known to the political parties of India. Then immediately after that, when J. P. condemned that thing. those forces, I must say, and I must appreciate, took the plea that even they have no faith in anybody else other than Mr. J. P. Narain and whatever J. P. will do, they will support and all that. If you again remember then gave a call that I am fighting corruption, I am against corruption. At that time also J.P. was the mouthpiece of the anti-corruption movement. I am talking of the period from 18th March to 18th April. Sir, you might have observed the situation carefully that immediately after this, when the students' call was completely met by the Government or partially met by the Government, when the atmosphere was completely cooled, then, these political forces began the very cry of Gujarat that corruption will not be weeded out unless the Assembly is dissolved, since the Assembly is a bad one, and all that. And this anti-corruption movement turned or transferred into an anti-Bihar Government movement, then, anti-Congress movement and now it is anti-Indira Gandhi movement, and I should say, anti-democratic movement. I never deny the fact that in the Government and in the administration, within the periphery of our jurisdiction, in respect of whatever we did for the people, there are lots of things which have to be done, and people are not happy. There is no denying the fact that even after 27 years of our rule the people of our country are not getting enough food, shelter, etc. There is no denying the fact that commitments made before the people year after year have not been completely implemented. You must have seen that in the Congress also, before independence and after independence and now after 1969, there is a constant change going on, to be in line with the realities of the situation, and we are moving with the people. So, this is going on. The very system which is now being adopted with the leadership of Mr. J. P. Narain with leaders like Mr. Shyam Nandan Mishra, Shri A. B. Vajpayee and others is not a movement for the people; it is a movement to confuse the people.

Sir, everybody is citing the example saying that lakhs and lakhs of people are listening to J. P. because he is honest. I never understand one thing. Cannot an honest man lead a movement which is completely a reactionary movement. Cannot an honest man possess a political philosophy which is completely an anti-people political philosophy? Cannot an honest man preach among the people a philosophy which is completely against the democratic norms which are accepted in the country? The tendency is being developed for the last few months in the Press that he is leading an agitation and genuinely this movement is honest. The movement may be given a popular shape so far as propaganda is concerned but the motive is anti-people and anti-democratic.

From 1967 to 1971 and from 1971 to 1974 there have been lot of changes in Indian politics, that is, from Uttar Pradesh to Bihar; from Bihar to Haryana; from Haryana to Punjab and Punjab to Kerala and Madras. The Congress Government completely went out of power in these States and these political forces came into power. In Bihar upto date, from 1967 to 1974 seven Chief Ministers have taken oath to rule Bihar. They were not all from Congress alone. They included Karpuri Thakur, Mahamaya Prasad, Bhola Paswan and others. In Uttar Pradesh Shri T. N. Singh and Chander Bhan Gupta remained the Chief Ministers.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi].

Whenever the people became impatient with the Congress rule they voted against Congress. From what election system Mr. Mody and Mr. Janeshwar Misra have got elected! I do admit that even in the election system there are faults. There is no denying the fact that people feel money should not be spent like water. There is no denying the fact that there should be changes once again. But why are you taking the whole movement in such a manner as to crush the whole democratic edifice?

JP is now being supported by CPI (M) also. CPI(M) may have political differences with many political parties but they had links with the peasants and the working class. But in no way the people who are associated with JP movement have ever sacrificed a single drop of blood for the peasants and the working class. Then for what reason you are fighting? Is it just because Indiraji is ruling in this country? Nobody is denying the fact that Congress has not been able to demolish the monopoly houses and bring about land reforms. The Congress party has not been able to fulfil its pledges. It does require changes outside and within also.

But I would like to submit most humbly what JP has been preaching for the last few days. What did he ultimately tell the people. He told them two things. Firstly, the students are to boycott the examinations, secondly, taxpayers to boycott paying taxes and thirdly, the people in the Secretariat not to go to the Secretariat. Now, what are the three answers? Is it not a fact that more than 75 per cent of the students appeared in the examinations? Is it also not a fact that in spite of the call given by JP a higher amount of commercial tax has been collected in Bihar? Is it also not a fact that the people joined the Secretariat.

What do they ultimately? They want not dissolution of Assembly but something else which JP said in a meeting on the occasion of Sardar Patel's centenary where even Vijayalakshmi, Prakash Singh Badal and Acharya Kripalani also started giving sermons. JP maybe an honest man. But you know it is the custom and tradition of Indian culture that sometimes honest men are chosen to achieve nefarious ends and they are doing it. JP is not going to be assaulted by CRP but they are assaulting JP

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan says a lot of things against the present system. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra is a learned man. I do not understand why the father, at the fag end of his life, tries to educate children not to become corrupt. At the fag end of our life we do not educate younger people. This is what Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is doing in the year 1974. I would request Shri Mishra to find out as to what had happened in the year 1962. What happened also in the year 1964? What did you do for giving justice to the poor sections of the people in this country? You kept quiet at that time because you thought that by this democratic system you might be able to join that side. At the fag end of your life you cannot change yourself. You are of course doing this out of frustration—out of political frustration. That is how Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and all these people are thinking. You are doing this thing out of political frustration. This is what is happening in this country. In Bihar, I hope Shri Shyamnandan Mishra will agree with me on one thing. Maybe, the Congress may be wrong or Shrimati Indira Gandhi may be wrong. But, did Shri Mishra taking Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, go from one village to another in Bihar to fight for the poorer peasants and to fight against casteism? Who prevented them from doing that? If in Bihar at least, for the development of the poor people in Bihar. If Shri Mishra and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan would have fought against casteism, the people would have been very much benefited. They did not do that. They are trying to take a political opportunity out of it.

Coming to the election system, obviously, the people here are not happy with our system when they see that we send a lot of money for going in for a big campaign. Who will change this? Ultimately, the democratic institutions will be changed by another democratic institution but not by mob rule or by show of strength.

जनता हमको जिताये ी जनता करगं:

I remember that when there was U.F. Rule in West Bengal, the Communist Party (Marxists) favoured the people's Committees or something like that. Did the Jan Sangh agree with that? No. They said 'no, no'. But when it comes to Bihar, they favoured Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and said it was very good. What had happened in Bengal? Did they agree with the view that what people decided would be final? But, in Bihar, you will agree because you want Shrimati Indira Gandhi to go. If she goes. who is going to come? What Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is doing that It was very good. What had mocracy. The movement by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in Bihar stands now here. He definitely gave a popular call to the people. And that is why lakhs of people are favouring that movement. The people are told that they will be hungry for want of food so long as Shrimati Indira Gandhi is there. You say that. I do not deny that. I agree that we will have to work in quite a different manner. I do not deny that also. Then, what did you do in U.P. when you were in power? Or what Shri Charan Singh did when he was in power in U.P.? Did he go for the poor peasants? No. You are now talking against the Government; you are talking against the Parliament and you are talking against the Assembly. By this sort of movement directly or indirectly you want to break the democratic system.

So far as police excesses are concerned, I agree that in our country, the police forces whether they are the C.R.P. or B.S.F. or any other, are not being sufficiently trained in a manner in which they can cope with the situation and the people suffer on account of this I agree with this. In such cases, whether it is a people's movement or not, I do not want to defend the police action. But, I have seen myself one thing when Shri Dev Kant Borooah went to Patna, I could tell you with confidence and when he left the airport, I found that—before my car there was a police van—an eight year child was thrown before that van and, as a result, the child died.

Yes, Shyam Babu, do not try to underestimate; also admit truth sometimes. I am not saying you have done it.

This movement is not engineered only by those forces in Calcutta; Prof. Samar Guha is there, I know he will be angry. I know most of the organisers of JP's meeting went to the Bharat Chamber of Commerce for money; five crores from the Indian Chamber of Commerce. I know it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. He has mentioned about me.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I have not mentioned your name. I have said 'some of the organisers'. They took more than five crores.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: He is the teacher and he is the taught.

सभापति महोदय : अगर इन्होंने आपका रेफ़ेन्स दिया है और आपको कोई परसनल एक्सालेनेशन देना है तो आप मेहरबानी करके उसके बारे मे चेयर को लिख दे, मैं आप को टाइम दे दूंगा।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I have not mentioned his name. I said in the first meeting of Jaya Prakash Narayan, one of the leaders of the Cong.(O), Shri Hemalendu Day was to receive. JP. A corrupt man of Bengal, he collected a lot of money. Samar Babu is in-

(Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi).

telligent enough. Next time he dropped him from the dais.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Who collects money except those who can sell licences, permits, quotas and files?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: You do not know. He knows it. This meeting is engineered not by these rightist forces in this country. I can swear from whatever we have witnessed in the last one year that there is definitely some international link which deliberately factse that the democratic system in this country should be suppressed (*Interruptions*). All your friends know. I cannot explain it here; if I find time, I will explain it later.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have 18 members from the Congress Party.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Why are you impatient with me? I am speaking from the Congress Party. We have a lot of time.

कांग्रेस पार्टी का ज्यादा टाइम है। इतनी गालिया कांग्रेस पार्टी को दी गई, क्या आप उनका जवाब भी नही देने दगे।

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से अभी बहुत से मेम्बर न बोलने वाले हैं।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I will conclude in two minutes. As the movement stands at the present moment, I make this apeal to the Home Minister. The real challenge posed by this movement cannot be met just by deploying the CRP or BSF. Of course, for administrative purposes, you have to take precautions But I do feel that this rightist conspiracy headed by JP can only be fought if Government is determined to implement the economic programmes, for land reforms, for urban property ceiling and other measures to control the monopoly houses. If you carry the fight on these fronts successfully as you have done against the smugglers, I am sure that these forces will be exposed in the streets, and the people will throw them out from this democratic platform.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I was one of the principal organisers of the meeting JP had when in Calcutta. My young friend has made a serious allegation that I collected money from the Bharat Chamber of Commerce.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Indian Chamber of Commerce. On the day of the meeting you organised you got 9 cars from the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There were two. There is an element of truth about the report, that one gentleman collected some funds. But in the first meeting, J.P. did not allow him even to enter the dais. When JP invited people to a meeting in his house, he asked that man not to come. Thirdly in the airport, he said that he would not see that man.

About the second, we made some collections begging from door to door. JP used to help us with money in the freedom struggle days. But this time he wanted that a lakh of rupees should be collected for him from West Bengal. We collected Rs. 10,000; the Socialist party collected Rs. 10,000 out of a total of Rs. 15,000 which were contributed. So, I only want to remind you that Jayaprakash Narayan, has become a symbol of Indian youth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I permitted you only for making a personal explanation and not for making a speech.

श्री समर गुह : मुझे सैन्टेंस खत्म करने दीजिये। जे० पी० कभी नौजवानों के खिलाफ एक बात भी नहीं कहते हैं। लेकिन गुस्सा होकर इनके बारे में उन्होंने कहा—

This boy has become impertinent.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: It is a fact—and for the record, I tell him that in 1969, at the Gandhi Centenary meeting, JP was not allowed by the CPM and the Naxalities. I put him in the meeting I put him and his wife in my Chhatra Parishad office. He should know it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, pleased, Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I naturally cannot be expected, if I have any self-respect, to support a motion regarding police violence at a time when lakhs of our people coming to Patna for today's epic demonstration have been made victims, yesterday and today, of the worst possible goonda violence. (*Interruptions*). There are Members sitting in this House—I do not know if they are going to speak or not—who were travelling by the Bhojpuri shuttle and other trains and who can give you an eye-witness account of what has happened.

So, my party had tabled an Adjournment Motion also. Of course Shyamnandan Babu's motion got the precedence, but I would like to read out for the information of the House the motion which my party had tabled. It reads as feollows:

"Repeated attempts since October by the reactionary and communal forces and their storm-troopers to subvert and destroy the country's democratic and parliamentary institutions and processes by means of a violent agitation in Bihar and other States, and the failure of the Governments, at the Centre and in the States, to take necessary economic measures to relieve the suffering of the masses which is being exploited by these rightist forces to serve their political deseigns."

SHRI PILOO MODY: Ypu want to have the best of both the worlds.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr Mody, your turn to speak will come. Mr. Mody wants the people of Bihar and the people of India to have the worst of both, not the best of both.

The alternatives which are being posed here are either that the Ghafoor Ministry must continue as it is, which means the Assembly will not be called or will be put in cold storage for months on end and then the Government will be carried on by ordinance, or this Government should go and be replaced by a government representing this combine which has lined up behind Shri Jaiprakash Narayan. These are the alternatives put before the people of Bihar.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is your alternative?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My first alternative is this. Now, even this Assembly, good, bad or indifferent, which has been elected, which has been in existence within the constitutional limitations of the present system is sought to be dissolved, or destroyed, and if that is so, then, it is the irony of history that the communists in every country who are always attacked for not being believers in parliamentary democracy, who are only supposed to be working inside Parliaments in order to subvert them from within,—

SHRI PILOO MODY: You are not a communist: you are a revisionist.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:—have be come the defenders of even bourgeosis democracy. This bourgeois democracy, limited and defective as it is, is sought to be overthrown by other forces; they are propagating openly for the dissolution of the Assembly altogether and want to overthrow the entire parliamentary and electoral system.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Did not your party demand the dissolution of the Assembly in Gujarat?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have many spokesmen on your side; I do not know whether all your views are shared by the gentleman whom you have elected as your Lok Nayak; I have got here with me so many things that he has written and spoken about what he means by dissolution of the Assembly.

So many assemblies are being suspended or dissolved every year in different States. President's rule is being imposed. I do not think Preseident's rule should be taken as equivalent to the highest form of democracy; it is after all rule by the Centre and its bureaucracy. During the period of the Preseident's rule, there will be rule only by Ordinances. Here you are taking about dissolution of the Assembly by gheraoing the houses of MLAs and Ministers and taking them by the scruff of their necks and forcing them to resign. I should tell Mr. Dandavate that we never stood for this kind of technique. If it applies to some people at some time, it will apply to everybody, everywhere. I read in the papers—I stand subject to correction; I do not believe everything reported about the events of November Fourth—that during the demonstration at one particular point when Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra got down from the jeep or lorry, he started raising some slogans and according to paper reports, one slogan was: *Lok Sabha ko bhi ham bhang karenge*. That means that a time will come when your house will also be gheraoed by the volunteers of Shyamnadnan Mishra in the name of dissolving the Lok Sabha and they will compel you to sign resignation letters.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If a day comes when we deserve to be gheraoed we will not be concerned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I remember similar tumultuous scenes in this House when during the days of the Telangana separatist movement, there were the same slanders, the same abuses. The same thing went on...: (*Interruptions*) Half the Congress was with you in the separatist movement.

I find that there is a method in their cleverness. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra probably in consultation with his friends deliberately restricted the wording of this motion only to the question of police excesses, leaving out everything else. Police excesses whenever or wherever they take place should be exposed and condemned. When the Naxalites with whom we have got nothing in common politically and ideologically were subjected to all sorts of torture and repression, I did not find Shyamnandan Mishra or his friends expressing any concern. In the same State of Bihar in Hazaribagh jail when Naxalite prisoners were kept in iron fetters 24 hours on end, it is the Communist Party, its organs. people in the Bihar Assembly who raised that question. In your constituency of Moradabad, Mr. Chairman, the other day when two youngmen of Hasanpur were dragged out of their houses and shot dead—that is the allegation which you made as an eye witness—should it not be condemned? I do not find any mention of these things ..... (*Interruptions*) If police excesses are committed anywhere they should be exposed and condemned. We are not for this kind of method that you should rely entirely on mobilisation of police force to meet any agitation, because if you do it, there are bound to be excesses, the police in our country being what it is and the special forces being trained as they are. On the other hand, if the police takes action on a similar scale against hoarders or profiteers or blackmarketeers or smugglers. I would welcome it. Would you welcome it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes. (*Interruptions*):

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am quite sincere in saying that every-

body regrets if on the 4th of this month any kind of injury has been inflicted upon or suffered by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. All of us regret it. It is for the Minister to explain whether it happened accidentally or the police were under orders to beat up Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. From the lurid description was not, if the police were under orders to beat up Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. I think a very serious situation would have occurred, not what happened actually. My friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has told some newspapers—I reprimanded him about if this morning—that I had agreed to accompany some proposed delegation to go to Patna to find out the facts about the actually. My friend Mr. Jyotirmoy repression and so on. I have done nothing of the kind. All I said was, "Our party is there in Bihar in ample numbers. If your fact-finding mission cares to go and ask them about that facts. they will surely cooperate with you". I also agreed that when there is an elected Assembly, to keep it in cold storage indefinitely and to go on issuing ordinances is the most deplorable state of affairs. But the remedy for it ise not that the Assembly should be dissolved but it should be made to function. Here is the difference. Your slogan is "Dissolve the Assembly". Our slogan with which we have gone today with 5 lakhs of people to the Raj Bhavan is that the Governor should see to it that the Assembly is called. (*Interruptions*). Incidentally, if I may strike a lighter note, for the information of Mr. Mody and others, I would like to point out that among all this flood of ordinances which have been coming in Bihar, there is one ordinace by which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has been appointed as the Preseident of the Anugraha Narayan Sisha Institute of Socialist Then, by another ordinance, a Board was set up to administer the bhoodan land, and the chairmanship of that Board was offered by that Ordinance first to Acharya Vinoba Bhave, and when he refused it his place was given to Shri Jaiprakash Narayan. So. Ordinances of this type are also their though I do not approve of Ordinances as such. I want that the Assembly should function.

Much play has been made here of the fact that the proclaimed aims of this movement are to do away with corruption and so on; corruption mainly, because I do not hear much about high prices, which is an uncomfortable thing where they will have to go to the root as to who is responsible for hoarding, blackmarketing and so on. So they think it better to keep quiet about that.

The main aim, as I find advocated by Shri Jaiprakash Narain from time to time, is the setting up of some sort of partyless democracy. Now there are some members, including some friends on my right, who are students of political history or political sceince, I take, I take it; otherwise, they could not be Marxists, I am sure. I would like to know from their experience of so many countries in the world, wherever a partyless democracy a system in which no party should be allowed to exist has been set up or established, what has come in its place. Somebody has to run the Government.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is when the State withers away.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is only when the classes wither away. But here is a fully class society of exploiters and exploited and they are talking about a partyless democracy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: JP has made it clear...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He will have his chance to expound his theory of JP. Mr. Chairman, wherever this pernicious theory has been put forward, it has been replaced by one of the three alternatives—either one party rule, because partyless democracy can be aquated to mean one party rule or a personal dictatorship by somebody or other or, thirdly, military dictatorship.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: All party rule.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It will become one party rule.

I would point out that the *Indian Nation* of 8th January 1960 wrote:

"President Ayub Khan was working for the establishment of basic democracy in Pakistan. Jayaprakash Narayan said that he was in conformaity with his (Ayub Khan's) views. President Ayub Khan was thinking on the lines of establishing a partyless government in Pakistan which, he said, was the only method to mitagate the sufferings of the people."

So, we had that experience in Pakistan. Shri S. S. Khera, a retired ICS officer, known to many people here, whom we hauled up before the Privileges Committee the other day, wrote a book entitled *India's Defence Problems* in which, among other things he wrote:

"But the foreign press is not alone in this. People in India, often influential personages whose words carry special import, specially by way of newsworthiness, participate in the guessing game. Even a person like Jayaprakash Narayan was reported quite recently (Indian Express, 8 May 1967) as 'toying with the idea of a military dictatorship in India' and suggesting that in the 'political instability' created by the results of the general elections of February 1967, the nation should 'summon the service of the army to fill the vacuum and set right the instability' ".

I do not believe that Shri Jaiprakash Narain would today openly advocate military rule in India. In fact, he has denied it. He has said the sympathies of the military should shift from the government "to our side" in a recent statement. Anyway, either a one party rule, or military dictatorship or personal dictatorship are the three substitutes for a party system of government. I do not know what his followers are thinking. They should speak and tell us about this, instead of talking about police repression. We should know what is the aim of the movement. Even the CPM say they support the aims of the movement, though they do not agree with many other things. We would like to know what those aims are.

Certainly, I do not believe for a single minute that this movement would help in mitagating the hardship of the people, either in respect of high prices or inflation, or unemployment or corruption. I do not believe it for a minute. Othewise, you will not find these people supporting the movement who are there, the political parties that are there, the Jana Sangh, the Congress (O) and all that.

What did Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan himself sometime ago say about the Jana Sangh and the Congress (O)? This is very interesting. In an Interview to the *Hindustan Times* on 26th August, this year, he said:

"So, as time goes on, in cooperation with these parties, I hope to deepen the socio-economic content of the movement....

—maybe, this is what he had in mind; no doubt about it—

"Two of these parties are conservative (though the Jana Sangh resents the appellation of conservatism) and I do not know about the Congress (O) which claims it is socialist though I do not know how far they would go. But it is not wise to spell out everything at this stage. But as time goes on and as the movement gets more and more radicalised, as it goes nearer and nearer to the people, these questions will be raised; and maybe, these parties themselves will be radicalised in the process."

This is what your leader is saying.

All I wish to say is that instead of Jayaprakash Narayan Ji being able to mould these parties in the way, perhaps, in which he wanted it, it is they

who are using him and utilising him as a figure-head, as a smoke-screen, for their own purposes.

I have referred in my motion to "storm troopers". Why did I use that expression? I deliberately used it. In this line-up of people who have expressed support to the movement, there is the R.S.S.; there is the Anand Marg; there is the Shiv Sena of Mr. Bal Thackeray who issued a statement from Bombay. That is why I have deliberately referred to "storm troopers".

Then, there are such wonderful honest ex-Chief Ministers who have never had anything to do with corruption as Mr. Biju Patnaik, Mr. Badal, Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Singh, against all of whom the Commissions of Inquiry had to be appointed on specific charges of corruption against them. Why should they join the movement if it is against corruption?

As far as the cause of the common people is concerned, here are two eminent representatives of the house of Tatas who gave their blessings to the movement, Mr. Minoo Masani, our old friend and Mr. Palkhivala who is the defender in the Supreme Court of everyone of the wasted interests who have gone to the Supreme Court to challenge any nationalisation and any kind of taking over of property. These are the people who are supporting the movement.

Then, because somebody did something wrong, does it justify in imitating that? As Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra said, because the Prime Minister who at that time was the Congress President took the lead in 1959 in unseating the lawfully elected Kerala Government—I think, that was deplorable—does it justify that you do it in Bihar also?

Further, we have the Bihar Chambers of Commerce who came out with an open statement and so also the Foodgrains Dealers' Association of Bihar. Mr. Samar Mukherjee was saying that this movement can be radicalised and that it can lead to dehoarding. The people supporting the movement are the headquarters of hoarders.

Strangely enough, even the Naxalites are in the movement. There is Mr. Satya Narain Singh, an old friend of mine, who is supposed to be underground, I suppose—there is a warrant against him—and even his statement comes out publicly in all the newspapers supporting the movement. We are told that there can never be violence. How can there be any violence? They all pledge themselves to peace. But the Naxalites are also in the movement.

I do not want to hurt anybody's sentiments. When they claim that Gandhi Ji has been re-born, I do not wish to hurt anybody's sentiments by contesting it. But I will just remind you that a few weeks or months back, in a Press Conference here in Delhi, when some Press Reporter asked Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, "When you are talking against corruption and so on, why do you, when you come to Delhi, sometimes or often stay as the guest of Mr. Ramnath Goenka?", his reply was, "What is the harm? If Gandhiji could accept the hospitality of Birla, why can't I accept the hospitality of Mr. Ramnath Goenka?". He is really a true follower of Gandhiji in that; Gandhiji is reborn in that respect. I do not think that comparing Gandhiji of the pre-independence days accepting the hospitality of Birla with taking the hospitality now by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan of Mr. Ramnath Goenka, against whom probably two dozen cases are pending in courts on various unsavoury charges. I do not think that this kind of comparison, is very palatable. All I can say is that the bulk of the poor peasantry, the agricultural labour in Bihar, the entire industrial working class in Bihar, the most downtrodden sections, the Harijans, the Adivasis, the tribal people, the minority community, at least all these sections or an overwhelming bulk of them, are against this movement. Everybody knows that.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

This movement, with all the tall talk about total revolution and so on and so forth, is really aimed at the next elections. Nothing more than that..

AN HON. MEMBER: No harm.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA No harm in that. But say so. Why do you agitate these young boys and girls with visions of total revolution and changing the entire society? That is why, these boys and girls come.

Now, what is the truth of the matter? The truth of the matter is this. They are talking about parallel governments and parallel Asseblies. Here is something which is yet to be contradicted. What is the sordid truth? The Prime Minister asked no less a person than Shyamnandan Babu, according to this first page story in the *Statesman* of 6th, which has to be contradicted if it is not correct, to go unofficially, privately, and find out from Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan what were his minimum terms on the basis of which a compromise could be brought about and he would withdraw his movement. According to this paper, according to this special correspondent from Patna,

> "Mr. Mishra told Mrs. Gandhi that he was now in the Opposition and that she could nominate an emissary from her own Party. Mrs. Gandhi asked Mr. Mishra to suggest a name and Mr. Mishra suggested the name of Mr. Dinesh Singh, the former External Affairs Minister."

And then the story goes on here—I do not wish to quote the whole thing—that these two friends of ours made repeated attempts, visits were paid to Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and talks were held with him, and ultimately out of this confabulation, a nine-point formula emerged. And this is the picture of the total revolution! These are the nine points that they were going to put as demands: (1) resignation of the Bihar Ministry; (2) suspension of the Bihar Assembly; (3) imposition of President's rule, (so that there can be more Ordinances); (4) suspension of the Assembly until elections in the State; that means, elections have to be held in due course; nothing more than that; (5) invitation to Mr. Narayan to come and talk: he wil make certain proposals regarding educational reforms and corruption and so on; then, the prisoners should be released; there is nothing wrong in that.

This is the whole thing. Then it says that nothing much came out of these talks. When Mr. Narayan met Mrs. Gandhi, there was no specific discussion on these nine points. But the talks broke down; they did not lead to anything.

Now. a distinguished member of the Congress Working Committee is trying his own efforts at this. I do not know whether he will be more successful then my friend, Shyamnandan Babu, or the Raja Saheb of Kalakankar.

Now, it seems to me that there is a double talk going on. One is the talk meant to excite and agitate some young people in Bihar, which talks of total revolution, social revolution, party-less democracy, parallel government, parallel democracy and all that rubbish. And the truth is that talks are going on for some kind of a deal and the real aim, of course, is to get the Assembly and the Government, one to resign and the other suspended, so that the way is cleared for another election as soon as possible and, of course, in the process, also the pressurise the Government of India to change some of its policies to take it to a more rightist position. It is quite clear. That is why JP praises China. He says, 'My Guru is Mao'. He condemns USSR but keeps mum regarding USA and Diego Garcia and American naval forces going into the Indian Ocean. So, according to him. the villain of the piece is Soviet Union and his Guru is Mao-Tse-Tung. Nowadays, I find it is a fashion among many gentlemen here who used to breathe fire and brimstone a few years ago whenever China was mentioned in this

House and they have become champions of China. Since they have become pro-American, so these people also have become *pro-China*. ..(*Interruptions*) That is why JP talks of *gherao* and physical removal of corrupt Ministers and MLAs, but he keeps mum on the people who have amassed all this black money with which this corruption net is being spread by these forces, the black-marketeers, speculators, smugglers and so on.

Therefore, all I wish to say is that as far as the CPI goes, we are not enamoured of Mr. Ghafoor or his Ministry. Let me make it quite clear. As somebody correctly said, before JP. launched this movement, our Party demanded that that Government should go and our demand before the Government is that this Ministry should be radically changed and overhauled and it should be purged of Ministers as well as high officials who are corrupt.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Have you recommended that Shri L. N. Mishra should be sent as Chief Minister?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It does not matter what the Congress does or does not. We will oppose this movement tooth and nail to the utmost of our capacity because replacement of this government by a government of these forces whom I have mentioned is to make it certainly not better but probably will make it much worse for the poor people.

Therefore, I will finally end just by reading out briefly the demands we have posed today in Patna before the Government.

We have always told these people that this kind of movement is the result undoubtedly of justified resentment and anger of the people on the basis of unsolved and aggravating problems of day-to-day life, and this movement has to be met politically and by positive economic measures and not by reliance on Police and Section 144.

Therefore, our demands are:

(1) Summon the Bihar Assembly within three weeks and end this rule by ordinance.

(2) Organise a big de-hoarding campaign against the big cultivators and traders.

(3) Purge the Government and the administration of all corrupt elements and all those who are sympathisers of Jana Sangh and Anand Marg.... (*Interruptions*)

Yes, they are sitting there just as a section of the Congressmen in Bihar are helping this movement.... (*Interruptions*). Yes, a section of the Congressmen and the bureaucracy are helping this movement. I can give you so many instances of what they have been doing.

(4) In all big cities, industrial centres and scarcity areas rationing must be introduced and a proper distribution system set up.

18 hrs.

The other day I was in the Bokaro steel plant, a vital steel plant, and I was surprised to find that there was no arrangement, no rationing, no distribution system, nothing. It is a scandalous state of affairs. Fifthly, our demand is that in the flood affected, drought affected areas of Bihar provision must be made for grant of taccavi loans fertilisers, seeds for the peasants particularly poor peasants. Sixthly, our demand is what graded land tax should be introduced. The accumulated agricultural debts of all those owning one acre or less should immediately be abolished. Seventhly steps must be taken for the all round development of backward areas like Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas. Eighthly, the application of land Ceiling Act should be taken up, not as Mr. Samar Mukerjee said, to only five landlords and allow the rest to remain. We have said this to the Congress Government, begin-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

at least and if we at least begin with five big landlords, if we begin with this excess, surplus, illegally held land, you will see how the movement spreads. Then, ninthly, you should carry out distribution of Government fallow land to the landless. Tenthly, there should be payment of D.A. at Central rates to State Government employees. And eleventhly, there should be withdrawal of cases—there are so many cases— against poor peasants, agricultural labourers and workers. These have been brought at the instance of the employers and the landlords. Such cases must be withdrawn.

If these things are done, if the congress party is able to mobilise the people on the basis of these steps, positive programmes, then only, it is possible to mobilise the people properly against this particular movement and also to expose the real aims of this movement, and the real character of the people who are behind this movement.

If these things are not done then things will go from bad to worse. Therefore, Sir, this is our stand. This is a clear-cut stand and we neither support the Government for being responsible for creating a situation which has enabled this movement to come up nor are we prepared to side with this movement. It is not a question of Ghafoor Ministry. And, does Ghafoor Ministry mean democracy? Of course, it does not mean democracy. But I want to ask my CPM friends this thing. Do they want that system by which 25 of them have come here to be abolished and done away with altogether? Then, what will replace it? I am appealing to my friends of the CPM, not only those sitting here, but those who are working throughout the country who are our old comrades. They should not try to follow this opportunities stand. And, while they are saying all these things here, their own party committee in Bihar has dissociated itself from the programme of the fourth. That is why their own party dissociated itself from the Delhi bandh of the fourth. That is why in Rajasthan the party secretary Mr. Mohan Panania came out with a statement that of course, we want to fight the congress Government but at the same time we have to fight against the landlords, capitalists, hoarders and blackmarketters. So, something must be done and we live in the hope that the Communist Marxists will not follow this line. It is obvious that some re-thinking has been going on inside their party and I appeal to them to give up this opportunistic stand and not to follow this cheap popularity line but to join bands with the forces which are fighting these very anti-democratic forces. Thank you.

श्री रामसहाय पांडेय (राजनंदगांव): सभापतिजी, इधर कुछ दिनों से संसद् की कुछ ऐसी परम्परा बन चुकी है कि अधिवेशन के आरम्भ में पहले दिन कोई नाटकीय प्रस्ताव लाया जाय और यह उसी का परिणाम है कि श्याम नन्दन बाबू अपने तमाम विरोधी साथियों से मिलकर बिहार का प्रस्ताव लाये। उसकी शब्दावली में उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस ने बड़ा भयंकर अत्याचार किया और जयप्रकाश नारायण जी को केन्द्र बिन्दु बनाया। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो आदरस्पद भाव और भावनायें प्रकट कीं सभी उससे सहमत हैं। वे एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनका आदर होना चाहिये, देश आदर करता है। लेकिन ये वे ही व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने राजनीति को कभी गंभीरता से नहीं लिया। ये वही व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने कहा कि राजनीति से हम सन्यास ले कर जा रहे हैं। ये वही व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होने स्वास्थ्य की परिकल्पना के अन्तर्गत काम करने का अनुष्ठान किया। ये वह व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने आचार्य विनोबा भावे के साथ में एक नैतिक आन्दोलन का श्रीगणेश किया जिसमे कुछ धरती मिले धरतीहीन लोगों को।

राजनीति से उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा। उनको राजनीति में लाने वाले ये विरोधी दल के लोग त्राहि माम त्राहि माम करते हुये उनके चरणों में गिरे कि अब कोई सहारा हमारा नहीं रहा, उठो जागो, सन्यास का परित्याग करो, सर्वोदय को छोड़ो, बिहार में आ जाओ। और उस पाटलिपुत्र में उनको प्रतिष्ठित किया। इसके पहले गुजरात के इतिहास का स्मरण होता है। क्या मैं यह पूछ सकता हूं कि जब जयप्रकाश बाबू ने यह कहा कि यह सरकार ठीक नहीं है, परिवर्तन आवश्यक है, विधान सभा भंग कर देनी चाहिये, विद्यार्थियों का आह्वान किया तो प्रधान मंत्री ने उनके विचारों का आदर किया और एक एक्सपरिमेंट किया कि हम यह देखना चाहते हैं कि जिस जन-आन्दोलन के संदर्भ में आप यह कहना चाहते हैं चलो हम मान लेते हैं कि यह जन-आन्दोलन है, विधान सभा भंग हुई लेकिन जिन समस्याओं के संदर्भ में विधान सभा भंग करने की मांग की गई थी और आह्वाहन किया गया था क्या उन परिस्थितियों का समाधान हो सका? क्या भ्रष्टाचार वहां दूर हो गया, भाव कम हो गये? क्या चीजें मिलने लगीं? ऐसा तो नहीं हुआ। बल्कि हुआ यह कि जिस चीफ मिनिस्टर चिमनभाई पटेल को आपने करप्ट कहा, भ्रष्टाचारी कहा, आज उसके साथ चोलीदामन का साथ बना कर चल रहे हैं। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को निमंत्रित किया गया और उसके लिये माध्यम श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र बनें। प्रधान मंत्री जी को सदैव बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ यह चिन्ता रहती है कि लोकतंत्र के संचालन में, विरोधी दल का सम्मान हो, प्रतिष्ठा हो और उनकी राय की कीमत हो। चुनांचे हर बात बार जब-जब भी कोई प्रश्न आया देश के सामने राष्ट्रीय निर्माण का या राष्ट्र के संदर्भ में किसी प्रकार के संकट का प्रश्न आया, किसी भी प्रकार का कोई प्रश्न जब जब भी आया तब तब बार बार बुलाया गया।

चाहे पंचवर्षीय योजना हो, चाहे ला-एण्ड-आर्डर का परिस्थिति हो, चाहे संसद् के संचालन का बात हो, जा भी बड़ी बड़ी समस्यायें होती हैं, विरोधी दल के नेताओं को बुलाया जाता है और यही कारण था कि जय प्रकाश जी को निमंत्रित किया गया कि आप बतलाइये, इस आवाहन के पीछे आप का संकल्प क्या है, इसके पीछे आपका विकल्प क्या है, आप क्या चाहते हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूं—श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने कभी जो 9 प्वाइन्टस बतलाये, जो इस वार्ता का आधार बने, क्या उन्होंने कोई विकल्प बतलाया? क्या श्याम बाबू बतलायेंगे—श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी जो एक टावरिंग और श्रेष्ट नेता माने जाते हैं, जिसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है, क्या उन्होंने कोई रास्ता बतलाया?

सभापति जी, मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं—चाहे जय प्रकाश जी हो या कोई कितना ही बड़ा नेता हो, प्रोसेस आफ प्रोटेस्ट निर्धारित करना पड़ेगा, प्रासेस आफ प्रोटेस्ट क्या होना चाहिये, कांस्टीट्यूशनल होना चाहिये या एक्स्ट्रा कांस्टीट्यूशनल होना चाहिये—यह बात आप को निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी। चुनाव के माध्यम से इस बात का निर्णय होना चाहिये कि विधान सभा का निर्माण हो या भंग हो या जनता का आवाहन करके, भीड़ इकट्ठी कर-के चौराहे पर कोई निर्णय किया जा सकता है। श्रीमन्, ओपीनियन आफ दि पीपल, ओपीनियन आफ दि माब, दोनों अलग अलग चीजे हैं। ओपीनियन आफ दि माब सेन्टीमेंटल हो सकता है, इमोशन ला कर सरचार्ज किया जा सकता है, लेकिन उसको जनवाणी नहीं कहा जा सकता। शेक्सपीयर के ड्रामे में सीजर ने ब्रूट्स को मारा था। उसके बाद एक बड़ी सभा में उसके औचित्य को सिद्ध करने के लिये जब उसने भाषण दिया तो जनता ने उसको स्वीकार किया और कहा कि ब्रूट्स तुमने बहुत अच्छा

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

किया। लेकिन उसके बाद सीजर के दोस्त मार्क-एन्टोनी ने उसी सभा में भाषण दिया और कहा कि ब्रुट्स का यह काम विश्वासघाती है, देशद्रोही है और जनता ने उसको स्वीकार कर लिया। उसके पश्चात् क्या हुआ? ब्रूट्स को आत्म-हत्या करनी पड़ी—मैं पूछना हूं कि आप किस को जनवाणी कहते हैं? जनता की वाणी बैलट बाक्स से ही सिद्ध की जा सकती है। पांच वर्ष के बाद चुनाव का प्रावधान संविधान मे क्यों रखा गया है? इसलिये कि यदि हमारी गलती हो, हमने कोई ठीक काम न किया हो, आश्वसान पूरे न हुये हों, तो आपको छूट है आप हमें हटा दीजिये, उधर बैठ जायेंगे, आपका स्वागत करेंगे। लेकिन और आप इस तरह के आवाहानों से, टैक्स बन्द करने से, ला एण्ड आर्डर को बिगाड़ कर विधान सभा भंग करना चाहते हैं, उसको जनवाणी का नाम देना चाहते हैं तो इस बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि विधान सभा की एक संविटी है, पवित्रता है, वह जनता के मताधिकार से निर्वाचित होकर बनती है, इस तरह से उसको भंग नहीं किया जा सकता है। आप कहते हैं कि जयप्रकाश जी के साथ लोगों की आत्मा हो तो सी० पी० आई० ने भी अभी कल ही एक सर्वहारा समाज प्रदर्शन करके दिखलाया है, क्या वह जनवाणी नहीं है? अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहा था —सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा था—गुजरात में हमारे कुछ साथियों का मतभेद होते हुये भी, हमने उस जनवाणी को, जो जनवाणी नहीं थी, जनवाणी मान कर विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया, लेकिन फिर भी समस्या का समाधान न हो सका। बिहार में क्या हुआ—यहां भी आन्दोलन का श्रीगणेश विद्यार्थियों के आन्दोलन से शुरू हुआ। लेकिन आपको जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि बिहार की सरकार ने यूनिवर्सिटियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिये होस्टल, उनके स्कालरशिप्स, वहां के निर्माण कार्य को, वहां के प्रशासन को पहले की अपेक्षा ज्यादा ठीक से चलाया। जहां तक शिक्षा में सुधार की बात है—अभी बहुत कुछ करना है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि बिहार जन्नत बन गया है; मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह पैराडाइज बन गया है। लेकिन आप बन्द का नारा देंगे, टैक्स मत दो—इस तरह की बात कहेंगे, तोड़-फोड़ की बात कहेंगे, जीप में बैठ कर यह जयप्रकाश जी की बगल में बैठ कर, श्यामनन्दन बाबू सब लोगों को इकट्ठा करके प्रदर्शन करेंगे, तो इससे विकास कैसे होगा?

पंचवर्षीय योजना के माध्यम से 120 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान बिहार के विकास के लिये किया गया है, उसमें से कुछ रुपया दिया भी जा चुका है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप इस तरह से बन्द करके उसका विकास कैसे करेंगे? आप अगर बिहार को प्यार करते हैं, जो पाटलिपुत्र की भूमि है, जो बुद्ध और महावीर की तपोभूमि है, जो राजेन्द्र बाबू की तपस्या भूमि है—क्या आप चाहेंगे कि उसका सर्वनाश हो जाय, क्या उसका विकास बन्द हो जाय। चाहिये तो यह था कि आप उसके मानस द्वार को खोलें, उसकी गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा की रक्षा करें और समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ बैठ कर कोई विकल्प दें ताकि प्रधान मंत्री जी उस पर विचार कर सकें।

मेरी राय तो अब यह हो गई है कि विरोधी दल इतना फ्रस्ट्रेट हो चुका है कि शायद सबसे अच्छा नेता अब वही होगा जो तोड़फोड़ की बात करे। अच्छा नेता कौन? सबसे पहले पकड़ कर लाये—जय प्रकाश बाबू को, जो सन्यास ले चुके थे। उनके बाद जार्ज फर्नांडीज को। उनके बाद राजनारायण को, उनके बाद श्री मधु लिमये और मिश्र जी बैठे हुये हैं। जिनका दावा यह है कि इलैक्शन में बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार होता है, लेकिन इन्होंने ही एक भाषण में कहा था कि

मैं वह व्यक्ति हूं जो जवाहर लाल नेहरू की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी से जीत कर आया हूं। मैं वह व्यक्ति हूं जो लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से जीत कर आया हूं। भ्रष्टाचार हम करें और जीत कर ये आयें। भ्रष्टाचार हम करें और जीत कर मधु लिमये आयें। भ्रष्टाचार हम करें और जीत कर वाजपेयी जी आयें। पैसा हम खर्च करें और जीत कर बीजू पटनायक आयें, श्याम नन्दन बाबू जीत कर आयें—क्या कमाल की बात है—उल्टा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे।

जनसंघ को पैसा कहां से मिलता है? कहते हैं— बाक्स कलेक्शन होता है। बाजपेयी जी, बताइये, कैसे होता है, ? महारानी के चरणों में त्राहिमान-त्राहिमान करते हुये जनसंघ को समर्पित कर दिया और वहां से जो पैसा मिला, उससे जनसंघ का काम चला। झण्डा भी है और डण्डा भी है। आज यही लोग जो जनमानस का निर्माण करने वाले लोग हैं, विश्वकर्मा हैं, इस धरती पर स्वर्ग अवतरित करने की परिकल्पना करना चाहते हैं—यही अच्छे लोग हैं।

अब सबसे अच्छा होम मिनिस्टर कौन होना चाहिये—जो आग लगने दे, बन्द होने दे, रेल बन्द होने दें लूट होने दे, मारपीट होने दे, सबसेअच्छा वही है जो इन सब के बाद भी शान्ति भाव से बैठा रहे। टुक टुक बीतम, दम न कसीदम्। लेकिन यदि उसने रक्षात्मक लाइन ले ली, जय प्रकाश जी को चोट न लग जाये, उनको बचाने का इन्तजाम किया तो कहते हैं कि जय प्रकाश जी को मारना चाहते हैं। वह भी गिरफ्तार हो कर हीरो बनना चाहते थे। जहां कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था, वहां जा कर बस में बैठ गये। वहां एक दूबे मजिस्ट्रेट थे। उन्होंने कहा कि आप उतरिये, हम आपको गिरफ्तार नहीं करना चाहते हैं। बहुत देर तक इसी बात पर संघर्ष होता रहा। जय प्रकाश जी कहते थे कि हम गिरफ्तार होना चाहते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हम नहीं करेंगे। उनसे पूछा गया कि आपने गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि वे सर्वसाधारण व्यक्ति नहीं हैं, बड़े असाधारण व्यक्ति हैं, हमने उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया है। जहां उनको इतना आदर हो रहा हो, जहां विकास के मार्ग में आगे चल रहे हों, जहां भुखमरी और बेकारी का मुकाबला हो रहा हो, जहां लोकतन्त्र की परीक्षा हो रही हो और उस परीक्षा की तुलना में हम लोग बैठ हों, उस समय इस प्रकार के आवाहनों को जनता देख रही है कि ये लोग क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या करना चाहते हैं? हमारी संसद् एक पवित्र सदन है। समीक्षात्मक दृष्टि से यह एक दर्पण है जहां आत्मा की समीक्षा करनी चाहिये। कठिनाइयों के आदान-प्रदान में कोई ऐसी बात अतिरेक नहीं होना चाहिये कि कोई गलत बात कहे।

आप चुनाव जीतना चाहते हैं—तो कैसे जीतेंगे? बैलेट या बुलेट दो ही रास्ते हैं। बुलेट का रास्ता ठीक नहीं है। आप बच्चों को यह मत सिखाइये कि काम से भागो। आप मजदूरों को यह मत सिखाइये कि बन्द कर दो, इस तरह से रोटी कौन देगा। रेल बन्द होंगी तो अनाज कौन पहुंचायेगा। जार्ज फरनान्डीज एक बड़े राष्ट्रीय नेता हो सकते हैं, लेकिन उनका यह हाल है—कहते हैं कि रेल बन्द कर दो। महाराष्ट्र में जब जनता भूखों मर रही थी, उस समय उन्होंने लोकोमैंने की स्ट्राइक करा दी और वहां अनाज नहीं पहुंच सका। अनाज की कमी है चीजों की कमी है। मुझे मालूम पड़ता है कि प्रतिक्रियावादी सम्प्रदाय उनके पीछे है और उनको फाइनेंस करते हैं। कम उत्पादन को इसका एक षड्यंत्र है ताकि भाव ऊंचे हों। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार के षड्यंत्र से हमें जागरूक होना चाहिये। जनता आपको समर्थन दे आप बैठ सकते हैं।

[श्री रामसहाय पांडेय]

लेकिन जिसको अभी जनता ने समर्थ दिया है उसके साथ सहयोग कीजिये। प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ मजबूत कीजिये। क्योंकि अगर आपने बन्द करवाया तो आप एक दिन भी नहीं बैठ पायेंगे हम बन्द करायेंगे। गुजरात में जो कुछ हुआ उसकी पुनरावृत्ति बिहार में नहीं होनी चाहिये। हम आपस में बैठ कर कोई विकल्प निकालें ताकि विद्यार्थियों, किसानों, मजदूरों को सहयोग दे सकें और लोकतंत्र का निर्वाह कर सकें तथा सच्चे मानों में जनता की सेवा कर सकें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) सभापति महोदय, 4 नवम्बर, का दिन भारत के इतिहास में काले दिन के रूप में याद रखा जायेगा। उस दिन पटना में जो कुछ हुआ उस का चित्र मेरे मित्र श्यामानन्दन बाबू ने सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया। लेकिन उस दिन वहां क्या हो सकता था जब मैं इसकी कल्पना करता हूं तो मेरे रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। पुलिस की जिस लाठी ने हमारे जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता श्री नानाजी देशमुख की कलाई तोड़ी अगर वह लाठी जयप्रकाश जी के सर पर पड़ जाती तो उन की जान खतरे में हो सकती थी। यदि जयप्रकाश जी को उस दिन कुछ हो जाता तो यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि पटना में आग लग जाती सारा बिहार बागी हो जाता, दिल्ली दहल जाती, यमुना में ज्वाला जाग उठती और आप देश को गृह युद्ध में झोंक देते।

प्रधान मन्त्री जी कहती हैं कि पुलिस ने जयप्रकाश जी को बचाया। मेरी परमात्मा से प्रार्थना है कि हे भगवान जयप्रकाश जी को बचाने वाले से बचाओ। प्रधान मन्त्री में कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष में, गृह मन्त्री में इतनी शिष्टता नहीं है, इतना बड़प्पन नहीं है कि जयप्रकाश जी से हालचाल पूछने का कष्ट दिखाते। सभापति जी, आज बिहार में जो कुछ हो रहा है और उस के पीछे जन-समर्थन नहीं है तो फिर सारा पुलिस का बन्दोबस्त किस लिए था? श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी के कथनानुसार अगर किसान इस आंदोलन में नहीं हैं, अगर औद्योगिक मजदूर नहीं हैं, गरीब-जन नहीं हैं, अगर वनवासी नहीं हैं तो फिर किसको पटना में रोकने के लिये जंगी तैयारियां की गई थीं?

सभापति जी, मेरे पास पटना के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट के आदेश की प्रतिलिपि है इस का विषय है:

"The maintenance of law and order on the eve of the gherao of the Assembly in Patna on the 4th November, 1974."

इस को आप पूरा पढ़ जाइये, मैं इस को सभा पटल पर रखने के लिये तैयार हूं। यह किसी शान्तिपूर्ण आंदोलन से निपटने का आदेश नहीं है? यह तो ऐसा लगता जैसे पटना पर कोई पैदल फौज का हमला होने वाला था और उस को रोकने के लिये हवाई जहाज, पुलिस, मजिस्ट्रेट, थाने, नाकाबन्दी, सारे कदम उठाये गये। मैं इस का एक ही अंश पढ़ना चाहता हूं:

"observation from AIR".

माननीय राम सहाय पांडेय जी ने जिन दुबे जी का नाम लिया यह उन्हीं के दस्तखत से जारी किया गया आदेश है:

"The following arrangements have been made by the State Government for observing from aircraft the movement of groups from different directions to Patna. Aircraft have been fitted with wireless sets with the help of which it is possible to contact various wireless stations up to a range of 50-60 miles from Patna. Apart from wireless operators, a senior officer will be flying in the aircraft for observing the movement of the groups from different directions and get in touch with wireless stations at various check points and pass on information to the check

points and the district control and AIR Patna for necessary action at various levels with the object of preventing the movement of the group towards Patna.

The following programme for the flights of the aircraft have been finalised:

2nd November 1974—forenoon—one aircraft will make a round along the outer range of Patna. In the afternoon one aircraft will make two rounds along the outer range of Patna.

3rd November 1974—forenoon—one aircraft will make three rounds in the outer range and in the afternoon three rounds.

4th November 1974—two aircrafts in Patna metropolitan area will make half an hour round along the inner range of Patna and one aircraft would make rounds along the outer range...."

अगर जयप्रकाश जी केवल प्रतिक्रियावादियों का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं तो क्या आप उन से राजनीतिक आधार पर नहीं लड़ सकते हैं। क्या उस के लिये पुलिस की जरूरत है, क्या वायु सेना के विमानों को आसमान में लाना आवश्यक है? मजिस्ट्रेटों को अधिकार दिये गये हैं कि वह धरना स्थल पर ही मुकदमा चला सकते हैं, वही सजा दे सकते हैं। सारे पटना शहर को एक बख्तरबन्द नगर का रूप दिया गया। यह तरीका नहीं है जन-आंदोलन से निपटने का। लेकिन आंदोलन से निपटने की ये तैयारियां बताती हैं कि जयप्रकाश जी के साथ जन-समर्थन है।

सभापति जी. प्रधान मन्त्री जी कहती हैं:

"The doctrine of mass action is incompatible with the spirit of representative Government."

आज वह यह भी कहती हैं कि सड़कों से उठने वाली मांगों के सामने वह नहीं झुकेंगी। 1959 में केरल में क्या हुआ था, इसका उल्लेख किया जा चुका है। केरल में कम्युनिस्ट सरकार थी, वह कम्युनिस्ट सरकार जनता के वोटों से चुन कर आयी थी, उस कम्युनिस्ट सरकार के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के ऐसे आरोप नहीं थे जैसे गफूर सरकार के खिलाफ हैं। सभापति जी, फिर भी मुस्लिम लीग और नायर सर्विस सोसायटी के साथ प्रगति बाद में विश्वास करने वाली कांग्रेस पार्टी ने केरल में मुक्ति आंदोलन का संगठन किया था।... (व्यवधान) क्या लोकतन्त्र को नापने का श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के लिए अलग गज होगा और जयप्रकाश जी के लिये अलग है। (व्यवधान)

प्रो० मधु दंडवते: वाजपेयी जी, वह साथ रहे। पहले भी इंदिरा जी के साथ थे और आज भी हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्यों कि उस समय भी इंदिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री थी और आज भी हैं।

उस साल कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंट्री बोर्ड ने 29 जून, 1959 को एक प्रस्ताव पास किया:

"It seems obvious that a big change has taken place among the people and many of those who supported the present majority party in Kerala Assembly during the last elections have changed over and are opposing it. It is a legitimate presumption that the Kerala Government now in no way represents the majority opinion of the State. Normally if there was no serious crisis even this situation could continue till the time of the next general elections but the situation that has arisen in Kerala State has become critical because of the widespread and almost passionate opposition to the State Government."

"Conflicts have arisen and the Government has frequently used the coercive apparatus of the State. This has led to great bitterness

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

which is likely to grow and make the situation more and more intolerable. In such circumstances the democratic way of meeting the situation is to have general elections in the State for the Assembly. A Government which is so challenged and which has to face this widespread and intense opposition would be well advised to accept that challenge and agree to fresh elections."

क्या यह बात बिहार पर लागू नहीं होती? इतिहास अपने को दोहराता है। 1969 में प्रधान मन्त्री ने जब अपनी पार्टी को बांटा, तब क्या उन्होंने सड़कों पर उठने वाली मांगों का सहारा ले कर सत्ता के शिखर पर बने रहने की कोशिश नहीं की? तब प्रधान मंत्री के निवासस्थान के सामने टापू पर जो प्रदर्शन होते थे और जहां पर जयजयकार के नारे लगते थे वह तो जनता की आवाज थी और आज जो बिहार में परिवर्तन के स्वर उठ रहे हैं क्या उन्हें जनता की आवाज नहीं कहा जाएगा? आखिर जनता की आवाज को तोलने का तराजू क्या है? अब भी समय है बिहार की समस्या का एक लोकतांत्रिक हल निकाला जा सकता है। प्रधान मन्त्री मत संग्रह के प्रस्ताव को मान लें। बिहार की जनता विधान सभा को भंग करना चाहती है या नहीं इस सवाल पर जनता की राय ले ली जाय। अगर वह राय हमारे खिलाफ जाएगी तो भी हम उस राय को स्वीकार कर लेंगे. क्या कांग्रेस इसके लिए तैयार है?

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी): हम लोग वास्तविक पोल से आए हैं, ओपिनियम पोल से नहीं।

सभापति महोदय: मेहरबानी करके इंटरप्ट न करिये।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीनुर्रहमान (किशनगंज): हम से सवाल पूछते हैं और हम जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: इनकी पूछ ही क्या है जो इनसे पूछें। गृह मन्त्री से पूछ रहे हैं। वह नए-नए आए हैं। जरा मुश्किल में हैं।

मतसंग्रह का सुझाव पहली बार नहीं दिया जा रहा है। गोआ महाराष्ट्र में मिले या अलग रहे इस सवाल पर वहां जनता की राय ली गई थी। चुनाव में गोमांतक पार्टी जीती थी। जो महाराष्ट्रवादी है। लेकिन बाद में जब मत संग्रह हुआ तो गोआ की जनता ने महाराष्ट्र में मिलने से इंकार कर दिया। चुनाव के तत्काल बाद जनता की राय किस तरह से बदल सकती है गोआ इसका प्रमाण है। बिहार में भले ही कांग्रेस को पिछले चुनाव में बहुमत मिला हो लेकिन आज जनता की राय बदली है। ...(**व्यवधान**) सभापति महोदय अधिकतर वही लोग बोल रहे हैं जो श्री तुलमोहन राम के साथ जालसाजी के मामले में फंसे हुए हैं। मैं इनको एक खबर दे दूं। श्री तुलमोहन राम को गिरफ्तार कर लिए गये है। अब जो हस्ताक्षरों से इंकार कर चुके हैं उनकी भी छानबीन हो रही है। इस लिये ज्यादा वफादारी दिखाने की कोशिश न करें।

यह कहना गलत है कि बिहार का जन आंदोलन कुछ पार्टियों द्वारा भड़काया गया आंदोलन है। बार-बार जनसंघ का नाम लिया गया है। आप हमें इतना ज्यादा श्रेय देने की कोशिश न करें। बिहार में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह कोई एक पार्टी नहीं कर सकती, यहां तक कि सब पार्टियां मिल कर भी नहीं कर सकती हैं। जयप्रकाश जी का महान् व्यक्तित्व जरूर सहायक है। लेकिन असन्तोष के बीज आपकी गलत नीतियों ने बोए हैं।

1971 में गरीबी हटाओ का नारा लगा कर आपने जनता की आकांक्षाओं को जगाया है। आज वे ही आकांक्षाएं इन्हें कठघड़े में खड़ा कर रही हैं और विश्वासघात का दोषी सिद्ध कर रही

हैं। गरीबी न मिटी न घटी, उल्टे बढ़ गई है। भुखमरी से मौतें हो रही हैं। पढ़े लिखे नौजवान रोजगार की तलाश में मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं। जयप्रकाश जी को इसके लिये बधाई देनी होगी क्योंकि इस आंदोलन की वजह से सरकार ने शिक्षा में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने और चुनाव कानून में संशोधन करने की बात मान ली है। हमारी शिक्षा नीति गलत तरीके से चल रही है, शिक्षा श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा को घटाती है, हम शिक्षा रोजगार से नहीं जोड़ सके हैं। जो नौजवान कल पढ़ लिख कर बेकार होने वाला है आज अगर उसके दिल में आग भड़के तो इसके लिए उसे दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता। हम दोषी हैं जिन्होंने शिक्षा में बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं किए हैं। अगर जब प्रकाश जी का आंदोलन न होता तो आप शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने की बात नहीं सोचते। चुनाव कानून में संशोधन करने की बात को सब स्वीकार करते हैं लेकिन इस दिशा में कभी कोई ठोस कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी। ज्वाइंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी। उसकी सिफारिशें रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दी गई। आज प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि हम दोनों मामलों पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह आंदोलन की उपलब्धि है।

एक मामला और है और वह भ्रष्टाचार का है। वह बिहार के आंदोलन की जड़ में है। भ्रष्टाचार लोगों को असह्य है। प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि अगर भ्रष्टाचार के ठोस आरोप लगायें जाये तो उनकी जांच की जाएगी। लेकिन बिहार में क्या हो रहा है। एक लोकायुक्त नियुक्त हुए थे। उसके सामने मामले गए। बिहार के दो मंत्रियों के खिलाफ सप्रमाण आरोप लगाए गए। अब उस लोकायुक्त को काम नहीं करने दिया जा रहा है,उसके अस्तित्व को चुनौती दी गई है। चुनौती देने वाले कांग्रेस के विधायक हैं। लोकायुक्त ने क्या दोष किया है—

श्री डी० एम० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : कांग्रेस (ओ) के हैं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र: वह तो पहले होते थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की सरकार ने लोकायुक्त के पक्ष की पैरवी करने के लिए अच्छे से अच्छे वकील को अदलत में क्यों नहीं भेजा? क्या बिहार की सरकार चाहती है कि वह रहें? नहीं चाहती है।

श्री बंसीलाल के खिलाफ गंभीर आरोप हैं, ठोस आरोप हैं। उनकी जांच नहीं हो रही है। श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के विरुद्ध जो लांछन लगाए गए हैं उनकी जांचपड़ताल का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच अगर नहीं होगी तो फिर लोकतंत्र के बारे में जनसाधारण की भावनाओं को विकृत होने से नहीं रोका जा सकेगा।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अब तिवारी जी को क्या कहना है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तिवारी जी की स्थिति वह है जो कौरवों की सभा में द्रोणाचार्य की थी।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बहकावे में न आएं। वह आपकी निन्दा भी करती है आन्दोलन का विरोध भी करती है।

सभापति जी, अब आपको जरा धैर्य से सुनना होगा। आपकी उंगली कहीं घंटी की तरफ न बढ़ जाए।

सभापति महोदय : इस वक्त में चेयर में हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप मुझे कम से कम उतना समय तो देंगे ही जितना आपने श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त को दिया। दो चार मिनट कम कर दें तो

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मुझे एतराज नहीं क्योंकि हमारी संख्या कम है ।

कम्यूनिस्ट क्या करते रहे है ? आन्दोलन की निन्दा और सरकार की भी निन्दा । वे दो घोड़ों पर सवार हैं । अगर प्रधान मंत्री की जय प्रकाश जी से बातचीत होती है तो हर लोकतंत्रवादी को और देश भक्त को प्रसन्नता होती है । कौन है जो जय प्रकाश जी की देशभक्ति पर सन्देह कर सकता है और जो सन्देह करता है उसकी देशभक्ति स्वयं संदिग्ध है ।

जय प्रकाश नारायण के विचारों से किसी का प्रामाणिक मतभेद हो सकता है । हम भी उन के दल विहीन लोकतंत्र की बात नहीं मानते । संसदीय लोकतंत्र दलों के आधार पर ही चलेगा । हां दो बड़े दल बनें इस दिशा में प्रयत्न आवश्यक हैं । लेकिन जय प्रकाश नारायण ने स्पष्ट कह दिया है कि वह बिहार के आन्दोलन में से पार्टीलेस डेमोक्रेसी नहीं निकालना चाहते हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह क्या निकालना चाहते ह ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह क्या निकालना चाहते हैं यह जग जानता है लेकिन आप अपने दिमाग़ से क्या निकाल रहे हैं, यह समझ में नहीं आता है । हमें अभी जय प्रकाश नारायण को उन के शब्दों के आधार पर लेना है । जो राजनैतिक दल उन के साथ हैं वे भी पार्टीलेस डेमोक्रेसी की बात से सहमत नहीं हैं ।

लेकिन एक बात स्पष्ट है कि देश में आज बुनियादी परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है भले ही हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट मित्र इस से सहमत हों या न हों और भले ही वे हमें प्रतिक्रियावादी कहें और अपने आप को प्रगतिवादी कहें । आज इन शब्दों का कोई अर्थ नहीं रह गया है । जो पूंजीवादी सरकारें हैं वे आम जनता के लिए जीवन की बुनियादी आवश्यकतायें जुटाना अपना धर्म समझती हैं । और जो समाजवादी सरकारें हैं वे व्यक्तिगत लाभ की तरफ़ जा रही हैं । किसान को खेती के लिए अधिक जमीन दे रही हैं । वे अपना शिकंजा ढीला कर रही हैं—और अगर ढीला नहीं कर रही हैं तो नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेता सोलजिनिट्सिन को उन्हें रूस से निकालना पड़ता है । क्या हम रुस जैसा ढांचा चाहते हैं ? हमें न अमरीका जैसा ढांचा चाहिए और न रूस जैसा ढांचा चाहिए । हमें आर्थिक समता और व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता का समन्वय करना होगा । भारत दुनिया को एक रास्ता दिखा सकता है । यह भारत का मिशन है । मगर मुश्किल यह है कि कांग्रेस के पास मैन्डेट है लेकिन मिशन नहीं है—संख्या है मगर लक्ष्य नहीं है । इतना भारी-भरकम बहुमत होते हुए देश में बुनियादी परिवर्तन के लिए उस को और कौनसा अधिकार चाहिए ? प्रधान मंत्री को कौनसी शक्ति देने में जनता ने संकोच किया है ? बंगला देश के संघर्ष के बाद भारत की जो तस्वीर उभरी थी, अगर प्रधान मंत्री नीतिमत्ता दिखातीं, अगर वह राष्ट्र निर्माण की शक्ति का परिचय देतीं, तो भारत का नक्शा बदल जाता, कोई विरोध नहीं होता ।

आज स्वीकार किया जा रहा है कि देश में बुनियादी परिवर्तन होना चाहिए लेकिन बुनियादी परिवर्तन की दिशा क्या होनी चाहिए हम चाहते हैं कि भूमिहीनों को जमीन मिले । हम चाहते हैं कि भूमि सुधारों को दृढ़ता से लागू किया जाये । हम चाहते हैं कि हर एक व्यक्ति के लिए रोजगार का प्रबन्ध हो । आप कहते हैं कि हम कहते हैं, मगर करना नहीं चाहते हैं । तो आप कर के दिखाइये । आप कहते भी हैं और करना भी चाहते ह । आप को कौन रोकता है ?

आज फ़ौज तैयार खड़ी है और पुलिस सड़कों पर है। मीसा को काम में लाया जा रहा है। मुझे भी बिहार में मीसा में पकड़ लिया गया और मुझ पर आरोप यह लगाया गया कि मोतीहारी के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के घर के सामने में लाउड स्पीकर पर कविता पढ़ रहा था। कविता पढ़ने वाले दूसरे सज्जन थे, मगर आरोप मुझ पर लगा दिया गया।

मोतीहारी जिले के जनसंघ के अध्यक्ष पिछले चार महीने में चार बार मीसा के अन्दर पकड़े जा चुके हैं। वह पेशे से वकील हैं। उन पर एक आरोप यह लगाया गया कि आप अदालत में उन लोगों की पैरवी करते हैं, जो कानून तोड़ कर जेल जाते हैं। यह लिखा हुआ आरोप है। दूसरा आरोप यह लगाया गया कि इस तारीख से उस तारीख तक आप फ़रार थे, जब कि सच्चाई यह है कि उन तारीखों के बीच में वह भागलपुर की जेल में बन्द थे। क्या मीसा का इस तरह अन्धा-धुन्ध प्रयोग होगा? और मीसा में हाजी मस्तान को भी पकड़ा जा रहा है और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को भी पकड़ा जा रहा है। हमारी यह समाजवादी सरकार कोई फ़र्क नहीं करती है। "सब धान बाईस पसेरी!" पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर के लिए भी वही मीसा और हाजी मस्तान के लिए भी वही मीसा। मुझे पकड़ लिया और फिर छोड़ भी दिया। अगर छोड़ना था, तो पकड़ा क्यों? और अगर पकड़ा था, तो फिर छोड़ा क्यों? मगर आज बिहार में जंगल का राज्य है, जंगल का कानून है। वहां कानून का राज्य नहीं है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार के राज्यपाल से बिहार की स्थिति के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट मांगी है। आर्टिकल 356 के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति इस तरह की रिपोर्ट मांग सकते हैं। बिहार के राज्यपाल कभी कभी अपनी बात कह जाते हैं। 25 अक्तूबर 1974 को बम्बई में भाषण करते हुए बिहार के राज्यपाल ने कहा मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूं :

"Mr. Bhandae said today that the present situation in Bihar could have been averted if his public statement, a year ago, about corruption in the State had been acted upon."

बिहार के राज्यपाल कल तक हमारे साथी थे। वह सत्तारूढ़ दल से सम्बन्धित रहे हैं। उन्होंने चुनाव नहीं लड़ना है। उन्हें कुर्सी प्राप्त नहीं करनी है—वह तो कुर्सी पर विराजमान हैं और वहां से यह बात कह रहे हैं। धार्मिक परिवर्तन के दिन उन की आत्मा चुप नहीं रही और उन्होंने कहा

"I had predicted and warned about the present situation in Bihar a year ago."

बिहार के राज्यपाल ने जो चेतावनी दी थी, वह सही साबित हो रही है। यह केवल एक व्यक्ति का करिश्मा नहीं है। वह प्रतिक्रियावाद की सांठ-गांठ नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि जय प्रकाश नारायण आज व्यक्ति नहीं रहे हैं, बल्कि वह बुनियादी परिवर्तन की दुर्दम्य आकांक्षा के प्रतीक बन गये हैं। 73 साल की उम्र में, रुग्ण शरीर के जय प्रकाश नारायण को एकान्त-वास से सड़क पर घसीट कर लाने की परिस्थितियां पैदा करने के आप जिम्मेदार हैं। जय प्रकाश नारायण को पद नहीं चाहिए अगर वह पद लोलुप होते, तो जब नेहरू जी ने उन्हें सरकार में शामिल होने का निमंत्रण दिया था, तो शर्तें लगा कर उस निमंत्रण को ठुकरा न देते ... (व्यवधान) यह लिखा हुआ है। मुझे मालूम है। लेकिन जय प्रकाश नारायण ने कहा कि पहले आप समाजवाद में अपनी निष्ठा घोषित कीजिए, तब मैं शामिल हो सकता हूं। नेहरू जी ने कहा कि शर्तें मत लगाइये। जय प्रकाश नारायण हट गये?

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आज कौन सी बेचैनी दिल में कौन सा बलबला, जयप्रकाश नारायण को इस उम्र में सरकार से जूझने के लिए प्रेरित कर रहा है? मैं अपने कांग्रेसी मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इस को समझें। समय हाथ से निकल रहा है। बिहार के आन्दोलन को बिहार में ही समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए। बिहार के आन्दोलन को समाप्त करने के लोकतांत्रिक रास्ते ढूंढ़े जा सकते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री विधान सभा को भंग करने को प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल न बनायें। प्रधान मंत्री जब चाहती हैं, तब किसी भी विधान सभा को तोड़ देती हैं—जब चाहती हैं, तो किसी भी विधान सभा को मूर्च्छित कर देती हैं। उन्होंने पिछली लोक सभा को एक साल पहले तोड़ दिया। यह लोक सभा भी एक साल पहले टूटेगी, इस बात का ख़तरा है। हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र कहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री को अधिकार है कि जब चाहे लोक सभा को तोड़ दें। अगर प्रधान मंत्री को लोक सभा को तोड़ने का अधिकार है, तो जनता को भी विधान सभा भंग करने की मांग करने का अधिकार है। प्रधान मंत्री से बड़ी जनता और अगर जनता की राय के बारे में आप को सन्देह है, तो ओपीनियन पोल कर लीजिए। अभी फ़ैसला हो जायेगा। हम नहीं चाहते कि सड़कों पर फ़ैसला हो।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : 1976 को हो जायेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो फिर 1976 तक विधान सभा स्थगित करने की बात मान लीजिए (व्यवधान) आप मानेंगे। गुजरात में आखिरी रात तक आप कहते रहे कि विधान सभा को भंग नहीं किया जायेगा लेकिन आप को झुकना पड़ा और विधान सभा भंग करनी पड़ी। आज मैं कहता हूं कि बिहार की विधान सभा भी भंग होगी। आप को सद्बुद्धि आयेगी, इस में हमारा विश्वास है। अगर आप को अपने बारे में विश्वास न हो, तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं।

आज देश गहरे संकट में है। पुलिस को जनआन्दोलनों को दबाने के लिए मत उकसाइये। पटना के अलावा दिल्ली 4 तारीख को जो कुछ हुआ, वह हमारी आंखें खोलने के लिए पर्याप्त होना चाहिए। क्या शान्तिपूर्ण बन्द कोई अपराध है?

क्या बम्बई कांग्रेस ने शिव सेना के साथ मिल कर बम्बई बन्द का आह्वान नहीं किया था? कांग्रेस अगर बम्बई बन्द का आह्वान करें तो ठीक है और जनसंघ दिल्ली में करे तो अपराध है? दिल्ली 25 हजार पुलिस के जवान तैनात कर दिए गए राजौरी गार्डन में पुलिस मन्दिर में घुस गई। ये कपड़े हैं खून से लथपथ ये देखिए, 86 साल का पुजारी जो सुन नहीं सकता जो बोल नहीं सकता, उस पर डकैती का आरोप लगाया गया। ये उस के रक्त से सने हुए कपड़े हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। देखिए यह काम रोको प्रस्ताव बिहार के बारे में है और यह प्रदर्शन दिल्ली के बारे में कर रहे हैं। समय नहीं बरबाद करना चाहिए। इन को चाहिए कि विजय पर रहें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली बन्द का भी हवाला दिया गया है। दिल्ली और बिहार एक ही जंजीर की दो कड़ियां हैं।.. (व्यवधान)... सेल्स टैक्स के इंसपेक्टर भेज कर, इनकम टैक्स के इंसपेक्टर भेज कर, फूड इंसपेक्टर भेज कर दूकानें खुलवाने की कोशिश की गई। जिन्होंने दूकानें नहीं खोलीं उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है। यह तरीका नहीं है जनता को दबाने का। ये तरीके छोड़ दीजिए। लोकतंत्र के रास्ते पर वापस आइए। लेकिन अगर आप लोकतंत्र को तोड़ने पर तुले हुए हैं...

SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO (Bobbili): On a point of order. When a material or object is exhibited in the House which reflects seriously on the Government in respect of maintenance of law and order, should not the Member seek the permission of the Chair? Where is the authenticity that this is exactly the same thing? It might have been a fabricated one. This is a very important point so far as the procedure is concerned. If it is sought to be laid without the permission from the Chair, it is wrong and should be discouraged at all costs.

सभापति महोदय : इस बारे में पहले मुझसे कुछ नहीं कहा गया और यह आप का प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं सजेश्चन है।

वाजपेयी जी, आप 35 मिनट ले चुके हैं। अब समाप्त करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर ये टोकाटाकी न करते तो मैं अब तक खत्म कर देता। मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं।

आखीर में मैं अपने कांग्रेसी मित्रों से अपील करना चाहता हूं देश इस समय अराजकता के कगार पर खड़ा है। हमारे सामने अधिक विकल्प नहीं हैं। समस्याओं के लोकतांत्रिक हल अगर ढूंढना है तो फिर किसी को प्रतिक्रियावादी और किसी को प्रगतिवादी कह कर, देश को बांट कर राष्ट्र की सामूहिक शक्ति को वर्तमान संकट के ऊपर विजय प्राप्त करने के लिए नहीं लगाया जा सकता। अभी समय है। हम चेतें बिहार की उलझती हुई समस्या का हल निकालने के लिए बैठें। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मन्त्री और जय प्रकाश नारायण फिर से मिलें। लेकिन कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी यह नहीं चाहती। क्यों कि वह जानती है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी और जय प्रकाश नारायण की लड़ाई चलती रहेगी तो कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी पर कांग्रेस पार्टी की निर्भरता बढ़ती रहेगी। इसलिए देशभक्ति का तकाजा है, लोकतन्त्र का तकाजा है कि हम इस गत्थी को सुलझाएं। अभी भी रास्ते निकल सकते हैं। लेकिन दमन का तरीका छोड़ना होगा। सरकार को सहानभूति के साथ आंदोलन से निपटने और जय प्रकाश नारायण से सम्मान के साथ वार्ता करने का संकल्प करना होगा। यह आंदोलन या तो बिहार में सम्मानजनक समझौते से हल होगा, नहीं तो यह आंदोलन सारे देश में फैलेगा। इसे कोई रोक नहीं सकता।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): I have very carefully listened to the points made by five Leaders of the Opposition. These speeches highlighted the repressive measures alleged to have been taken by the governmental authorities. Some speakers made very strong speeches against the Prime Minister. One of the opposition leaders made a strong speech against Mr. J. P. Narain also. What is facing the country is a crisis in the form of a mass movement in Bihar. This movement is going on for the last 8 months. All the steps that we in the Government have taken have not been able to suppress the movement, nor is the movement led by Mr. J. P. Narain able to get the Assembly dissolved or the Ministry dismissed. It looks to me that there are two forces one immovable and the other irresistable. Therefore, when the irresistable meets the immovable you cannot claim victory for one side or the other.

I cannot ignore this crisis. However much I may disagree with the methods adopted by Mr. J. P. Narain's movement I cannot just dismiss it as a matter of no consequence. Nor am I prepared to impute any bad motive or unpatriotic motive to Mr. J. P. Narain. I agree with Mr. Mishraji when he said that he is a loknayak. With equal generosity he has to agree that you, the leaders of the opposition, with full hearted support praised Mrs. Indira Gandhi when Pakistan war was won. On that day I heard the speeches in the Central hall. Great speeches were made by the leaders of the opposition.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: And one independent, that is me..

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Tears of joy came to my eyes because behind those speeches were intense patriotism, large heartedness and the ability to look at things with a sense of proportion.

This Bihar agitation is also a kind of danger that we face so far as the democratic processes in the country are concerned. It is not a question of repeating arguments. infinitum in consonance with party lines. These partylines, go parallel. they never meet. Therefore it is impossible to solve this crisis with a rigid party position that each one of us are taking. If the lines are a little bent towards one another, then a meeting ground will appear. And it is that generous patriotic attitude which must guide all our thinking, speaking and action. If J. P. Narain is lok nayak please remember that Mrs. Indira Gandhi is Bharat Ratna and her services to the country are in no way less than that of J. P. Narain. Please remember that for three generations three great persons in that family have served this country. To talk lightly of her, to abuse her, to make fun of her, is not consistent with the right stand that the leaders of the opposition of this country ought to take.

Therefore, let us forbear accusations and counter-accusations. What is the way through which we can bring about a settlement? The hon. Leader of the Congress (O) Mr. Mishra ji in the concluding part of his speech made two suggestions. One is to withdraw the police—Central as well as reserve. The second, is to appoint a commission of enquiry to see how far police actions have been in excess of requirements. These are the two concrete suggestions which he made. Let us forget the adjectives used against the Congress and the Congress party leader. I have no hesitation in accepting the proposal made by the last speaker, Shri Vajpayee, that a way must be found in order to settle this crisis.

19 hrs.

I am a Congressman but I cannot think exactly on party lines I am thankful to the leaders that they have given me a certain latitude. From the first to the ninth of this month I was in Karnataka State and I had occasion to address dozens of meetings. We celebrated 'auttsav' the day on which Karnataka came to be formed. I am in great demand as I played a leading role in the formation of Karnataka. On the first day nearly 50,000 people had gathered—and I felt the sense of it—whenever Jayaprakash Narayan's name was mentioned there was thunderous applause. In other meetings also I found that people are in sympathy with him. I do not certainly say the whole State is in his favour. I am not given to exaggeration. After you made me the Chairman of the Reforms Commission for four long years I have learnt the way of assessment. not of exaggeration or minimising anybody's importance. Even in the far-off South there is a feeling that what Jayaprakash Narayan is doing is right in its objective.

Some of us do not agree with the ways he is following. Therefore, the opposition parties who have pleaded for him, who have supported him and who have praised him have to play the great role for bringing, what is called, your good advice to bear upon him. May be the precedents that have been laid down by this Government—with some of them I do not agree and with some of them I agree—we might have done something for our party advantage. So, has it been the case with many other political parties in an hour of crisis. These are the human failures of political leadership. Let us generously keep all the accusations of personal advantage taken by a particular leader or political party

aside and apply our mind to the problem that besets Bihar.

I appeal to the patriotic fervour of my compatriots in this House. These are the days of inflation and economic difficulties. Everyone of you will agree that production is the royal solution for these difficulties. We must not do and encourage anything which may impede production in this country. You will agree, however justified you may be in launching bunds, gheraos and strikes that production suffers and that patriotic nation should countenance any step that impedes production and aggravates inflation and scarcity of commodities. From this point of view, all of you have to apply your mind patriotically in order to solve this problem. None of you have directly, at any rate, supported the stand of Jayaprakash Narayan in the matter of dissolution of the Assembly or dismissal of the Ministry. I personally believe as a student of the Constitution that the way to change must be one of the persuasion, and not one of pressure, coercion or demonstration. We have a Constitution which allows a change every five years. We cannot afford to be impatient and ask for a dissolution of the Assembly I feel happy and welcome if anyone of you from the Opposition Parties becomes Prime Minister. But, then this lesson of dissolution and dismissal will be repeated *ad infinitum* We get into a vicious circle of destruction of Democracy. So, you have to persuade Shri Jayaprakash Narayan not to push this country into that circle. Leave these two matters, namely, dissolution of the Assembly and the dismissal of the ministry in the hand of the Congress Party. It is not that we are in admiration with the Ministry in Bihar; it is not that we are in great admiration with the doings of many members of the Assembly. These things are happening not only in Bihar, but also I know personally, in other States. I have been appealing to the Congress Party that they should be strong not on the basis of malpractices but on the basis of truth and on the basis of good conventions and good standards. I am one of the many who say that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You had gone on fast against corruption in your State or elsewhere.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Do not repeat it. Of course, repetition loses its value.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then tell us something as to what you propose to do.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Even to day, it is not a mere statement I am making here. I have been talking to my colleagues in the Congress in the Karnataka State that the political atmosphere has to be purified. So, the only way left open to me, as a Member of the Party, is to plead publicly and privately *Gheraos* and demonstrations are things that are out of place under the structure of a constitutional Government. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is up against corruption. I am equally so. In fact, no member of the Congress Party is in favour of corruption. (*Interruptions*). Please do not laugh. Can you point out any Congress Member who gets up and says 'Yes, let here be corruption'?

The Administrative Reforms Commission considered this question. It recommended the institution of *Lok pal* and *Lokayukt* in order to tackle the corruption at the higher levels. A Bill was also introduced in Parliament.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then why was that Bill not passed.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I am appealing to this House and the Government also in this regard. The Bill is pending consideration for the last 3½ years. It has not been passed in this House. It is now pending. May be, Government has not been able

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

to find time for it. I do not know the reason. Let Shri Jayaprakash Narayan take this as one of the issues. We have to find ways of confronting corruption with appropriate measures. If we shout all the time against corruption, we will have merely wasted our lungs, and we will not have taken any effective steps. If the Opposition Party shows some ways of eradicating corruption from public life, we are prepared to consider them also. There are two suggestions that have already been made by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, the leader of the Congress (O). One is that there must be a Commission of inquiry and the other is that there must be withdrawal of Central police forces from there.

You keep those two points.

Another point I make is this. All of us are agreed on electoral reform. Jaya Prakash Narayan has highlighted the problem of electoral reform. It is not necessary for anybody to tell us this. We know that the electoral system has lent itself to over-spending, to corrupt ways and to questionable methods. May be many a time we are not able to prove it legally in a court of law. But actually this system has come to acquire many bad characteristics. The Prime Minister has also announced that she is very particular about reforming the electoral system. You are all equally of the same opinion. The method suggested by some is that all the political leaders, ruling and Opposition should sit together and evolve a formula. It has proved to be an impossibility. Let us recognise the fact that each one of us has his own views, unchangeable views in fact. That is the way politics is being conducted in this country. We have not followed the line of thinking in a big way, but in a partisan way. For example, the CPI leader who spoke made so many allegations against Jaya Prakash Narayan. If we scrutinise their history, we can level an equal number of charges against them. In fact, I am personallly of the views that if the CPI had taken to a higher level of preaching ideology and not attack persons, they would have made much more progress. I have been seeing this; one of their strategies is that if anybody disagrees with them, they condemn him wholesale, attack him in all possible ways. These are not the ways which will strengthen the ideology of the Communist Party. On the other hand, it will produce such a revulsion that they will gradually lose. What are they now? Instead of being the Opposition Party, they have become a party of position. They want a position with the Congress. They want an advantageous position for their own purposes. Therefore, do not try to create the impression that we could be misled by the accusations you make against Jaya Prakash Narayan. If you really want to solve the crisis that has overtaken. Bihar cease abusing Jaya Prakash Nanayan.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): We have never personally abused J.P. We say his ideology is very dangerous. That is not abusing him.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Here are two persons involved. If your Jaya Prakash Narayan is Loknayak, our leader is Lok Sabha Nayak. Please keep this in mind. It is not that she has posed herself as the leader. The country has shown by constitutional methods that it has unquestionable confidence in her. Therefore, she is there. We cannot just dismiss her. She will not quit her position next month or next year. She is a permanent entity.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Permanent entity?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Permanent entity in the sense that offices may come and offices may go, but her leadership cannot be minimised and her influence in the country cannot be wished away. She is there. I have

great regard for Jaya Prakash Narayan. Every one of us who is interested in restoring normalcy in Bihar must try to bring these two persons together. I make an appeal also to my Party and to my leader. We were able to come to an understanding with Bhutto who was the arch enemy of the country, who was the personification of communal fanaticism which took the shape of Pakistan and war. When we have come to an agreement with such a person, it stands to reason—I do not say much more—that we have to come to an agreement with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. And when he comes here, if you encourage him, incite him, to more demonstrations and agitations, an agreement cannot be arrived at. It is in a spirit of patriotic fervour, in a spirit of co-operation that these two persons have to approach one another and see that a settlement is arrived at. It is not very difficult. If I understand the stand of opposition political parties, they are interested only in these two issues: withdrawing the police—

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is with regard to the incident on the 4th, but about the basic issue it is not so.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Do not explain it away; stick to a position. These two things can be easily agreed upon, provided Shri Jayaprakash Narayan withdraws his movement Mahatma Gandhi, when he wanted to negotiate with the Viceroy, he withdrew the movement on some occasions to negotiate. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, who claims to be the follower of Mahatma Gandhi, cannot negotiate with a baton in his hand, figuratively speaking. He has to see that a calm and peaceful atmosphere is established before cordial talks take place. Therefore, as soon as he makes up his mind to come to a settlement, the first thing is for him to create a happy atmosphere. It is that the movement has to be withdrawn. The people of Bihar have to be saved from the sufferings they are undergoing, from the deprivations they are undergoing. It is a patriotic service in itself. I am sure a way can be found through the good offices of the opposition parties and others to find a solution. It becomes an impossibility if we try to exploit this situation, this crisis, for our own political purposes or party purposes. Here is an issue as important as external war. We have to rise to the occasion even as we did during the Pakistan war.

Sir, some people were saying that there is Ram and there is Ravan and so on. In India we now have an enemy; it is a four-headed enemy, namely, corruption, casteism, inefficiency and dishonesty. Nobody can deny it. I do not take information from anyone else; I am directly in touch with the people. If there is a referendum in any place, they will all vote for this and say. "Yes; these are the evils existing." Not that anyone will come and do things better. We have seen the performance of coalition ministries headed by opposition political parties between 1967 and 1971. Therefore, your record also is before the people. Let us not accuse one another of any malpractices *per se*. We have to turn a new chapter. We have to magnanimously forget the past and sit together, with new outlook and imbued with a sense of mission to establish peace and progress in this country. This is my humble opinion.

The Government may not accept my suggestion, but I venture to suggest that these two proposals of mine, a Commission to reform the electoral system and the appointment of Lokpal and Lokayukt may be subjects of discussion, negotiation and settlement between these two great leaders.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the State of Bihar Shri Jayaprakash Narayan

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

is in the vanguard of people's agitation. At the very outset, I would like to point out that it is not proper for the ruling Congress Party and the Prime Minister of the country to say that this mass movement is being spearheaded by reactionary forces in the country, just because some Opposition Parties have joined this movement or some Opposition Parties have extended their support to this movement. If the Prime Minister is going to be persistent in saying that any agitation against the ruling party is reactionary, does that in any way mean that the ruling Congress Party alone is progressive and all others in the country are reactionary? If that criterion is the yardstick, in 1959 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the President of the All India Congress Party, she and her party did make an all-out effort to dislodge the duly elected C.P.I. Ministry in Kerala under the leadership of Shri Namboodripad. Applying the same yardstick of Bihar movement, could we not say that Shrimati Indira Gandhi was also a reactionary at the time when she spearheaded the movement for the removal of Namboodripad Ministry in Kerala? I refer to this because there cannot be this kind of universal application of the principle of reactionary forces spearheading mass movement; in a democracy it is likely to recoil on the ruling party also some day or the other.

One should see who is conducting this movement. The very name of Jayaprakash Narayan evokes a feeling of reverence throughout the length and breadth of the country. When the news appeared in the Press that J. P. had been beaten by the police on the 4th November, the entire nation was upset. If something bad had happened to J. P., I am sure the entire country would have been in flames. On the 5th November, the Police encircled J. P.'s house and he was imprisoned in his own house. Naturally the people wanted to know whether this is a democratic country. But the ruling Congress Party announced that this step had been taken to give protection to J. P. On 5th November, J. P. could not go anywhere because of the Police guard around his house. Could there be any thing more shameful than this in a democratic country? Even during the days of oppressive British rule, this had not happened. The entire city of Patna was barricaded, as if there was going to be an invasion from an inimical foreign country. Were the Chinese or Pakistanis going to enter Patna that day? On the other hand, the people born in this country, more especially the people born in the State of Bihar could not enter Patna that day.

If the Government had not become nervous about JP's movement. why did they barricade the entire city of Patna? The Government had surely felt that if such a barricade was not there, the people would certainly have made J.P's movement a resounding success that day. This was the fear that goaded the Government to barricade the city of Patna on that day.

I do not advocate the theory that a duly elected Assembly should be dissolved just because some people voice such a demand. Just because an opposition party demands the dissolution of a State Assembly or even the Parliament. the Government need not necessarily conceded to such a demand. But, here in the case of Bihar, who has started this demand? Just because of ever-spreading corruption in the State, J. P. started this popular movement. The Prime Minister could have invited him for fruitful talks at the initial stages of this mass agitation. If this had been done, the situation there would not have worsened so much. But, in the initial stages, it became a question of prestige for our Prime Minister. In the case of some ordinary leader she could have entertained this attitude. But in the case of J. P. this should

not have become a prestige issue for the Prime Minister. After all, she is not just the leader of the ruling Congress Party. She is the Prime Minister of the entire nation; she is the leader of the people of our country.

Shri R. D. Bhandare, the Governor of Bihar, bemoaned in Bombay last week that if his references to widespread corruption in Bihar, made by him immediately after assuming the Office of Governor, had been taken note of seriously, this unhappy situation could have been averted. What happened then? Shri Bhandare was summoned to Delhi and scornfully treated. As he was a Party man and as he was interested to safeguard his new Office, he resiled from his stand. I would like to know whether he also became a reactionary just because he referred to all-pervasive corruption in Bihar. Similarly, have some Congress Party M. L.As, who are supporting J. P., become reactionaries? Recently, a prominent leader of the Congress Party met J.P. in his house. Has he also become a reactionary? When J. P. was in Delhi 5 lakhs of people gathered to hear him. At Ludhiana, more than 10 lakhs of people had gathered to hear him. Wherever J. P. goes, he draws huge crowds. Have they all become reactionaries? At this rate, in our country not even 10 per cent of the population would be progressive, if the Prime Minister goes on saying "everyone opposing the ruling party is reactionary". But the people of the country know who is progressive and who is reactionary in our country. I would also like to point out with all the force at my command that the Government would not be able to control the situation, with this attitude. The Government will be daydreaming if they think that Police repression will crush J. P's movement; in fact, a great leader like J.P. is not going to be cowed by this kind of Police repression.

Here, I would like to quote from yesterday's issue of *National Herald* a news item:

Six parties including the Anna DMK, Congress and CPI in Tamil Nadu have come together to organise a campaign to fight the Bihar-type movements and protect democracy, a report from Madras says.

Shri Hanumanthaiya and the C.P.I. leader, in their speeches, emphatically stated that the Bihar Assembly should not be dissolved, in the interest of democratic institutions in our country. This is in consonance with the news that I have referred to just now. But I would like to condemn the perpetuation of one-party rule in a democracy and also the denial of rightful chances for the opposition parties in the governance of the country. In Kerala there is the coalition Government of the C. P. I. and the Congress Party. Only in Tamil Nadu a full-fledged Opposition Party, i.e., the D. M. K. is in power. If the Congress Party and the C. P. I. join hands to agitate against the ruling Opposition Party in Tamil Nadu, do they not become reactionary forces by the same token which is being applied in Bihar now? So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the Congress Party is reactionary, the C. P. I. is also reactionary.

We in Tamil Nadu are not afraid of such agitations; we will fight in a democratic manner.

I would like to emphasise here that the policy of the ruling Congress Party varies from state to state. The Prime Minister has not taken the ruling party on the right track throughout the country. The leaders of the ruling party are known for making contradictory statements. That is why the country has gone to dogs. I have no hesitation in saying that so far as the ruling party is concerned, the Party is more important than the nation. and in the case of Congress Party leaders, power is more important than the party. Naturally, democracy is in peril in our country. The intolerance of ruling party towards Opposition Parties, especially in a democracy, is surely leading the country into chaos. The ruling party cannot

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

tolerate one Opposition Party in the seat of power; in a democracy all the political parties can aspire for the seat of power. If J.P's agitation against the ruling party in Bihar is reactionary, then naturally such agitations against the ruling party anywhere in the country, whether the ruling party is Congress or any other Opposition Party, is reactionary.

As I stated just now. the Prime Minister is the leader of the Nation; she is not just the leader of one political party. She should not hesitate to act justly and judiciously whenever a situation demands. The leader has failed to take the people of the country on the right path. She should not have made it a prestige issue in the matter of initiating discussions with J. P. at the very beginning of this agitation. For today's unfortunate situation in Bihar. the Congress Party alone is responsible, not other Opposition parties. Do not blame the Opposition Parties for all the miseries of the people of Bihar.

I would appeal to the Prime Minister that she should act as a leader of the Nation and not as a leader of the political party.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय, बिहारी सतसई में एक दोहा है: "कहलाने को एकत रहत, अहि मयूर मृग बाघ, जगत तपोवन सोकियो कि दीर्घ दाघ निदाघ।" इस का अर्थ यह है कि तपोवन में जेठ की तप्त धूप के कारण सांप, मृग, मयूर और बाघ सब इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि उन को धूप से खतरा रहता है। इस का क्या कारण है कि सारी पार्टियां कांग्रेस के खिलाफ इकट्ठी हो गई हैं लेकिन आपस में उन का मेल नहीं है। मैं श्याम बाबू से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब सब पार्टियां इकट्ठी हैं तो फिर पताही एसेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के चुनाव के संबंध में कांग्रेस (ओ) और सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में श्री रमापति सिंह और श्री रामानन्दन सिंह में हाई कोर्ट में मुकदमा क्यों चल रहा है। क्या इन पार्टियों में कोई मेल है?

जहां तक श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण का संबंध है जब संविधान बन रहा था, तो श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण की पार्टी के लोगों ने उस का बहिष्कार किया और कहा कि हम संविधान बनाने में भाग नहीं लेंगे। जब संविधान बन गया, तो 1952 में सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने चुनाव लड़ा। उन को उम्मीद थी कि बिहार सरकार मेरे हाथ में आ जायेगी। जब ऐसा नहीं हुआ, तो वह वैरागी, भूदानी, जीवनदानी और ग्राम दानी बन गये। उसके बाद वह सर्वोदयवादी हो गये। मैं समझता हूं कि सर्वोदय नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि गांधीजी ने कहा था कि सर्वोदय में सब धनी होंगे—गरीब भी धनी होंगे और बिड़ला भी धनी होंगे, इसलिए अन्त्योदय होना चाहिए नीचे वालों को ऊपर उठाना चाहिए। वह इस आंदोलन में कैसे चले आये, यह पता नहीं है।

उन्होंने पांच मिनिस्टरों के बारे में कहा कि वह बड़े ईमानदार हैं। और फिर एक हफ्ते में ही उन्होंने अपनी बात बदल दी और कहा कि वे ईमानदार नहीं हैं। जिस आदमी का जजमेंट इतनी जल्दी जल्दी बदल जाये, हो सकता है कि किसी दिन वह इन लोगों के आन्दोलन का नेतृत्व भी छोड़ दे। इसलिए हम लोगों को उन्हें सुझाव देना चाहिए कि आप का यह रास्ता उचित नहीं है और मैं समझता हूं कि वह समझ भी जायेंगे। प्रधान मन्त्री के परिवार के साथ उन का बहुत पुराना सम्बन्ध और रिश्ता रहा है। हो सकता है कि वह पुराना रिश्ता और सम्बन्ध किसी दिन फिर जुड़ जाये। तो फिर ये लोग कहां रहेंगे।

थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लीजिए कि अगर आज बिहार विधानसभा को भंग कर दिया जाये, तो ये लोग आपस में लड़ने लगेंगे सत्ता के लिए। छात्र संघर्ष समिति में भी लड़ाई

होने लगेगी। वास्तव में छात्र संघर्ष समिति कुछ नहीं है। विभिन्न पोलीटिकल पार्टियों के विद्यार्थी बहका दिये गये हैं और वे छात्र संघर्ष समिति में शामिल हो गये हैं।

मैं बिहार का रहने वाला हूं और मैं वहां की सारी स्थिति को जानता हूं। श्यामबाबू की पार्टी के अधिकतर सदस्य उस को छोड़ गये हैं, सिर्फ दो चार आदमी बच गये हैं। हो सकता है कि श्याम बाबू भी किसी दिन हमारेसाथ चले आयें। वह कहते हैं कि चुनाव में कम खर्च होना चाहिए उन से पूछिये कि मेरे चुनाव में कितना खर्च हुआ। विरोधी पार्टियां भी चुनाव में खर्च करती हैं। अभी प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने एक भाषण में कहा है कि विरोधी पार्टियों के पास पैसा कहां से इतना पैसा आता है। वे चुनाव में कांग्रेस से ज्यादा खर्च करती हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : इस बारे में एक पार्लियामेंटरी प्रोब होना चाहिए।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: आप लोगों का कम खर्च नहीं होता है। मैं मानता हूं कि चुनाव में सुधार की जरूरत है।

श्री वाजपेयी ने मोतीहारी में भाषण दिया। उन की पार्टी के आदमी हमारे थाने के रहने वाले हैं। वह मीसा के अन्तर्गत जेल में थे।

श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि वह उन से मिलना चाहते हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि कोई एतराज नहीं है और उन को छोड़ दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं छोड़ा। उन्हों बाद में इजाजत वापिस लेली।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : श्री वाजपेयी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के घर से डेढ़ मील की दूरी पर भाषण कर रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे आदमियों को नहीं छोड़ा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने छोड़ने की बात नहीं कही।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उन को विश्वास नहीं हुआ। इन्होंने कहा कि हमारे आदमी को यदि नहीं छोड़ते हैं ....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गलत बात है। मैंने जो कहा वह मैं बताता हूं।... (**व्यवधान**): .....सभापति जी, मेरे ही सामने गलतबयानी हो रही है। मैंने कहा कि मैं छोड़ने की मांग नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं तो मुलाकात की मांग कर रहा हूं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने पहले मुलाकात की इजाजत दे दी फिर वापस ले ली। इससे झगड़ा शुरू हुआ।... (**व्यवधान**)....

सभापति महोदय : मिश्रा जी, आप उनसे मत कहिये, मुझ से कहिये। यह डायलाग मत कीजिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उसके बाद इनके मन में क्या हुआ, एकदम मतवाले हाथी के जैसे मंच पर से चले और इनके पीछे पीछे लोग चले। लोगों को मालूम हुआ कि बाजपेयी जी पागल हो गये या क्या हो गया इनको? कुछ तमाशबीन लोग पीछे पीछे लग गये। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के बंगले पर गये जो डेढ़ मील की दूरी पर है।

सभापति महोदय : मिश्रा जी से मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि यह पागल लफ्ज जो आपने इस्तेमाल किया उसे वापस ले लें। मेरी दरख्वास्त है आपसे। वह मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं और मैं जानता हूं कि आप भी यह नहीं कह रहे हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से आपने कोट किया, मैं आपसे यह दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि उस कोटेशन में आप यह लफ्ज पागल न लायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो लोगों ने मुझ से कहा वही बात मैं कह रहा हूं। अपनी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं।

अब वहां से डेढ़ मील की दूरी तक ये चले और इनके पीछे पीछे लोग चले। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के बंगले का घेराव कर दिया। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट वहां बाल-बच्चों के साथ रहते हैं और ऐसी दूरी पर वह बंगला है कि कोई पांच गांव गिराव वहां नहीं है। खाली आफिशियल क्वाटर हैं। वहां पर इन के साथ लोग गये। बहुत भद्दी भद्दी बातें कहीं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को भद्दी भद्दी बातें कहीं, प्रधान मंत्री को भद्दी बातें कहीं ....

एक माननीय सदस्य : किसने ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो इनके साथ गये थे, उन्होंने। बैजनाथ चौधरी इनके साथ के हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मामले की एन्क्वायरी बैजनाथ चौधरी के जिम्मे कर दी जाये, वह जांच करके बतावें कि क्या बात हुई थी। मैं बैजनाथ चौधरी को ईमानदार आदमी नम्बर 1 मानता हूं। उन्हीं के जिम्मे यह काम दे दिया जाय जांच करने का कि गाली दी या नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ठीक है। जो बैजनाथ चौधरी का फैसला होगा वह हम मान लेंगे। अगर हमारी गलती होगी तो हम उसके लिये क्षमा याचना कर लेंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अच्छा, हमें कहने दीजिये।

डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट उस समय बाहर थे। वे बचारे दौड़े हुये आये। वहां उनके घर का घेराव किया हुआ था। उन्होंने बड़ी आरजू विनती की। उनको लोगों ने घेरा। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने मुझसे कहा कि जिस परिस्थिति में मैं पड़ गया अगर उस परिस्थिति में गोली चलती तो मेरे बंगले पर बहुत से आदमी मारे जाते। उन्होंने क्षमा याचना इन लोगों से की। उनकी गाड़ी के पहिये की हवा निकाल दी गई। अन्त में किसी तरह से मना करके हटाया। रात को ये जेल में चले गये। यह उसने इसलिये किया कि आगे कोई घटना न हो। रास्ते में इनके जो आदमी थे वह छूटे हुये थे और इनको मिल गये थे। फिर इनको डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के बंगले पर जाने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपको मालूम नहीं है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप मुझे कहने तो देते नहीं। मैं चार बार उसके पास गया। मैंने मालूम किया। मैं अपनी बात कहता हूं। आप घबराते क्यों हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : मिश्रा जी, आप उनसे क्यों उलझते हैं ? आप मुझ से बात कीजिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप इनको कंट्रोल क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

मैं यह कह रहा था कि इनके जो आदमी थे वह रास्ते में इनको मिल गये थे लेकिन फिर भी ये चले गये वहां पर। इसके बाद इनको अरेस्ट किया और फिर आदरपूर्वक जेल भेजा। अब वहां कार तो थी नहीं। जो सवारी उपलब्ध थी उस सवारी से इनको भेज दिया ... (**व्यवधान**) ...।

ये कहते हैं कि मोतीहारी से हजारीबाग भेज दिया। हजारी बाग बिहार में बड़े बड़े लोगों के रहने की जेल है। अगर मोतीहारी में रखते तो कहते कि जिला जेल में रखा। तो फर्स्ट क्लास में रखा तो भी शिकायत, जिला जेल में रखा तो भी शिकायत

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : 400 मील बस में भेजा। पांव भी फैलाने की जगह नहीं थी।

सभापति महोदय : मिश्रा जी, आप जरा बैठें। आप पन्द्रह मिनट ले चुके हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अब टाइम इतना ज्यादा हो चुका है कि किसी को भी दस मिनट से ज्यादा देना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। आखिर इस डिस्कशन को कभी खत्म भी करना है। इसलिये मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि अब आप जल्द खत्म करें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सभापति जी, पहले इन लोगों को कंट्रोल कीजिये जो मुझे अपनी बात का इजहार नहीं करने दे रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आपसे कहा कि आप इनके साथ मत उलझिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : श्याम बाबू ने कहा कि इनका मूवमेंट बड़ा नान-वायलेंट है। इनके नान-वायलेंट की कथा सुनिये। कृष्ण मोहन पांडेय एम० एल० ए० को श्याम बाबू के दल के सब लोगों ने जबरदस्ती पकड़ कर उनसे इस्तीफा लिया। रमाशंकर पांडेय से जबर्दस्ती इस्तीफा लिया। डी० एन० तिवारी जी बैठे हुये है। इनको बाजपेयी जी ने द्रोणाचार्य का नाम दिया। उन द्रोणाचार्य से स्टीमर पर इस्तीफा जबरदस्ती लेने के लिये इनका चश्मा गिर गया, टोपी गिर गई। इनके पास कागज लिख कर ले गये तो द्रोणाचार्य ने कहा, डी० एन० तिवारी जी ने कि हमको तो दिखाई ही नहीं दे रहा है . . .

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : : नहीं यह मैंने नहीं कहा। मैंने इनसे कहा कि मैं कभी इस्तीफा नहीं दे सकता। दस आदमी नहीं, दस हजार आदमी भी आ कर कहें कि तब भी इस्तीफा नहीं दे सकता।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : लेकिन यह सही है कि स्टीमर पर जबर्दस्ती इनका घेराव किया गया गंगा में। इन लोगों की पार्टी ने इनका घेराव किया। जिसके लिये द्रोणाचार्य कह कर सम्बोधित किया उसके साथ यह व्यवहार है तो औरों के साथ क्या होगा यह आप सोच सकते हैं।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) : पंडित चिरजीव झा के साथ इनके लोगों ने सहर में किस तरह का अभद्र व्यवहार किया ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : और सुनिये। बेतिया में कांग्रेस की मीटिंग हुई। मीटिंग समाप्त हुई तो कुछ कार्यकर्ता वहां से चले गये, कुछ बच गये। उन कार्यकर्ताओं को उन्होंने मारा। एक आदमी अस्पताल में था, अब शायद निकल कर आया होगा। वहां कांग्रेस का झण्डा उन लोगों ने फूंक दिया। यह नान वायलेंस श्याम बाबू का है। हम लोगों को ट्रेनिंग गांधी जी के जमाने में हुई थी। अगर हम लोग जवाब देना चाहें तो जिस भाषा में और जिस कार्यवाही के साथ ये जवाब देते हैं वैसे ही हम भी जवाब दे सकते हैं। एक रामदेव बाबू हैं इनके एम० पी०। इन्होंने मेरे लिये कहा कि अरे राज जाइयेगा तो लोग आपको मारेंगे। मैंने कहा कि वह मेरे घर के पास है, मैं कई दफा जा चुका हूं। अगर कोई हमारा एक बाल भी छू देगा तो खून की नदी वहां बह जाएगी। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इनकी भाषा में हम लोग बोलते नहीं हैं, हम लोग वैसी ही कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं क्यों कि हम लोगों के ऊपर कांग्रेस पार्टी से और हमारे अपने नेता से रेस्ट्रेंट है कि हम लोग नान वायलेंस रहें। लेकिन ये नान वायलेंस नहीं हैं। वे जनता को कोई राहत पहुचाने का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। उलटे रेल की स्ट्राइक करोकर यह हालत पैदा कर दी कि आज किसान को बीज नहीं पहुंच रहा है

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

खाद नहीं मिल रहीं ह । किसान अब इनसे ऊब गए हैं । किसानों ने मुझसे कहा .... (**व्यवधान**) ... कोई काम इनकीं वजह से समाज में ठीकसे नहीं चल रहा ह और कहीं भीं इनकीं पार्टी के नेता ने जहां वायलेंस हुई है उस वायलेंस को कडेम नहीं किया है । आगे के लिये मैं बताना चाहता हू और प्रधान मत्रीं जीं से कहना चाहता हू कि जो छात्र हैं उनकीं समस्याओं का समाधान किया जाय । यह बहुत जरूरीं है कि छात्रों कीं समस्या का समाधान हो जाय, जहां तक हो बेकारीं कीं समस्या का निदान हो जाय ।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है—श्याम बाबू यहां बैठ हुए हैं, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हुं, वे बिहार की हालत को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं—कचहरियों में भ्रष्टाचार है, कौन से तबके के लोग कचहरियों में ज्यादा काम करते हैं ? कचहरियों में जो घूस चलती है उस में कौन से लोग रहते हैं, उस भ्रष्टाचार का असर कहां तक समाज पर पड़ता है, क्या कभी आप ने कन्डेम किया हैं ?

सभापति जी, मैंने पटना में दरयाफ्त किया—मैंने पाया कि किसी भी सरकारी अधिकारी या किसी भी मंत्री या किसी भी पुलिस मैन, किसी भी आदमी के दिमांग में यह बात नहीं थी कि जय प्रकाश जी का किसी भी तरह से वालबांका हों लेकिन जो लोग उस में थे, हम लोग मीटिंग्ज में जाते हैं, कभी इतनी धक्का मुक्की हो जाती है कि आदमी का निकलना मशिकल हो जाता है । लेकिन वहां तो जय प्रकाश जी के प्रति सभीं के मन में सद्भावना थी । यदि किसी के मन में कोई दुर्भावना हो तो हो सकता है कि ऐसा हो जाए, लेकिन वहां तो ऐसी चीज थी ही नहीं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने फुलहन राय वाले मामले का उल्लेख किया । हांलाकि यह मामला सबजूडिस है, लेकिन में प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हुं कि सैन्ट्रल इन्टलिजेन्स को भेज कर इसकी जाच कराई जाय कि बन्दूक कैसे चली, इसके पीछे क्या तथ्य है। जब सारा जलूस निकल गया तो किस ने बन्दूक चलाई ? इसकी पूरी छान बीन होनी चाहिए, सैन्ट्रल इन्टेलीजेन्स को भेज कर इस की जांच होनी चाहिए ।

श्याम बाबू ने कहा कि सैन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस और सिक्योरिटी वार्डन फोर्स को वहां क्यों रखा गया है । मैं आप को बतलाता हूं जो लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं वे चाहते हैं कि बिहार की पुलिस में बगावत हो जाए, ये लोग पुलिस का इस तरह का हिदायतनामा देते हैं । मान कीजिए; अगर ऐसा हो जाए—बिहारमें एक बार ऐसा हो चुका है जब पुलिस में बगावत हुई थी—ऐसी स्थिति सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमैंट अगर वहां अपनी ताकत नहीं रखे तो वहां कौन रक्षा करेंगा । इस लिए यह बिहार के हित में है और इसपर इनका कोई खर्चा भी नहीं पड़ताहै, यह तो सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की फोर्स हैं चाहे वहां रहे या बार्डर पर रहे । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि ये लोग अपनी तरफ से कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं, जब तक कि दूसरी तरफ से इटा, ेला या पत्थर फैका जाता है । अभी परसों या नरसों नरकटिया गंज में केदार पाण्डेय की मीटिग में इटा और ढेला फैका गया....

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आप वहां थे ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं वहां नहीं था, लेकिन मैंने पढां था । मैं यही कह रहा था कि ये लोग अपने पर काबू करें, आन्दोलन को नान-वायलेंट बनाये, तब तो ठीक है । लेकिन अब तो इन का आन्दोलन धीरे धीरे फिजल आउट हो रहा है, गांवों में इन के प्रति लोगों की श्रद्धा भक्ति खत्म हो रही है ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : सद्र साहब, प्रधानमत्री जी तो चली गई, मैं चाहता था कि आज वे मेरी बात सुन लेती मिश्रा जी का प्रस्ताव एक बहुत साधारण प्रस्ताव है । इस प्रस्ताव के अन्त में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि

तारीख 4 को पटना में जो कुछ हुआ है उस के लिए एक संसदीय जांच समिति बैठाई जाए। ये लोग कहते हैं कि जय प्रकाश जी को नहीं मारा, लेकिन श्यामनन्दन बाबू, अटल बिहारी जी और विरोध पक्ष के सभी लोगों ने कहा है कि जय प्रकाश जी पर डण्डे चलाए गए हैं, इन लोगों ने अखबार की फोटो भी रखी है, यह स्टेट्मेंन में छपी फोटो है, एब्रीमेन में छपी फोटो नहीं है। मैं तो, सभापति जी, इस राय का हूं कि इस अखबार में छपी इस फोटों को सदन के पटल पर रखा जाए, तभी यह बहस ज्यादा रेलेवेन्ट हो सकेगी।

समझ में नहीं आता कि आप पलियामेंन्ट्री प्रोब से क्यों घबरा रहे हैं। हम तो चाहते हैं कि सभी बातों के लिए पालियामेंन्ट्री प्रोब बैठा दी जाए, लेकिन ये लोग हल्ला मचा रहे हैं। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी के पिछले तीन-चार दिनों में दिए गए भाषणों को पढ़ा है। एक भाषण में उन्होंने कहा है कि बिहार की असेम्बली को किसी कीमत पर विघटित नहीं किया जाएगा, चाहे मुझे गद्दी ही छोड़ देनी पड़े। अभी परसों कांग्रेस पार्टी के संसदीय दल की बैठक में भाषण देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि इस चुनौती का मुकाबला करने के लिए अगर मुझे मजबूर किया गया तो मैं इस को स्वीकार भी करूंगी। सभापति जी, मैं बहुत ताकत और सफाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से आज बिहार में और सारे देश में हमारा नौजवान निकला है, एक नहीं सौ इन्दिरा गांधी भी आयगी और जायगी, हमारा आन्दोलन कायमाब हो कर रहेगा आप इस को रोक नहीं सकगे मेरी इस चुनौती को आप कबल कीजिए

एक चुनौती प्रधान मंत्री जी को और देना चाहता हूं.... (व्यवधान) .... वह 10 दिन के अन्दर बिहार की जमीन पर अपना पांव रख लें, तब उनको मानूगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की मालकिन हैं, पुलिस के बल पर भी वहां जाना चाहेंगी तो नहीं जा सकेंगी। गुजरात में भी जो पांव रखा —वह आन्दोलन खत्म होने के 8 महीने बाद रखा। इन को क्या पता जनता की आज क्या हालत है। लोकसभा में एयर-कण्डीशण्ड कमरे में बैठ कर ललकार देना बहुत आसान अ: करता है—यह चुनौती हूं आज उनको फैंक रहा हूं ..... (व्यवधान) ....

एक सवाल यह अक्सर छेड़ दिया करते हैं कि जो जनता के वोटसे चुनी हुई विधान सभा या लोक सभा है क्या उस को हला करके भंग कराया जाजगा आन्दोलन कर के भंग कराया जाएगा, । यह सवाल आन्दोलन में फंसा सवाल नहीं है—सवाल यह है कि जनता अपने प्रतिनिधियों को चुनती है— चार पांच साल के लिए। दो-तीन साल के बाद अगर उस के प्रतिनिधियों की जो पंचायत है, उस पंचायत के चलने हुए यदि जनता को राहत नहीं मिलती है तो वह जनता कहती है कि तुम वापस चले आओ। जब कि आप का विधान या आप की व्यवस्था यह है कि जो एक बार चुन जाए, उस पंचायत को केवल हिन्दुस्तान का राष्ट्रपति या गर्वनर प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री की सिफारिश से भंग कर सकता है। सभापति महोदय, आज देश में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, वह इस लिए चल रहा है.... (व्यवधान) ....देश में आन्दोलन नहीं चल रहा है, तो चलिए बिहार, आप को पता लगा जाएगा।

सदर साहब, इस समय इस आन्दोलन के दो मुद्दे हैं—एक तरफ़ जनतावाद है और दूसरी तरफ़ जनता के प्रतिनिधिवाद है और यह आन्दोलन आज बहुत ताकत के साथ चलेगा आज यह सवाल पैदा हो गया है कि क्या जनता एक बार चुन दे तो पांच साल तक गूंगे की तरह बैठी रहे ? क्या गांधी जी वोट लेकर अंग्रेजों को भगाने गये थे, जिन की बदौलत आज आप यहां बैठे हुए हैं। सड़कों, खेतों और खलिहानों में सरकारें पलटी जाती हैं और

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

पलटी जायेगी, आप उस को रोक नहीं सकते (व्यवधान).....

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस को फासिज्म कहते हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : फासिज्म किस को कहते हैं, उस की सफ़ाई भी देता हूं। हम विरोधी हैं, हम फरियाद लेकर जा सकते हैं, जलूस निकाल सकते हैं। लेकिन जो ताकत में होता है, जब वही जलूस निकालने लगता तो वह फासिस्ट कहलाता है। कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए अपने पक्ष में जलूस निकालना फासिस्ट तरीका है। कौन फासिस्ट है—केवल आप के प्रदर्शन से साबित हो जायगा कि आप फासिस्ट हैं या हम फासिस्ट हैं।

20 hours.

अब मैं ता० 4 की बात पर आता हूं। ता० 4 को जिस तरह से पटना में कर्फ्यू लगाये गये, दो लाख से ऊपर पुलिस सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस और बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को रखा गया। जय प्रकाश जी के शान्त आन्दोलन की यह चुनौती है—कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों को—वह साबित करें—क्या उस जलूस की तरफ़ से किसी पुलिसमन की जान गई या किसी को कोई खरोंच भी आई? आप कहते हैं कि हम ने जयप्रकाश जी को हिफ़ाज़त की। हिफ़ाज़त करते-करते उन पर डंडा चला दिया। आप को फुर्सत नहीं कि आप इस की जांच करने कि उन को चोट आयी है या नहीं। आप के पटना के कलक्टर श्री दुबे ने बयान दिया है कि जय प्रकाश जी की जो मेडिकल रिपोर्ट है उस के अनुसार उन के शरीर पर कुछ खरोंचे हैं, यह अखबार में छपा है। इतना ही नहीं, जयप्रकाश जी जब पंजाब की दौरे पर जाते हैं तो एक आदमी पीछे से आता है और उन को पकड़ लेता है। जयप्रकाश जी चिल्लाते हैं कि मार डाला मुझ को। वह छोड़ का भाग जाता है। जय प्रकाश जी की कुरबानी आजादी की लड़ाई में इन्दिरा गांधी और वर्तमान गृह मंत्री से कई सौ गुना है जिस की बदौलत आप आज कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, और उन की जिन्दगी के साथ पंजाब की घटना से लेकर पटना तक ऐसा लगता है कि आप खिलवाड़ करना चाहते हैं। जो कि आप में हिम्मत नहीं आ सकती है। अगर जय प्रकाश जी की जिन्दगी के साथ आप खिलवाड़ करेंगे तो आप की कुर्सी के साथ खिलवाड़ हो जायगी।

इन्दिरा जी को मालम है इस समय जयप्रकाश जी की मांग के आग वह कांप रही हैं इसीलिये श्री एस० एन० मिश्रा और श्री दिनेश सिंह से कहा कि आप जा कर बात करो। इन्दिरा जी के दिल में दहशत है, उन को मालूम है कि उन की कुर्सी के नीचे आग लग चुकी है। उस के बावजूद अगर वह जन-भावना के साथ खिलवाड़ करना चाहती हैं तो मैं जयप्रकाश जी से कहना चाहता हूं। फिर पटना ही नहीं, अगर भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है तो गफूर और बहुगुणा छोटी चीज है, असल चीज तो भ्रष्टाचार का उद्गम स्थान गंगोत्री रुपी दिल्ली है जहां से गंदा पानी निकलने लगा है। इसलिये पटना, भोपाल और लखनऊ के साथ साथ गंगोत्री को भी साफ़ कर दो। भ्रष्टाचार की गंगोत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उन की सरकार है और इस के अलावा कुछ भी नहीं है।

अखबारों में यह खबरें छप चूकी हैं कि जयप्रकाश जी के कारण यह आन्दोलन नहीं चला है माननीय मधुलिमये, वाजपेयी जी, एस० एन० मिश्रा और जार्ज फ़रनान्डीज के कारण यह आन्दोलन नहीं चला है आप देखें अखबारों में यह खबर छपी है हम लोगों की तरफ़ से नहीं बल्कि आप की पार्टी के बंगाल के विधायक हैं उन्होंने बयान दिया है कि मिदना पुर में औरतों ने अपने 6 महीने के बच्चों को

आग में भून कर खाया है। आज भी भारत में लोग भुखमरी के शिकार हैं, उन को खाना नहीं मिल रहा है, उन के मन में गुस्सा है। देश का नौजवान जब स्कूल कालेज से निकलता है तो उस को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से एम० ए० की डिग्री हासिल करेगा, टोप करेगा और जब रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन के इम्तहान में जाना पड़ेगा तो उस को सिफारिश लानी पड़ेगी बाबू चन्द्रिका लाल की सरजू पांडे जी की। आज उन के मन में असंतोष है और सड़क पर आ कर वही नौजवान कह रहा है कि यह पढ़ाई बेमतलब हो गई है, व्यवस्था गलत हो गई है। आज आप उस के गुस्से को समझ नहीं रहे हैं समझने की इच्छा नहीं जग रही है इसलिये कि आप के साथ में हुकूमत है। मैं ने खुद पढ़ा है कांग्रेस के 8 संसद सदस्यों का बयान है पटना से जिस में उन्हों ने कहा है कि जयप्रकाश जी का मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ गया है। एक तरफ़ जब जनता भूख से मरती है तो जनता का जो असली नेता है भूख के दर्द से उस का मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ जाना स्वाभाविक है, और जो लोग कुर्सी पर बैठे रहते हैं उन का भी मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ जाता है। जनता की भूख का नशा भी है और कुर्सी का भी नशा होता है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर जयप्रकाश जी का मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ा है तो इन्दिरा गांधी का मानसिक संतुलन भी बिगड़ा है और दोनों को कहीं दिमागी टेस्ट आगरा या बरेली में कराया जाय और देखा जाय कि किस का कितनी डिग्री तक मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ा है। 8 संसद सदस्यों ने ब्यान दिया है, हम को जनता ने चुना है। तो मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या जयप्रकाश जी का मूल्य देश में कम है? आप कहते हैं कि जयप्रकाश जी राजनीति से भागने वाले हैं। लेकिन आप जरा ईमानदारी से अपने मन से पूछो कि 73 साल की अवस्था में जब आप की एक एक नस दर्द करेगी उस उम्र में जिस हिम्मत के साथ जयप्रकार जी ने आप की चुनौती को स्वीकार किया है, मैं समझता हूं दुनिया के अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलन में बेमिसाल काम है। एक तरफ़ आप कहते हैं कि जयप्रकाश जी के आइडियल्स बड़े हैं, उन की पर्सनेलिटी टावरिंग है और उन की गलतियां भी टावरिंग हैं। आप की प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि विधान सभा भंग नहीं करेंगी। इन की नहीं ऐसे ही चला करती हैं, यह मैं जानता हूं। चंडीगढ़ और फ़ाजिल्का के बारे में भी ऐसे ही नहीं कहा करती थीं, तेलंगाना के बारे में भी ऐसे ही नहीं हम ने सुनी है। लेकिन जब जनता सड़कों पर निकल आती है तो उन की नहीं? हम ने कई बार देखा है। इधर से माननीय ढेबर जी कह रहे हैं कि जब महिला नहीं कहती है तो उस का मतलब हां होता है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूंगा। लेकिन भारत की कुर्सी पर जो लोग 27 साल से बैठे हैं उन की तो हां में बदल गई है। इसलिये आप प्रधान मंत्री से कहिये बिहार की विधान सभा विघटित होगी, आप को भी जनता के सामने जाना पड़ेगा और हम को भी। अगर जनता के सामने जाना ही है तो कटघरा को ले कर क्यों जाना चाहती हैं। उस के लिये वातावरण बनाइये, उस के लिये जांच कीजिये कि अन्याय हुआ या नहीं।

पटना में जो आज बैरीकेड बनाया गया है उस का सारा का सारा ठेका दिल्ली के एक मंत्री के रिश्तेदार को दिया गया है। क्या इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त होगा? आज के इस काम रोको प्रस्ताव का वह विषय नहीं है इसलिये मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता।

एक तरफ़ अस्पतालों में आज भी गरीब मातायें अपने बच्चों के लिये एक बूंद दूध के लिये रो रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की बहू जब घर में आती है तो उस का पैर दूध में धोया जाता है। क्या इस को भ्रष्टाचार नहीं कहा जायगा (....व्यवधान) जो

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

लोग आज एक एक बूंद दूध के लिये तरस रहे हैं उन के चेहरे पर यह समाचार पढ़ कर शर्म आयी होगी जब उन्हों ने सुना होगा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की बहु के पैर दूध से धोये गये। .... (व्यवधान)

श्री वसन्त साठे : गरीब के बच्चे को दूध नहीं मिलता है तो आप इतने मोटे ताजे होने पर भी क्यों दूध पीते है ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह लोग प्रधान मंत्री की खरखवाही में हम पर हल्ला मचाते हैं और बाहर निकल कर कहते हैं कि तुमने ठीक कहा। इन लोगों की ताकत का नंगा नाच हमने अभी देखा। मैं हजारी बाग जेल में मिलने गया था वहां पर श्री करपूरी ठाकुर बन्द हैं, दो, तीन भूतपूर्व विधायक बन्द हैं सच्चिदानन्द सिंह आदि इनको बताया गया है स्वर्गीय राजेन्द्र बमवी जिस बिहार की धरती पर पैदा हुए वहां उन के पुत्र श्री प्रन्युंजय प्रसाद जब हजारी-बाग जेल से छूटने लगे तो जेल के बाहर उन का सामान चैक किया गया कि जेल का सामान चोरी कर के तो नहीं ले जा रहे हैं। कोई सामान नहीं मिला, कोई एक रुमाल जैसा कपड़ा मिला जो जेल की दुसूती से मिलता जुलता था इसलिये उन पर चोरी का इल्जाम जेल के सुपरिन्टेंडेंट ने लगाया। उस की हिम्मत कैसे पड़ी जरा सोचिये। जो व्यक्ति संसद सदस्य रह चुका है और स्वर्गीय राजेन्द्र प्रसाद का बेटा है, उस को इस तरह से अपमानित किया गया।

हजारी बाग जेल में नक्सलाइट कैदी जो हैं उन को भी परेशान किया जा रहा है और उन के अलावा जितने कदी हैं सब को सड़ा हुआ खाना दिया जा रहा है। जब हम श्री करपूरी ठाकुर से हजारी बाग जेल में मिलने गये, जो कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं, जितनी देर तक हम उन से मिले उतनी देर तक सी० आई० डी० का आदमी बैठा रहा कि यह लोग क्या बातचीत कर रहे हैं। .... नक्सलाइट और दूसरे लोग जिन के ऊपर आप आरोप लगाया करते हैं वे आपके पास रहते हैं। हमें आप रिएकशनरी कहते हैं। आपको कुर्सी का नशा है। आप जो मन में आता है करते चले जाते हैं। पंडित कमला पति त्रिपाठी की सरकार लखनऊ में थी। आपने ससपेंड कर दिया वहां की असैम्बली को। त्रिपाठी जी को यहा बुलाया और बहुगुणा जी को वहां भेज दिया। आप परिवर्तन क्या करते हैं? यही न कि एक मिनिस्टर को इधर से उधर कर देते हैं। दीक्षित जी की जगह रेड्डी साहब कर देते हैं और कहते हैं कि परिवर्तन है। ऐसे क्या परिवर्तन या क्रान्ति हो सकती है? मिनिस्टर के पोर्टफोलियो को बदलना, इसके सिवाय आपने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सुख-दुख के लिए भी काम कोई किया है यह जरा हमें समझाएं। अभी हाल में आपने क्या किया है? हिन्दुस्तान के सदर को आपने मजबूर किया इस बात के लिए कि वह आर्डिनेंस जारी करें इस वास्ते कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की कुर्सी खतरे में पड़गई थी और आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को रद्द कर दिया। केवल उनकी कुर्सी बचाने के लिये आपने यह काम किया। इसका जबाब हम आप से सुनना चाहते हैं। मैं यह आरोप नहीं लगाता कि प्रधान मंत्री का क्या दोष है हम लोगों का क्या है। यह स्थगन प्रस्ताव का मुद्दा नहीं है। केवल दो ही रास्ते हैं ईमानदारी से अगर आप काम करना चाहते हैं तो। एक जांच आप बिठाएं और देखें कि वहां बी एस एफ और पुलिस ने ज्यादती की है या नहीं की है। अगर इसको आप नहीं मानते हैं तो वाजपेयी जी के प्रस्ताव को आप मान लें कि जनमत गणना हो और पता लगाया जाए कि वहां की जनता विधान सभा को भंग कराना चाहती है या नहीं चाहती है। आटा दाल का भाव आपको मालूम हो जाएगा। चिल्लाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। प्रधान मंत्री से कहें कि वह हमारी चुनौती को कबुल करें। या तो पार्लिया-मेंटरी प्रोब वाली बात को मानें वर्ना जनमत गणना वाली बात को मानें। इसके अलावा कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri H. K. L. Bhagat.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Sir, I have a point of order. The previous speaker, in one of his references, made an observation which I feel is defamatory to the entire nation. In his speech, he referred to one particular city wherein he said people were boiling their own children and eating them. The western press which brings out all sorts of stories about poverty in this country will quote this also. This statement affects human dignity and the nation as such and so it is defamatory and it must be expunged from the proceedings.

सभापति महोदय :

It is no point of order

उन्होंने एक इल्जाम लगाया । वह रांग हो सकता है । अभी बहुत से आपके साहिबान बोलने वाले हैं । वे उसकी तरदीद कर देंगे । इतने ज्यादा मेम्बरों ने मिल कर कंट्राडिक्ट किया है, आप कनविंस नहीं हुए?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: It is in bad taste. That is very unusual.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. Mr. Bhagat.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this country is full of variety and so is Parliament. Mr. Janeshwar Misra is a variety in himself! It is very curious for me to listen to his speech claiming to speak on behalf of the people of India, when he himself was elected with about 11 per cent vote when the total votes polled were 20 per cent in Allahabad. He claims to speak on behalf of the people of India and threw all kinds of irresponsible and wild charges, cheap wild and vulgar charges, and cheap jibes at the Prime Minister who is the leader of the millions of people in this country.

Mr. Chairman, this is again a proof of the soundness of democracy in this country. This again shows that the present leadership of this country stands for democracy, stands for tolerance and stands for patience. His speech does not need any more comment.

It was very amazing for me to hear my hon. friend from the DMK party. He talked in this House that there were certain big gatherings in Jayaprakash Narayan's meetings and that was proof that the movement needed to be supported and therefore he extended his support to the movement. About the Delhi football stadium he said there was a crowd of five lakh people. I do not know whether he has seen the Delhi football stadium; the total capacity of the Delhi football stadium is 25,000.

He has not seen it and that is the difficulty with him. I am not going into the question whether in that meetings there were more people or less people but I am only pointing out the logic. If we are to be carried away by the Press reports about the gatherings which Mr. M. G. Ramachandran attracted, by this time the Tamil Nadu Government should have gone; it would not have stayed. It stayed because the Prime Minister believed in democracy. She did not believe in the democracy of the street which you want to bring in here. There were serious charges of corruption against the Tamil Nadu Government and Prime Minister was even blamed and criticized by various sections in this country that she had not taken action. The Prime Minister is the Prime Minister of the nation and she has got to see what is proper and what is not proper and what is correct and what is not correct and then only she can act. I do not want to comment on the merits of those charges. But his allegations that the Prime Minister wants to crush the opposition Government in Tamil Nadu is, to say the least fantastic and baseless.

The language of the adjournment motion pinpoints the happenings of November 4 and some alleged police

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

excesses and injury to Shri Jaya Prakash. But in the discussion the whole gamut and of Bihar politics and even the country's politics was touched. Shri Janeshwar Misra himself says that Shri Jaya Prakash got of few abrasions on November 4. Does it suit the Government that he should get abrasions and injury and thus provide an opportunity to the friends who want to exploit the situation and blame the Government? It is fantastic and very curious for me to hear some people say that the Government wanted to assault J.P. They say that this was done by the Bihar Government or the Central Government. Even Jaya Prakashji has not said that he was beaten by any lathi. Some people have tried to become heroes and they say that a lathi was aimed at Jaya Prakash but others came in the way and stopped it. There is no allegation by Jaya Prakashji or other responsible people at the spot that Jaya Prakash was hit by any lathi.

In this Parliament we must rise above personalities. The Parliament, the people of India, the Constitution and the law of the country are bigger than any one person, may be Jaya Prakashji or anybody else. Let us see who created the situation. What was J.P. trying to do on November 4? My friends say that he was leading a peaceful march. Was it the Police which was invading Patna? Was it Shri Jaya Prakash who was trying to invade Patna with his supporters and storm troppers? Government is blamed that they have put up barricades. Last time when there was violence in Patna a number of shops were burnt and at that time the Government was blamed that they had not given adequate protection and that they were trying to protect only the Ministers and the Secretariat. If the Government does not take precaution they blame it. And if the Government takes the widest possible precaution including surveillance, then again the Government is blamed. The simple fact is this. You invite the people and tell them; we will compel and coerce the Ministers. According to Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra himself Jaya Prakashji was preparing to scale the wall and tried to cross the barricade. He was prepared to take all kinds of steps to coerce and intimidate the M.L.As and the Ministers to resign. Yet they say: you brought the Police there. What should we have done? Stood there with garlands to welcome Shri Jaya Prakash? One argument of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra is, in spite of the precautions by the Government, 40,000 people assembled in the maidan and that is proof of the strength of the movement. Assuming that 40,000 people assembled, will the presence of 40,000 people at Patna decide the destiny of the Assembly or of other democratic institutions? The CPI claims they have collected 5 lakhs of people. The Congress says, they are going to have 10 lakhs of people on the 16th. Will we decide by this who is strong and who is not strong? Mr. Vajpayee said, hold a referendum. Is it a small thing? Will not be creating a precedent? And for what? After all, the elections are not far off. Lok Sabha elections are just a year away. Why are you afraid of elections? All these arguments are being invented because they know within themselves that they have reached the saturation point of sustaining this movement through lawlessness, chaos and violence. Railway fish plates have been removed during this agitation. Railway bogies have been attacked. Post offices have been burnt. A student who went to appear in an examination was shot dead. What has not been done? At one time as a young boy of 12 I had also waited for 6 hours to have a glimpse of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. But what is he doing today? Mahatma Gandhi asked the students to give up their studies to throw out the British and make India free. In the name of Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is asking the students to destroy the democracy which Mahatma Gandhi gave us. He is doing it deliberately. There is a certain method in this madness. All his statements

are demagogic. He is trying to subvert the loyalties of the police and the military by making various utterances. He wants that mob rule should come, which inevitably results in fascist rule and then people have to fight for a long time to get back their democratic institutions. We have seen it happening in other countries. That is what he is trying to do here.

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan says he is going to have a parallel Assembly, a parallel Government, Election Commission, etc. Tell me any democratic Government in the world where any leader has made such utterances and indulged in such acts and has been dealt with with the patience and tolerance which this Government has shown. In other countries, this would be treated as treason and subverting the Constitution and democracy. Our Prime Minister is the greatest living democrat in the world who is giving scope for such agitations which in the name of democracy are actually meant to subvert democracy. So, the boot is on the other leg. Enemies of democracy are sitting on that side. I warn them that if fascism comes to this country, they will be the first to be tied to the lamp-post. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, because he has a sharp tongue and a stiff neck, probably would be the first to be tied to the lamp-post, if fascism comes to this country. As far as I am concerned, I would rather prefer to be trampled to death by a mob rather than submit the coercion and intimidation. I say, therefore, let us understand the real implications of the movement.

Some friends are talking about Delhi. So, I will say a few words about Delhi. Shri Vajpayee produced in a theatrical manner some shirt with blood stains. Shri Vajpayee is a great leader. He is a great actor also. What was done on the 4th of November? It was not a call given for a peaceful hartal. What was said? Nobody will go to his office, nobody will take his car on the roads. no scooter or bus will be allowed to ply, nobody will be allowed to take his daughter to the hospital because no taxi will be allowed to ply, no cinema will be allowed to function and all government offices will be paralysed. Written letters under the signature of the President of the Students' Union, in which this threat was contained, were sent to various people. Responsible leaders of the Jansangh went to the representatives of trade and gave the same threat. They had no moral courage to own that responsibility. What was the language in which they were talking? They were saying "look, we would not like to create any lawlessness; but, you know, how these boys are. They are bad, they are uncontrollable; they will create lawlessness and you will suffer." That was the cowardly way of shifting the responsibility on to the students of Delhi who, by and large, are law-abiding citizens.

What was the reaction of the people to this call? The people gave the fitting answer. The Rickshaw and Scooter wallahs said "Mr. Bhagat, you ask the police people to keep away; we are strong enough; we shall see that nobody is compelled to close his shop." I said, "No. You only keep your vehicles on the Road." What was the result? All the Government offices remained open, including the Corporation offices. All the buses, scooters, cycle-rickshaws and tongas remained on the roads. 70 per cent of the shops and establishments are even otherwise closed on that day under the Gazette notification. So, it is very funny they claimed success to the bandh.

They failed in their attempt to paralyse the life of Delhi. Their frustration is obvious. I know this motion is meant only to focus attention on their movement, to show their frustration, to show their disappointment. I am sure the Congress is not going to be cowed down by this. Everybody knows our Prime Minister. I am sure the people of India are not going to be cowed down by their threat. They will defeat these people in Bihar, as they will defeat them everywhere in India. So, I oppose this adjournment motion.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्री नगर) : सभापति जी, पार्टियों के नुमायदों की बात आप ने सुनी। मेरा ख्याल है कि इस सारी बहस में एक ही पार्टीलेस मेम्बर हिस्सा ले रहा है और इस लिहाज से पार्टीलेस डमोक्रसी के कान-सेप्ट को आगे बढ़ाने में अगर किसी का कोई हिस्सा हो सकता है, तो वह मेरा है।

मैं सब से पहले यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की हकीकत से आंखें बन्द नहीं की जा सकती। जयप्रकाश नारायण और बिहार के लोगों ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि आप ज्यादा देर तक इन लोगों के जजबात को, उन के मसायल और उन की मुशिकलात को नजरअन्दाज नहीं कर सकते। जयप्रकाश जी एक सिम्बल हैं। जयप्रकाश जी पर इल्जाम लगा कर कि वेसी आइ० ए० के एजेंट हैं, व मफादे खसूसी के एजंट हैं, आप बिहार की जो पूरी हकीकत है, स्थिति है उस को नजरअन्दाज नहीं कर सकते।.. (व्यवधान).. आप हिन्दुस्तान की 14 जबानों में से कोई भी जबान नहीं समझते, इसलिए आप को क्या मालूम कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूं ?

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आप यह कह कर अपने आप को धोखा दे सकते हैं, दुनिया को धोखा नहीं दे सकते हैं। जयप्रकाश जी के साथ मेरे कुछ उसूली इख्तलाफ जरूर हैं, प्रिंसिपल के इख्तिलाफ जरूर हैं। उन की मैं चर्चा करुगा लेकिन उन के पैट्रिआटिज्म पर, उन की हुब्बलवतनी पर, उन की नेकनीयती पर शुबहा करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है और जो उन को नेकनीयती पर शुबहा जाहिर करता है, मुझे उस की दयानत पर शुबहा है। मैं जानता हूं कि जयप्रकाश नारायण ने अगर 27 साल इंतजार करने के बाद यह रास्ता अख्तियार किया है तो इस की जिम्मेदारी किन पर है ? इस की जिम्मेदारी उन लोगों पर है जिन्होंने कि अक्ल की बात, नेशनलिटी की बात, संजीदगी की बात सुनने से इनकार कर दिया। वरना जयप्रकाश नारायण इस बुढ़ापे में इतना बोझ अपने कन्धों पर नहीं उठाते। उस दर्द को समझने की जरुरत है। उस आवाज को सुनने की जरूरत है जिस ने मजबूर किया जय-प्रकाश नारायण को कि जब उन की जिन्दगी का चिराग टिमटिमा रहा है तो उन्होंने अपने कन्धों पर इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी संभाली। इसलिए जयप्रकाश नारायण पर उंगली उठाने वालों से मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जय-प्रकाश नारायण पर उंगली उठाते वक्त आप हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन पर उंगली उठाते हैं, महात्मा गांधी की शख्सियत पर उंगली उठाते हैं और आपको यह जेबा नहीं देता कि इस प्रकार के ऐवानों में बैठ कर उस दयानत-दार और शरीफ आदमी के जजबे को आप ठुकरा दें। हो सकता है जय प्रकाश जी ने फसले की गलतियां की हों, उन से और गलतियां हुई हों लेकिन उनकी नीयत पर कोई शक नहीं कर सकता। मैं खास तौर पर इस बात की तरफ तवज्जह इसलिए दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हुकमरां तबके की तरफ से बिहार के लोगों को विलखसूस और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को विलअमूम यह कह कर गुमराह करने की कोशिश की जाती है कि जयप्रकाश नारायण दरअसल एक मुस्लिम वजीरे आला का वजूद बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। मैं जयप्रकाश नारायण को जानता हू। मेरे सामने उन की जिन्दगी की तवारीख है। उन पर हजार किस्म के इल्जाम

लग सकते हैं लेकिन जयप्रकाश नारायण जैसा सेकुलरिस्ट हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरा कोई नहीं है। मैं जानता हूं कि मुसलमानों के साथ उन की हमदर्दी क्या है, उन के जज़बात क्या हैं? उन की नामूली मानने वाली थी मृदुला साराभाई और विमला कक्कड़ जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के फसाद के इलाकों में जाकर जहां फिरकापरस्त जमातों ने मुसलमानों का कत्ले आम किया था, उन को हौसला दिया ....

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I want to give him the information that about late Mrs. Mridula Sarabhai whom he mentioned, the Jana Sangh even opposed the condolence message in the Corporation.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : भगत जी जरा शांति से काम लें। मैं उन की बात भी कहूंगा।

मैं आप से यह कह रहा था कि वे जय प्रकाश नारायण से इंस्पिरेशन लेती रही और उन्होंने अपनी जान को खतरे में डाल कर बोर्डर इलाकों में जा कर मुसलमानों को तसल्ली दी। आज सिर्फ इसलिए कि बिहार का कोई एरा गैरा नत्थू खरा, बाई ऐक्सीडेंट हूं हैपेन्स टु बी ए मुस्लिम, उस के लिए जयप्रकाश नारायण पर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाय कि वह मुस्लिम चीफ मिनिस्टर का वजूद बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते..

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) सभापति महोदय मेरा प्वांइट आफ आर्डर है। किस कदर इरेलिवेंट बात है यह जो उन्होंने कहा ऐरा गैरा नत्थू खैरा, क्या यह पार्लियामेंटरी है? दूसरी बात—इन्होंने अपनी स्पीच की बिगिनिंग में कहा कि सारे भारतीय नेता बोल चुके, पहली बर्डिग यही है उन की, तो क्या मतलब है उन के यह कहने का? क्या अपने को वह भारत से अलग समझते हैं? और ऐरा गैरा नत्थू खैरा जो इन्होंने कहा क्या यह पार्लियामेंट्री है?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I dismiss this interruption with the contempt it deserves.

SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: I also dismiss with contempt his vulgar language.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जयप्रकाश नारायण का सियासी सतह पर मुकाबिला कीजिए, जरूरत पड़े तो लाठियों से भी जख्मी कीजिए, आप जिस तौर पर भी मुकाबिला करना चाहें कीजिए, लेकिन इस मूवमेंट को कम्यूनलाइज करने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। हजारों शकलें हैं जय प्रकाश नारायण का मुकाबला करने के लिए जरूर कीजिए लेकिन इस में कम्यूनल एलीमेंट इंट्रोड्यूस कर के मुल्क की फिजा को खराब करने की कोशिश मत कीजिए।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं—मैं ने इजहार किया कि जयप्रकाश नारायण से मेरा कुछ उसूली इख्तिलाफ है। वह वसूली इख्तिलाफ दो सतहों पर है। एक इस सतह पर है कि मैं यह समझता हूं, मेरा ईमान है कि इस मुल्क की हुकूमत ने, इस मौजूदा हुकूमत ने मुल्क का नाश कर दिया है, गरीब की कमर तोड़ दी है और इस मुल्क में सारी बुराइयों की जिम्मेदार यह हुकूमत है, बिहार में करप्शन की जिम्मेदार यह हुकूमत है। तो मेरा मतालबा यह है कि इस हुकूमत को खत्म होना चाहिए और यह हुकूमत ताकत चूंकि ड्रा करती है इस पार्लियामेंट से इसलिए इस पार्लियामेंट से भंग कर देना चाहिए। क्या

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

वजह है कि आप ने जब बिहार में सिर्फ असेम्बली के डिजोल्यूशम का मतालबा किया तो आप क्या यह साबित करना चाहते हैं कि इस पार्लियामेंट में और इस हुकूमत में आप का एतमाद है ? आप बिहार में असेम्बली भंग कर के इन्डायरेक्टली इस हुकूमत पर कान्फीडेंस का प्रस्ताव पास कर रहे हैं ? मैं तो यह समझता था कि इस हुकूमत को भी रहने का हक नहीं है । इसलिए उसूली तौर पर जब जनता को यह महसूस हो कि यह हुकूमत नाकाम हुई है उन मसायल को हल करने में जिस के लिए इस का इन्तखाब हुआ था तो इस हुकूमत को जाना चाहिए । बिहार का आप ने क्यों मखसूस एक एरिया अलग ईजाद किया है ? और अगर बिहार में यह उसूल मान लिया जाय तो फिर कल किस रियासत में इस उसूल को टोकेंगे, किस को रोकेंगे ? उस सूरत में आप यह तय कीजिए कि आप करना क्या चाहते हैं ? एक उसूली इख्तिलाफ तो यह है ।

दूसरा उसूली इख्तिलाफ यह है कि जय प्रकाश नारायण के सेकूलरिज्म पर मुकम्मिल विश्वास रखते हुए मैं जयप्रकाश नारायण को बताना चाहता हूं कि इस एलीटेंशन के साथ जनसंघ और आर एस एस का शामिल होना जो है इस ने इस तहरीक का किरदार मशकूक कर दिया है । यह सही है कि जयप्रकाश नारायण के मरीज नहीं है । उन्हें टी बी नहीं है । लेकिन जयप्रकाश नारायण को जानना चाहिए कि दिक के मरीजों के साथ उठना बैठना सेहत के लिए बड़ा खतरनाक होता है । ये जरासीम जो हैं आर पार हो जाते हैं । अगर माइनारिटीज में अभी तक सस्पिशन रहा है इस मूवमेंट के बारे में तो वह इसलिए कि इस तहरीक के साथ जनसंघ और आर एस एस का वजूद है । अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने सवाल किया कि कौन है जो जयप्रकाश नारायण की हुब्बल-वतनी को, उन के पेट्रिआटिज्म को चैलेंज कर सकता है ? कोई नहीं । लेकिन जनसंघ ने किया है । मुझे याद है आज से आठ दस साल कब्ल जनसंघियों ने जयप्रकाश नारायण को चांदनी चौक में जलसा नहीं करने दिया, पथराव किया । उन्हें गद्दार कहा । जब वह काश्मीर में इसाफ की बात कहते हैं, जब वह पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती की बात करते हैं तो इन शूरमाओं ने उन्हें पाकिस्तानी जासूस कहा । इन्होंने पथरमार किया । आज मुझे हैरत है कि किस तरह से किस बिना पर जय-प्रकाश नारायण की हुब्बवतनी जनसंघ की निगाहों में काबिले एहतराम हो गई ? जयप्रकाश नारायण कहते हैं कि शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ बात करो । शेख अब्दुल्ला कहते हैं कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान के साथ काश्मीर के रिश्ते को मानता हूं । बात कर रहे हैं इंदिरा जी के साथ । जयप्रकाश नारायण बातचीत की हिमायत करते हैं । लेकिन अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और मिस्टर अडवानी कहते हैं कि बात मत करो इस चीज में जयप्रकाश नारायण लीडर नहीं हैं । जयप्रकाश नारायण लीडर सिर्फ उस वक्त हैं जब जनसंघ के सियासी मफादात को तकवियत पंहुचे । जयप्रकाश नारायण पंसारी की दूकान नहीं हैं कि जिस वक्त अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी चाहें अठन्नी दे कर सौदा खरीद । मैं चलेंज करता हूं क्या अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी तस्लीम करेंगे कि काश्मीर के सवाल पर जो बातचीत हो रही है जयप्रकाश नारायण उस में सालिस बनें और आप को उन का फैसला मंजूर होगा ? नहीं होगा । क्यों कि जनसंघ

के फिरकावाराना मफाद को उस के तकवीयत नहीं पहुचेगी । इसलिए जयप्रकाश जी को मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हू, उन्हें मैं इत्तिला-फराहम करना चाहता हूं कि आप की सियासी सेहत बहुत अच्छी है, सियासी शोहरत बहुत अच्छी है, आप की शोहरत खराब हो जायगी, आप को कम्यूनलिज्म की टी बी हो जायगी अगर आप ने यह वैड कम्पनी रखी । श्यामनन्दन बाबू से भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्दिरा जी को जरुर नीचा दिखाइए, इन को यहां से निकालिए, यह अलग सवाल है कि हवाई जहाज में इन्हीं के साथ सफर करते हैं, वह सफर करना छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन गलत ताकतों का सहारा ले कर नहीं, जनसंघ के कन्धों पर सवार हो कर नहीं । जो जनसंघ के कन्धों पर सवार हो कर आएगे वह इस मुल्क का नाश करेंगे

[شری ایس - اے - شمیم (سرینگر) سبھاپتی جی، پارٹیوں کے نمایندوں کی بات آپنے سنی - میرا خیال ہے کہ اس ساری بحث میں ایک ہی پارٹی لیس معبر حصہ لے رہا ہے اور اس لحاظ سے پارٹی لیس ڈیموکریسی کے کانسپٹ کو آگے بڑھانے میں اگر کسی کا کوئی حصہ ہو سکتا ہے ، تو وہ میرا ہے -

میں سب سے پہلے یہ بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بہار کی حقیقت سے آنکھیں بند نہیں کی جا سکتیں - جے پرکاش نارائن اور بہار کے لوگوں نے یہ ثابت کر دیا ہے کہ آپ

مادہ دیر تک ان لوگوں کے جذبات کو ، انکے مسائل اور انکی مشکلات کو نظر انداز نہیں کر سکتے - جے پرکاش جی ایک سنبل ہیں - جے پرکاس جی پر الزام لگا کر کہ وہ سی- آئی- اے کے ایجنٹ ہیں ، وہ مفاد خصوصی کے ایجنٹ ہیں ، آپ بہار کی جو بری حقیقت ہے ، ستھی ہے اسکو نظرانداز نہیں کر سکتے ،...(ووڈ مان) آپ ہندوستان کی 14 زبانوں میں سے کوئی بھی زبان نہیں سمجھتے ، اس لئے آپکو کیا معلوم کہ میں کیا کہہ رہا ہوں ؟

میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ آپ یہ کہہ کر اپنے آپ کو دھوکا دے سکتے ہیں ، دنیا کو دھوکا نہیں دے سکتے ہیں - جے پرکاش جی کے ساتھ میرے کچھ اصولی اختلاف ضرور ہیں ، پرنسپل کے اختلاف ضرور ہیں - انکی میں چرچا کروں گا ، لیکن انکی حب الوطنی پر ، انکے پیٹریوٹزم پر ، انکی نیک نیتی پر ، شبہ کرنے کی کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے اور جو ان کی نیک نیتی پر شبہ ظاہر کرتا ہے ، مجھ اسکی دیانت پر شبہ

میں جانتا ہوں کہ جے پرکاش نارائن نے ۲۷ سال انتظار کرنے کے بعد وہ رستہ اختیار کیا ہے تو اسکی ذمہ داری کن پر ہے ؟ اسکی ذمہ داری ان لوگوں پر ہے جنہوں نے عقل کی بات رایشنلٹی کی بات ، سنجیدگی

[شری ایس - اے- شمیم]

کی بات سننے سے انکار کر دیا - ورنہ جے پرکاش نارائن اس بڑھاپے میں اتنا بڑا بوجھ اپنے کندھوں پر نہیں اٹھاتے - اس درد کو سمجھنے کی ضرورت ہے - اس آواز کو سننے کی ضرورت ہے جس نے مجبور کیا جے پرکاش نارائن کو جب انکی زندگی کا چراغ ٹمٹما رہا ہے تو انہوں نے اپنے کندھوں پر اتنی بڑی ذمہداری سنبھالی اس لئے جے پرکاش نارائن پر انگلی اٹھانے سے میں درخواست کروں گا کہ جے پرکاش نرائن پر انگلی اٹھاتے وقت آپ ہندوستان کی زمین پر انگلی اٹھاتے ہیں - مہاتما گاندھی کی شخصیت پر انگلی اٹھاتے ہیں اور آپکو یہ زیب نہیں دیتا کہ اس پرکار کے ایوانوں میں بیٹھ کر اس دیانتدار اور شریف آدمی کے جذبے کو آپ ٹھکرا دیں - ہو سکتا ہے جے پرکاش جی نے فیصلے کی غلطیاں کی ہوں ؟ ان سے اور غلطیاں ہوئی ہوں؟ لیکن انکی نیت پر کوئی شک نہیں کر سکتا - میں خاص طور سے اس بات کی طرف توجہ اس لئے دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ حکمران طبقے کی طرف سے بہاو کے لوگوں کو بالخصوص اور ہندوستان کے لوگوں کی بالعموم یہ کہہ کر گمراہ کرنے کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے کہ جے پرکاش نارائن در اصل ایک مسلم وزیر علے کا وجود برداشت نہیں کر سکتے - میں جے پرکاش نارائن کو جانتا ہوں - میرے سامنے انکی زندگی کی تصویر ہے - ان پر ہزار قسم کے الزام لگ سکتے ہیں - لیکن جے پرکاش نارائن جیسا سیکولرسٹ ہندوستان میں دوسرا کوئی نہیں ہے - میں جانتا ہوں کہ مسلمانوں کے ساتھ انکی ہمدردی کیا ہے؟ انکے جذبات کیا ہیں ؟ انکی معمولی بات ماننے والی تھیں مودلا سارا بائی اور ولا ککٹر جنہوں نے ہندوستان کے فساد کے علاقوں میں جا کر جہاں فرقہ پرست جماعتوں نے مسلمانوں کا قتل عام کیا تھا، انکو حوصلہ دیا....

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I want to give him the information that about late Mrs. Mridula Sarabai whom he mentioned, the Jana Sangh even opposed the condolence message in the Corporation.

شری ایس- اے- شمیم- بھگت جی ذرا شانتی سے کام لیں - میں انکی بات بھی کروں گا -

میں آپ سے کہہ رہا تھا کہ وہ جے پرکاش نارائن سے انسپی ریشن لیتی رہیں تھیں اور انہوں نے اپنی جان کو خطرے میں ڈالکر بارڈر علاقوں میں جا کر مسلمانوں کو

کیجئے، کمیونلائیز کرنے کی کوشش مت کیجئے - ہزاروں شکلیں ہیں جے پرکاش کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے، ضرور کیجئے لیکن اس میں کمیونل الیمنٹ انٹر وڈیوس کرکے ملک کی فضا کو خراب کرنے کی کوشش مت کیجئے -

دوسری بات میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں- میں نے اظہار کیا کہ جے پرکاش نارائن سے میرا کچھ اصولی اختلاف ہے - وہ اصولی اختلاف دو سطحوں پر ہے - ایک اس سطح پر ہے کہ میں سمجھتا ہوں ، میرا ایمان ہے کہ اس ملک کی حکومت نے ، اس موجودہ حکومت نے ملک کا ناش کر دیا ہے ، غریب کی کمر توڑ دی ہے اور اس ملک میں ساری برائیوں کی ذمہ دار یہ حکومت ہے ، بہار میں کرپشن کی ذمہ دار یہ حکومت ہے - تو میرا مطالبہ یہ ہے کہ اس حکومت کو ختم ہونا چاہئے اور یہ حکومت چونکہ طاقت ڈراو کرتی ہے اس پارلیمنٹ سے اس لئے اس پارلیمنٹ کو بھنگ کر دینا چاہئے - کیا وجہ ہے کہ آپ نے جب بہار میں صرف اسمبلی کے ڈیزولیشن کا مطالبہ کیا تو آپ کیا یہ ثابت کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ اس پارلیمنٹ میں اور اس حکومت میں آپکا اعتماد ہے ؟ آپ بہار میں اسمبلی بھنگ کرکے انڈائریکٹلی اس حکومت پر کانفیڈینس تسلی دی - آج صرف اس لئے کہ بہار کا کوئی ایرا غیرا نتھو خیرا بائی ایکسی ڈنٹ ہو ہیپنس ٹو بی اے مسلم ، اس کے لئے جے پرکاش نارائن پر یہ الزام لگایا جائے کہ وہ مسلم چیف منسٹر کا وجود برداشت نہیں کر سکتے....

شری محمد جمیل الرحمان (کشن گنج) - سبھاپتی مہودیہ ، میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے - کس قدر اوریلیونٹ بات کی ہے یہ جو انہوں نے کہا ایرا غیرا نتھو خیرا ، کیا یہ پارلیامینٹری ہے ؟ دوسری بات انہوں نے اپنی سپیچ کی بگنینگ (شروع) میں کہا کہ سارے بھارت نیتا بول چکے ، پہلی ورڈنگ یہی ہے انکی، تو کیا مطلب ہے ان کے یہ کہنے کا ؟ کیا اپنے کو وہ بھارت سے الگ سمجھتے ہیں ؟ اور ایرا غیرا نتھو خیرا جو انہوں نے کہا کیا یہ پارلیامینٹری ہے؟

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I dismiss this interruption with the contempt it deserves.

SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: I also dismiss with contempt his vulgar language.

شری ایس- اے- شمیم : میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ جے پرکاش نارائن کا سیاسی سطح پر مقابلہ کیجئے، ضرورت پڑے تو لاٹھیوں سے بھوج زخمی

پار ہو جاتے ہیں - اگر مائینارٹیز میں ابھی تک ششپیشن رہا ہے اس مومینٹ کے بارے میں تو وہ اس لئے کہ اس تحریک کے ساتھ جن سنگھ اور آر- ایس- ایس کا وجود ہے - اٹل بہاری باجپئی نے سوال کیا کہ کون ہے جو جے پرکاش نارائن کی حب الوطنی کو، ان کی پیٹریوٹزم کو چیلنج کر سکتا ہے ؟ کوئی نہیں - لیکن جن سنگھ نے کیا ہے- مجھے یاد ہے آج سے آٹھ دس سال قبل جن سنگھیوں نے جے پرکاش نارائن کو چاندنی چوک میں جلسہ نہیں کرنے دیا، پتھراؤ کیا - انہیں غدار کہا - جب وہ کشمیر میں انصاف کی بات کہتے ہیں، جب وہ پاکستان کے ساتھ دوستی کی بات کرتے ہیں تو ان سورماؤں نے انہیں پاکستانی جاسوس کہا - انہوں نے پتھراؤ کیا- آج مجھے حیرت ہے کہ کس طرح سے کس بنا پر جے پرکاش نارائن کی حب الوطنی جن سنگھ کی نگاہوں میں قابل احترام ہو گئی ؟ جے پرکاش نارائن کہتے ہیں کہ میں ہندوستان کے ساتھ کشمیر کے رشتے کو مانتا ہوں - بات کر رہے ہیں اندراجی کے ساتھ - جے پرکاش نارائن بات چیت کی حمایت کرتے ہیں - لیکن اٹل بہاری واجپئی اور مسٹر اڈوانی کہتے ہیں کہ بات مت کرو - اس چیز میں جے پرکاش نارائن لیڈر نہیں ہیں - جے پرکاش نارائن لیڈر صرف

[شری ایس - اے - شمیم]

کا پرستاو پاس کر رہے ہیں ؟ میں تو یہ سمجھتا تھا کہ اس حکومت کو بھی رہنے کا حق نہیں ہے - اسلئے اصولی طور پر جب جنتا کو یہ محسوس ہو کہ یہ حکومت ناکام ہوئی ہے ان مسائل کو حل کرنے میں جن کے لئے اسکا انتخاب ہوا تھا تو اس حکومت کو جانا چاہئے- بہار کا آپ نے کیوں مخصوص ایک ایریا الگ ایجاد کیا ہے ؟ اور اگر بہار میں یہ اصول مان لیا جائے تو پھر کل کس ریاست میں اس اصول کو ٹوکیں گے، کس کو روکیں گے ؟ اس صورت میں آپ یہ طے کیجئے کہ آپ کرنا کیا چاہتے ہیں ؟ ایک اصولی اختلاف تو یہ ہے -

دوسرا اصولی اختلاف یہ ہے کہ جے پرکاش نارائن کے سیکیولرزم پر مکمل وشواس رکھتے ہوئے میں جے پرکاش نارائن کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ایجی ٹیشن کے ساتھ جن سنگھ اور آر- ایس- ایس- کا شامل ہونا جو ہے اس نے اس تحریک کا کردار مشکوک کر دیا ہے - یہ صحیح ہے کہ جے پرکاش نارائن دق کے مریض نہیں ہیں - انہیں ٹی بی نہیں ہے - لیکن جے پرکاش نارائن کو جاننا چاہئے کہ دق کے مریضوں کے ساتھ اٹھنا بیٹھنا صحت کے لئے بڑا خطرناک ہوتا ہے - یہ جراثیم جو ہیں اور

اسوقت ہیں جب جن سنگھ کے سیاسی مفادات کو طقویت پہنچے - جے پرکاش نارائن پنساری کی دوکان نہیں ہیں کہ جسوقت اٹل بہاری باجپئی جی چاہیں اتھلی دے کر سودا خریدیں - میں چیلنج کرتا ہوں کیا اٹل بہاری واجپئی جی تسلیم کریں گے کہ کشمیر کے سوال پر جو بات چیت ہو رہی ہے جےپرکاش نارائن اس میں ثالث بنیں اور آپکو انکا فیصلہ منظور ہوگا ؟ نہیں ہوگا - کیونکہ جن سنگھ کے فرقہ وارانہ مفاد کو اس سے طقویت نہیں پہنچیگی - اس لئے جےپرکاش جی کو میں چیتاونی دینا چاہتا ہوں، انہیں میں اطلاع فراہم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کی سیاسی صحت بہت اچھی ہے، سیاسی شہرت بہت اچھی ہے ، آپکی شہرت خراب ہو جائیگی، آپکو کمیونلزم کی ٹی بی ہو جائیگی اگر آپ نے یہ بیڈ کمپنی رکھی - شیام نندن بابو سے بھی میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اندرا جی کو ضرور نیچا دکھایئے ان کو یہاں سے نکالئے، یہ الگ سوال ہے کہ ہوائی جہاز میں انہیں کے ساتھ سفر کرتے ہیں ، وہ سفر کرنا چھوڑ دیجئے، لیکن غلط طاقتوں کا سہارا لے کر نہیں، جن سنگھ کے کندھوں پر سوار ہو کر نہیں - جو جن سنگھ کے کندھوں پر سوار ہو کر جائینگے وہ اس ملک کا ناش کرینگے -]

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, श्री श्यामनन्दन बाबू ने इस कामरोको प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करते हुए कहा कि 4 नवम्बर का दिन मेमोरेबिल है, स्मरणीय है । मैं भी ऐसा ही समझता हूं, लेकिन मैं उस को दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्मरणीय दिवस समझता हूं—इस लिये कि उस दिन लोकतन्त्र के लिये किसी जमाने में लड़नेवाला एक पुराना नेता लोकतन्त्र के दुर्ग को और लोकतन्त्र की व्यवस्था को नष्ट करने के लिये पटना की सड़कों पर चल पड़ा था—इस लिये मेरी दृष्टि में वह दिन स्मरणीय है ।

सभापति जी, बारबार यह प्रश्न उठाया गया है कि पटना में इतने बैरिकेड्स क्यों बने और इतनी पुलिस का इन्तजाम क्यों हुआ ? मैं सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं—पटना में 18 मार्च को क्या हुआ ? 18 मार्च, 1974 को पटना में पुलिस व्यवस्था कम थी, उस दिन पटना में दुकानें और होटल जलाये गये, सरकारी अफसरों के घर जलाये गये और इन सारी दुर्घटनाओं के बाद स्वयं जयप्रकाश जी को इस बात के लिये सरकार की निन्दा करनी पड़ी कि सरकार पटना में शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था नहीं रख सकी । अब मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं—यदि शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था रखने की कोशिश की जाती है और उस के लिये आवश्यक पुलिस बल का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो उस पर किसी को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है ? मैं विश्वास के साथ इस बात को कहता हूं कि सरकार का यह आदेश था—सम्भवतः मेरा विश्वास है कि था—कि जयप्रकाश बाबू को गिरफ्तार न किया जाय और जयप्रकाश जी की रक्षा की जाए । उस के बावजूद भी, अगर भीड़ में उन्हें कोई खरोंच लग गई तो जैसा हम सभी को मालूम है, ऐसी सम्भावनाओं से इन्कार

[श्री नवल किशोर सिंह]

नहीं किया जा सकता कि ऐसी भीड़ में जहां लाठी चार्ज हो रहा हो और लाठी चार्ज से बचने के लिये लोग उन के पास आ रहे हों, उन की देह पर गिर रहे हों तो खरोंच न लग जाय। लेकिन सरकार की नीयत क्या थी—यह बात साफ है कि जब जब वह इस बात की कोशिश करते कि आगे बढ़ जाय तो उन को पुलिस बढ़ने देती थी। अगर सरकार पटना में 18मार्च का दृश्य उपस्थित करने देती तो क्या यह सदन और स्वयं जयप्रकाश जी सरकार को माफ कर सकते थे? मैं आप से कहता हूं कि इस बात की तैयारी हमेशा बिहार में रहती है कि किस तरह से कुछ ऐसी स्थिति, हिंसात्मक पैदा की जाय जिससे कि विधान सभा के विघटन की मांग मजबूत हो।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान एक और बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं—प्रविधान सभा के विघटन के प्रश्न पर बारबार यहां माननीय सदस्यों ने गुजरात के साथ एक समानान्तर रूप बिहार का रखने की कोशिश की है। अगर गजरात के साथ बिहार का समानान्तर रूप होता, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम लोगों को विधान सभा के विघटन के प्रश्न पर एक नये ढंग से सोचना पड़ता। लेकिन आप सभी जानते हैं कि गजरात में जब यह विघटन का प्रश्न उपस्थित हुआ तो उस समय गुजरात की विधान सभा के कितने सदस्यों ने इस्तीफा दिया था—एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या ने इस्तीफा दिया था। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह थी कि जो वहां शासक दल था उस के सदस्यों ने भी इस्तीफा दिया था। लेकिन आज बिहार की क्या स्थिति है—बिहार विधान सभा में सदस्यों की संख्या 319 है, जिन में एक नौमिनेटेड सदस्य हैं। 319 में 140 अपोजीशन की संख्या है। इन 140 में से जो दल इस आन्दोलन का समर्थन कर रहे हैं उन की संख्या 78 है। इन 78 सदस्यों में से सिर्फ 34 सदस्यों ने इस्तीफा दिया है। वे दल जो आज इस आन्दोलन का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, वे आज टूट गये हैं। विधान सभा चाहे आज टूटी हो या न टूटी हो, लेकिन जयप्रकाश जी ने वहां की सारी विरोधी पार्टियों को तोड़ दिया—इस में कोई शक नहीं है। अब मैं आप से पूछता हूं—क्या सिर्फ 34 विधान सभा के सदस्य जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं। अगर दूसरे प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं तो हम भी नहीं हैं, श्यामबाबू, वाजपेयी जी और मधु लिमये भी नहीं हैं क्योंकि जैसे नियमों के अनुसार आप का और मेरा चुनाव हुआ है, वैसे ही नियमों के द्वारा उनका हुआ है। और 34 प्रतिनिधि कहते हैं कि विधान सभा तोड़ी जाय और बाकी के तमाम प्रतिनिधि कहते हैं कि हम विधान सभा को चलायेंगे, उस के लिए वे अपने दल को भी छोड़ने को भी तैयार हैं, अनुशासन की सजा भोगने को तैयार हैं तो फिर प्रधान मंत्री जी को हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि आप विधान सभा का विघटन कर दीजिए—मैं इस का उत्तर आप से जानना चाहता हूं?

इस आन्दोलन को बार-बार हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन कहा जा रहा है। मुझे इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि जहां तक जयप्रकाश का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि वे किसी भी हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही को बढ़ावा नहीं दे सकते। लेकिन क्या इस आन्दोलन में हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियां नहीं हुई हैं? मैं पूछता हूं — अक्तुबर के पहले सप्ताह की सरकार की क्या रिपोर्ट है—यह मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे। मेरी रिपोर्ट यह है कि 285 जगहों पर बिहार में हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियां हुईं, रेलें उखाड़ी गईं, ब्लाक पर हमला हुआ, उस के कागजात को फाड़ा गया, सरकारी अफसरों को पीटा गया, बसों पर हमला किया गया। अगर यही हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन मुझे शक है—यह हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन है।

हमारे दोस्त—श्री शर्मा—अभी न

जाने अपनी खूबसूरत जबान में क्या क्या कह गये। लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं—हालांकि वे खुद भी सावधान हैं और मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने उस का जिक्र भी किया है—पटना सिटी स्टेशन का कैबिन जिस दिन उखाड़ा जा रहा था, उस पर हमला हो रहा था, उस दिन हमारे यहां आर० एस० एस० के भूतपूर्व चीफ़, श्री रामदेव महतो, जनसंघ के मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं, वे स्वयं ढेला फेंक रहे थे, गांधी जी का फोटो उन्होंने गले मे लगा रखा था। वे अकेले व्यक्ति थे जो गांधी जी का फोटो लगाये हुये थे। अगर यही अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलन है तो मैं नहीं जानता फिर हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन क्या होता है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता —हूं जय प्रकाश बाबू बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कहते हैं, जो अच्छी हैं, सुनने में अच्छी ही लगती हैं। मैं भी इस विचार का हूं—अगर उन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति कर लें। भ्रष्टाचार दूर हो जाये, बेकारी दूर हो जाये, शिक्षण पद्धति मे सुधार हो जाय, नौजवानों के व्यक्तित्व का उचित विकास हो, उन को रोजी रोटी मिल जाय, इस से बढ़ कर अधिक प्रसन्नता की बात और कोई नहीं होगी। लेकिन मैं भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हू—खुद जयप्रकाश जी ने कहा है—उन का लिखा हुआ हमने पढ़ा है और यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो ला कर दे दूंगा—कि भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये आदमी को बदलना होगा। अब मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—आदमी को बदलना क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी के बस की बात है? क्या आदमी टेबिल कुर्सी है कि जैसे चाहो घर में सजा लो। जो आदमी हड्डी, मज्जा और मांस से बना हुआ है, जिस के मन के चेतन और अचेतन की खोज आज तक जारी है, जिस पर एक ही परिस्थिति में एक बात की प्रतिक्रिया विभिन्न प्रकार से होती है, उस पर प्रधान मंत्री जी जादू कर सकती हैं—ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। जय प्रकाश जी भी वह जादू नहीं कर सकेंगे। आप को याद होगा—1967–68 में बिहार मे सूखा पड़ा था। उस समय जय प्रकाश जी ने बड़ी मात्रा में रिलीफ़ का आयोजन किया था और हम कांग्रेस वालो ने भी आयोजन किया था, हमारा काम भी चल रहा था, जितने दिनों तक वह आयोजन चला, बिहार के अखबारो को उठा कर देख लीजिए, वे सारे अखबार जो आज उन की प्रशस्ति के गीत गा रहे हैं, उस समय बिहार रीलीफ़ कमेटी की व्यवस्था के बारे में भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगा रहे थे, इन्हीं अखबारो मे वे आरोप छप रहे थे। जब काम खत्म हुआ तो एक बड़े मजे की बात है—जय प्रकाश जी से पूछा गया—आप के लिए कहा जा रहा है कि बिहार रिलीफ़ कमेटी के समान के बटवारे में बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। तो जय प्रकाश जी सच्चे आदमी हैं, वह छिपा नहीं सके और उन्होंने कहा कि 40 प्रतिशत मिसयूज हुआ, भ्रष्टाचार में गया। जिस संस्था के सर्वेसर्वा स्वयं जय प्रकाश जी हैं और खुद नियुक्तियां करते हैं ऐसी संस्थाओं में उन की नाक के नीचे गलत काम हुये हैं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अगर जयप्रकाश जी प्रधान मंत्री होते तो वह कहते कि मिनिस्टर भ्रष्ट हैं। लेकिन आप को प्रधान मंत्री नहीं कह सकतीं। यही फ़र्क है।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा था कि भ्रष्टाचार के मामले स्वयं अपनी संस्था में से जयप्रकाश जी अलग नहीं कर सके, इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता।

अब शिक्षण पद्धति के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। हम सब निन्दा करते हैं इस पद्धति की। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को छोड़ कर क्या सारे मुल्क में जितने शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं उन्हों ने कोई शिक्षा का विकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है।

[श्री नवल किशोर सिंह]

वर्तमान सामाजिक व्यवस्था में भारत के लिये एक शिक्षा पद्धति को बनाना अपने आप में कठिन काम है कि कोई इस मे अभी तक सफल नहीं हो पाया है।

अन्त में एक बात और कहनी है। गुजरात में विधान सभा का विघटन हुआ, बिहार में विघटन की मांग है। क्या विरोधी दल के मित्र यह अधिकार हर स्टेट में जहां कांग्रेस की सरकारें नहीं हैं, वहां के कांग्रेसजनों को देंगे? अगर यह तरीका हमारे देश में चल जाय कि हर दो वर्ष के बाद चुनाव हो और फिर मांग हो कि विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाय तो क्या हालत होगी लोकतन्त्र की हमारे देश में यह आप सोच लें।

अब आज पटना में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का एक डिमांस्ट्रेशन हुआ उस में लाखों लोगों ने भाग लिया। यहां चार तारीख के मामले को माननीय मित्र का विचार हो या न हो, लेकिन उस के खिलाफ जन-आक्रोश पैदा करने की कोशिश हो रही है, उद्देश्य है हमारे मित्रों का यह जानना चाहिए। वह यह है कि चार तारीख को कुछ हुआ हो या नहीं लेकिन चार तारीख मामले को इतना उड़ाओ कि 11 तारीख को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का जो प्रदर्शन है और 16 तारीख जो कांग्रेस का प्रदर्शन है उस के ऊपर लोग गुस्से में आ कर हमला करें। रांची में कांग्रेस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष गये यहां उन की सभा में पटाखे फेंके गये और सभा को तोड़ने का प्रयास किया गया। मुझे विश्वास है कि जनता इस बात को समझती है।

सबसे से बड़ी बात यह हुई जो माननीय वाजपेयी ने कहा साफ़-साफ़ कि हम लोग दल-विहीन राज्य में विश्वास नहीं करते। यहीं बात गया में जब गोली कांड हुआ तो मैंने कहीं थी कि यदि आप लोग जयप्रकाश जी के दल विहीन शासनतन्त्र में विश्वास करते हैं तो अपनी पार्टी को डिज़ोल्व कीजिए, उन को धोखा न दीजिये। आप सब उन्हें धोखा दे रहे हैं, ऐन वक्त पर आप उन का साथ छोड़ देंगे। आज माननीय वाजपेयी ने साफ़ साफ़ कह दिया है कि वह लोग दल तोड़ने नहीं जा रहे हैं आगे चुनाव में इन दलों का मकाबला करेंगे और उन को उसी तरह से पराजित करेंगे जैसे 1971 में किया था।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, आज की बहस में कांग्रेस वक्ताओं द्वारा कोई ऐसी ठोस बात या अकाट्य दलील सामने नहीं आई। जब कभी विधान सभा के विघटन का सवाल उठाया गया तो प्रधान मंत्री, भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित और माननीय डी० के० बरुआ ने यही कहा कि यह चुनी हुई विधान सभा है और उस को पांच साल तक चलने देना चाहिये। उन्होंने यह भी कहा चूंकि गफूर सरकार को बहुमत का समर्थन प्राप्त है इस लिए उस के कार्य में भी बाधा नहीं डालनी चाहिये और उस को बर्खास्त करने का सवाल भी उपस्थित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन क्या इस बात को हम भूल सकते हैं जब स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री कांग्रेस की अध्यक्षा थीं तो उन्होंने बिल्कुल इन तर्कों के विपरीत काम किया था। 1959 में स्वयं उन्होंने केरल में सिविल नाफ़रमानी के सिद्धान्त का समर्थन किया था। आज घेराव और धरना, दोनों की आप निन्दा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस समय जिस सरकार को बहुमत का समर्थन प्राप्त था उसी सरकार के सचिवालय पर आप लोगों ने मार्च आर्गेनाइज किया था और शुरू में उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू केरल

की सरकार को बर्खास्त करने के पक्ष में नहीं थे लेकिन यह छिपी हुई बात नहीं है इन्दिरा जी ने ही उन के ऊपर और पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड के ऊपर दबाव डाल कर केरल की सरकार को भी विघटित करवाया और विधान सभा को भी विघटित करवाया। और उस समय केरल में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा था उस की तुलना में कई गुना तीव्र जन-आन्दोलन आज बिहार में चल रहा है। क्या उस समय केरल की असेम्बली के एक भी सदस्य ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया था ? और अभी स्वयं माननीय नवल किशोर ने कहा विरोध पक्ष के 34 सदस्यों ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया है, और अगर कुछ लोगों ने नहीं दिया होगा तो वर्तमान जो स्वार्थ का महौल है उस में इन लोगों की समझ में नहीं आ रहा है और लम्हान की जो राजनीति है वह नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं। लेकिन 34 सदस्यों ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया है यह महत्वपूर्ण बात है। इस के महत्व को कम आप नहीं कर सकते। आज संसदीय लोकतन्त्र की लम्बी चौड़ी बातें कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस समय केरल के जो गवर्नर थे उन की जो रिपोर्ट मंगवायी जिस के आधार पर केरल में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया, गवर्नर राधाकृष्ण राव क्या कहते हैं, माननीय गृह मंत्री जरा सुनें। वह कहते हैं .

"That is why in all democratic countries where Parliamentary Government obtains, the practice is for the Government itself to offer to resign and hold re-election in case there is overwhelming opposition to any of Government's measures or when there is a widespread demand for general elections. It is not considered necessary that a 'no confidence' motion should be passed in the Assembly or Parliament in order to justify the change of Government."

"The crux of the legal and constitutional question is whether the Kerala Government has lost the support of the overwhelming majority of the people and whether the allegations made of maladministration and subversion of democracy are substantially true. I have already expresed my view on both these points."

"While the securing of a majority of seats in the Legislature, however meagre, is very relevant at the time of forming a Government, it cannot be pleaded as conferring a continuing right to claim the confidence of the majority."

"There is no doubt that there has been a tremendous shift in the mind and the feeling of the people. I do not think this public opinion can be ignored without serious consequences for the future".

21 hrs.

आज मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 1972 में जो लोकमत की मनोदशा थी आज उस में बुनियादी परिवर्तन आया है। बिहार की बहुसंख्यक जनता मांग कर रही है कि विधान सभा उसकी इच्छाओं का प्रतीक नहीं है, गफूर सरकार सही मानों में हमारा प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं कर रही है। ऐसी हालत में किस मोह में आ कर आप इस सरकार को चलाए रखना चाहते हैं, असैम्बली को चलाए रखना चाहते हैं ? आप यह तो मानेंगे कि असैम्बली का काम होता है कानून बनाना। क्या कानून बनाने का काम भी बिहार की विधान सभा कर पाती है ? यह आन्दोलन के पहले की बात है। इस सवाल को मैं यहां भी कई बार उठा चुका हूं और कह चुका हूं कि बिहार की विधान सभा को इसी बिना पर समाप्त कर देना चाहिए कि कानून बनाने के अपने काम को भी उसने कभी पूरा नहीं किया है। आज भी बिहार में 180 अध्यादेश चल रहे हैं। आज कार्यपालिका ने सरकार ने विधान सभा के सारे अधिकारों

[श्री मधु लिमयें]

को छीन लिया है। उन में से कई आर्डिनेंस ऐसे हैं जिन को 18 बार रिप्रोमलगेट किया गया है, 18 दफा जारी किया गया है। कई आर्डिनेंस लैप्स होते हैं और उनको दुबारा जारी किया जाता है। विधान सभा की बैठक छः सप्ताह से हमेशा कम समय के लिए की जाती है इसलिए कि अगर छः सप्ताह से अधिक अगर चलेगी तो ये सारे 180 आर्डिनेंस लैप्स हो जाएंगे। इस डर से विधान सभा की बैठक भी आज छः सप्ताह के लिए आप कर नहीं पाते हैं। संसदीय लोकतंत्र की बुनियाद को ही आप खत्म कर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने जिन्होंने सिविल नाफरमानी, धरना और घेराव के जरिए कम्युनिस्ट हकूमत को केरल में खत्म कराया आज वही प्रधान मंत्री संसदीय लोकतंत्र को ले कर हम लोगों को लेक्चर दे रही हैं और ऐसी विधान सभा के समर्थन में बोल रही हैं जिस ने अपना प्राथमिक कार्य भी पूरा नहीं किया है। बिहार विधान सभा के बारे में क्यों ये लोग जिद कर रहे हैं। ये स्वयं जानते हैं कि वह निकम्मी विधान सभा है। कानून पास करने का काम भी वह पूरा नहीं कर रही है। सरकार के बारे में भी ये जानते हैं कि क्या हालत है। स्वयं विभूति मिश्र जी ने कहा कि सरकार उचित समय पर किसानों को बीज नहीं दे पाती है। खाद का वितरण नहीं करती। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम चौपट हो गया है। लोगों को कंट्रोल के दामों से अनाज नहीं मिलता। निर्माण के, विकास के काम ठप्प हैं। तीन करोड़ का जब ओवर ड्राफ्ट केरल का हो गया, कम्युनिस्ट सरकार का तो इन्होंने हल्ला करना शुरू कर दिया। मैं ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब से जानना चाहता हुं कि बिहार की सरकार का इस वक्त रिजर्व बैंक में कितने करोड़ का ओवर ड्राफ्ट चल रहा है। सभी दृष्टियों से यह सरकार बिल्कुल निकम्मी हो चुकी है, असेम्बली निकम्मी हो चुकी है और इसको तत्काल बरखास्त करना आवश्यक है।

आज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग इंदिरा जी का साथ दे रहे हैं। आपके नेता ने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के बारे में जो कुछ एक बार कहा था वह मैं आपकी खिदमत में रखना चाहता हुं। उन्होंने कहा था :

"As regards the Congress President, I do not want to say anything because she is just a child in politics. So I do not want to criticise her conduct or say anything about that. Generally it is not always an inevitable law of nature that wisdom is inherited by laws of heredity. I do not want to discuss that. It is embarrassing and it is uncultured".

यह डांगे साहब ने कहा था। प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में कहा था और तब कहा था जब उन्होंने घेराव, धरना और सिविल नाफरमानी के जरिये केरल की हकूमत को तोड़ने का काम किया था। वही आज क्या कर रहे हैं? आज उसी इंदिरा गांधी के साथ मिल कर जो जन आन्दोलन बिहार में चल रहा है उसको समाप्त करने का काम कर रहे हैं।

चार नवम्बर की घटनाओं के बारे में यहां पर बहुत सी बात आई हैं। इन लोगों का कहना है कि चूंकि जयप्रकाश जी समानान्तर सरकार की बात कर रहे हैं इसलिए सरकार को इन बातों को बरदाश्त नहीं करना चाहिए। क्या पुलिस द्वारा उन के ऊपर जो लाठी चलाई गई उसका समर्थन मेरे कांग्रेसी मित्र करना चाहते हैं——

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस ने किया है?

श्री मधु लिमये : भगत जी ने कहा कि हमें इसको बरदाश्त नहीं करना चाहिए। हम बहुत रियायत कर रहे हैं। मैं रामशेखर

बाबू से कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां बोलने से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा। संसदीय समिति की जो मांग है उसको कबूल करिये। उसके सामने सारा सबूत आ जाएगा। अगर आपकी बात सही है तो पता चल जाएगा कि जयप्रकाश जी के ऊपर किसी तरह की पाशविक शक्ति का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। अगर इस तरह का उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है तो वह बात भी सदन के सामने आ जाएगी।

बिहार के मामले में आज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के द्वारा वहां एक प्रदर्शन किया गया। उसके बारे में आज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक नेता ने मुझे कहा कि क्या यह इनको शोभा देता है कि टिकटलैस ट्रेवल की बिना पर हमारे जो गरीब प्रदर्शकारी हैं उनको ये उतार ~ । सवाल यह है कि शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से जब जयप्रकाश जी तथा विरोधी पक्ष के द्वारा प्रदर्शन किया जाता है तो हर तरह से उस में बाधा डालने की कोशिश की जाती है--

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमने ऐसा नहीं किया।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपके बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं। सरकार तथा कांग्रेस के द्वारा उस में बाधा डालने की कोशिश की जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरे कुछ नौजवान दोस्त, मोहन सिंह, जगदीश लाल और हर्ष-वर्धन टिकट ले कर पंजाब मेल से आ रहे थे। सी आर पी के लोगों ने पंजाब मेल को घेर कर मुगलसराय में उन लोगों को जबर्दस्ती उतार दिया जब कि उनके पास टिकट थे। मैं रेड्डी साहब से जानना चाहता कि आपके पास ऐसा कौन सा कानून है कि बाकायदा टिकट खरीद कर जो यात्री पंजाब मेल से बिहार की ओर जा रहे थे, सी आर पी, बी एस एफ के लोगों ने उनको घेर लिया, उनके टिकट छीन लिए और उनको उतारने का काम किया। शर्म है कि कोई कानून का राज नहीं रहा, कोई नियम नहीं रहे, मनमाने ढंग से शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ आज पुलिस कार्रवाई कर रही श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने स्वयं कहा है कि आज बिहार में तीस सैंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस की यूनिट हैं और पंद्रह बी एस एफ की यूनिट लगी हुई हैं। इसका मतलब मतलब है तकरीबन साठ हजार लोग। फिर रेलवे प्रोटैक्शन फोर्स है, इंडस्ट्रियल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स है प्लस सी पी आई है। इस सरकार के पीछे अब जन समर्थन नहीं रहा। यह केवल दंड शक्ति के बल पर, डंडे के बल पर, बंदूक के बल पर राज करना चाहती है।

सरकार कम से कम अब तो जिद छोड़े। बहुत सारा खून बहाने का काम आप लोगों ने किया है। कितने और लोगों की जानें आप चाहते हैं और फिर बिहार की जनता की जो मांग है उसको आप कबूल करेंगे? जब जनता की इच्छा है कि दुबारा वहां पर चुनाव हो तो उसके सामने अगर आप झुक जाते हैं तो कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। जनता की इच्छा का आदर करो। गफूर सरकार को बरखास्त करो। विधान सभा को विघटित करो और सामान्य स्थिति होने के बाद बिहार में तत्काल चुनाव कराने का काम करो। बिहार की जनता सही मानों में लोकतांत्रिक चुनाव के लिए, फ्री एण्ड फेयर इलेक्शन के लिए तड़प रही है। उसकी मांग को आप पूरा करिए।

सभापति महोदय : श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह।

श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : सभापति महोदय, ...

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Dhubri): How long will this debate continue? Is it an unending affairs? It cannot be an unending affair.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : सभापति महोदय, हम कितने बजे तक बैठने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति महोदय, हम सुबह साढ़े दस बजे से यहां आये हुए हैं और बराबर बैठे हुए हैं। हम लोगों ने खाना भी नहीं खाया है। आप कब तक हम लोगों को बिठाये रखेंगे ? सवा नौ बज गये हैं। अब हाउस को एजार्न कर दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आप लोगों की राय से पूरी तरह सहमत हूं कि काफ़ी देर हो चुकी है। मगर बड़ी दुश्वारी यह है कि अलग अलग पार्टियों के जो आनरेबल मेम्बर साहबान बोले हैं या बोल रहे हैं, वे किसी भी तरह अपना टाइम कम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैंने दरख्वास्त की थी कि दस मिनट से ज्यादा न लिये जायें, लेकिन श्री नवल किशोर सिंह के अलावा कोई ऐसे साहब नहीं हैं, जिन्होंने दस मिनट से कम लिये हो। ऐसी सूरत में मेरे सामने क्या रास्ता है ? मैं आप के हाथ में हूं। मेरे पास जो लिस्ट है, उस के लिहाज से छः साहब आपोजीशन के और बोलने वाले हैं और दो साहबान कांग्रेस के और बोलने वाले हैं। उस के बाद मिनिस्टर साहब इन्टरवीन करेंगे और फिर श्यामबाबू को रेप्लाई के लिए दस मिनट मिलेंगे। आप के सामने दो रास्ते हैं। या तो हमारे मेहरबान अपने राइट को फ़ोरगो करें और मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को काल करूं। दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि श्री रघुरामैया इस बारे में बतायें कि क्या वह इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि इस डिसकशन को कल के लिए पोस्टपोन किया जाये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We are here for the last eleven hours, the Members and the Secretariat staff. You must be fair to all. You should adjourn the House now and tomorrow the hon. Minister can reply and Shyam Babu could then exercise his right of reply. You should not be guided by what the Government says. The Ministers go to their homes and have their lunch and a nap also and then come back. We are here on our legs almost, from 10.30. It is soon going to 9.30 p.m. It is eleven hours and you cannot compel us to work like this. In fact the debate should have been adjourned at 6 p.m. and we should have continued it tomorrow. You should tell the Government that if they want to have our cooperation they should listen to what we say and be fair.

सभापति महोदय : हाउस जो बात युनेनिमसली तय करेगा, मैं उस का पाबन्द हूं। मैं किसी एक की बात मान कर हाउस को एजार्न नहीं कर सकता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): In the case of an adjournment motion, there is no question of adjourning.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Under every rule. If we adjourn, it means the motion is carried. I anticipated these difficulties and yesterday I suggested at the meeting that it may be taken up on some day at 12 o'clock. But the opposition leaders did not agree. So, we are faced with this situation. Of course, the whole House is impatient. The opposition speakers took a long time; it is not that we alone took a long time. You have called a member from this side now, After him, you may probably call one from the opposition and then call the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you follow the wise advice of the hon Minister for Parliamentary Affairs we shall have to sit past mid-night.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The two members may be given 5 minutes each and the hon. Minister will take half an hour. Since the mover has taken 1 hour in the beginning, he may finish his reply within 15 minutes

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Tomorrow a Rumanian Delegation is coming and I have to be at the airport at 4 o'clock in the morning. How can I do that if I go home at 12 o'clock tonight? It might suit the Government but it does not suit me. Let us adjourn now.

सभापति महोदय : यह एजार्नमेंट मोशन है। यह कल के लिए कैसे प्रोस्टपोन किया जा सकता है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no rule to prohibit it. Kindly point out the rule.

आप वह रूल या डायरेक्शन दिखाइये कि यह डिसकशन कल तक नहीं जा सकता है।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं जिस को भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति और संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष पूज्य राजेन्द्र बाबू को पैदा करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था। उसी जिले ने मौलाना मजहरुल हक और डा० सैयद महमूद साहब को भी पैदा कर के आप की खिदमत करने का मौका दिया था। और उसी जिले में इन लोगों के नेता जयप्रकाश बाबू भी पैदा हुए थे। मैं उसी जिलें का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं और मैं आप के सामने बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस कार्यक्रम को ले कर जयप्रकाश बाबू चलना चाहते हैं उस में उन की असफलता उसी जिले से प्रारम्भ हुई है। विधान सभा को भंग करा कर ग्राम सभा तथा छात्रों के प्रतिनिधि के माध्यम से विधान सभा के चुनाव के लिए उम्मीदवार खड़ा करने की योजना उन्होंने बनाई है। गत 22 अक्तूबर को छपरे में उन्होंने एक ग्राम सभा इसी सिलसिले में बुलाई थी। उस सभा में उन के उस दल ने जो कि भिन्न भिन्न दलों को मिला कर बना है, उस सभा का सभापतित्व करने के लिए एक आदमी का चुनाव करना असंभव हो गया। राजेन्द्र कालेज के प्रिंसिपल भोला बाबू के मर्डर केस के अभियुक्त जो इन के कामों के संयोजक हैं, इस सभा के अध्यक्ष बनना चाहते थे। गंगा सिंह कालेज के रुपये को गबन करने वाले व्यक्ति भी इस को अध्यक्षता के उम्मीदवार थे। छपरा के सब से बड़े ब्लैकमार्केटियर के पुत्र जो इन के युवक संगठन का नेतृत्व करते हैं व भी अध्यक्षता के उम्मीदवार थे और जयप्रकाश जी को जाति के लोग महामाया बाबू को अध्यक्ष बनाना चाहते थे; एकमत से सभापति का चुनाव न होने के बाद बिना सभापति के ही सभा हुई और जयप्रकाश बाबू ने क्रोध में कहा . .

(**व्यवधान**) . . . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बहुत गन्दी बात इन्होंने कही है इसको रेकार्ड से निकाल देना चाहिए। . . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप आपस में बातें न करें।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : वास्तव में जयप्रकाश बाबू को स्वयं अपने मुंह से कहना पड़ा कि जब आप लोग एक सभापति का चुनाव नहीं कर सकते हैं तो सारे देश और प्रदेश का शासन कैसे चला सकते हैं ? यह एक तथ्य की बात है। आप जयप्रकाश बाबू से बात कर के पूछ लीजिए। वहीं से उन की विफलता प्रारम्भ हुई।

जयप्रकाश बाबू कहते हैं कि यह आन्दोलन उन का अहिंसक है। क्या लोगों को जबर्दस्ती घर से बाहर निकलने से रोकना, लोगों को चलने देने से रोकना, विधायकों की बेइज्जती करना और यह उन विधायकों के साथ व करते

[श्रीरामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

हैं जो वीकर सेक्शन के विधायक हैं, हरिजन हैं, मुसलमान हैं या उसी प्रकार के अन्य लोग हैं जो अकेले चलते हैं, उन के साथ इन के दल के लोग अभद्र व्यवहार करते रहे हैं, तो क्या ये सब चीजें अहिंसक हैं।.. (व्यवधान) ....

मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह अहिंसक आन्दोलन नहीं है इस तरह से अहिंसा की ओड़ ले कर हिंसा का वातावरण और अशांति का वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है इस देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती ..... (व्यवधान)...

जैसा कि और सदस्यों ने बताया जो भी कार्यक्रम इन्होंने बनाया उस में कहीं इन को सफलता नहीं हुई। विद्यार्थियों को इम्तहान देने में रोकना चाहते थे। उस में सफलता नहीं मिली विद्यार्थी परीक्षा में उपस्थित होते रहे। लोगों को काम पर जाने से रोकना चाहते थे। उस में भी सफलता नहीं मिली। इसी तरह से और जो भी कार्यक्रम थे लोगों को टैक्स देने से मना करना, विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ने नहीं देना, लोगों को कचहरियों में जाने नहीं देना, विधान सभा के सदस्यों से इस्तीफा दिलवाना, किसी में भी इन को सफलता नहीं मिली। 318 की विधान सभा में केवल 34 ने ही इस्तीफे दिए। यह अनुपात दस प्रतिशत से भी कम पड़ता है।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि उन के कार्यक्रम से हमें घोर विरोध है लेकिन जयप्रकाश बाबू के लिए हम लोगों के दिलों में भी आदर है। उन के उपर लाठी चलने वाली बात को मैं गलत समझता हूं।

गफूर साहब के बारे में शमीम साहब ने जो बात कही है वह बिलकुल निराधार और गलत है गफूर साहब देश के स्वतन्त्रता सैनानियों में अग्रगण्य रहे हैं और उन्होंने आजादी के इतिहास में एक उल्लेखनीय कार्य किया है;

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this debate on the adjournment motion moved by my esteemed friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, has brought out not only the incidents of November 4, 1974, and the very cruel and undemocratic assault on the great leader, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and many of his followers but also has extended beyond the limited scope of the adjournment motion and has dealt with a number of problems and aspects that affect the policy of this country.

Sir, it has been somewhat my misfortune that I am standing at a time when the House is rightly getting impatient and, I am sure, you will also get rightly impatient with me. But, I hope. you will bear with me if I go ahead and spend a few minutes more because I do wish to suggest at the very outset that what is happening in Bihar is not a concern of this or that individual. We are not here bothered so much about the person of Jayaprakash Narayanji, although it matters. What matters more than the person of Jayaprakash Narayan Ji is that the values of democracy and decency of public life in this country for which Jayaprakash Narayanji and his associates, irrespective of parties, are standing are being mercilessly and brutally demolished and killed by the Establishment in Patna and in Delhi. This is the confrontation.

Let us not merely go on talking about what happened to Jayaprakash Narayanji, with great respect to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. It will be more than revolting if the person of Jayaprakash Narayanji is manhandled or injured in this confrontation. But let us remember that what is happening in Bihar in the last several

months and what happened in Gujarat earlier this year is a direct confrontation between the Establishment which is getting more and more naked in terms of power, in terms of absulutism, in terms of excessive use of violent instruments that are at the disposal of the State machinery and the people who are being tortured, harassed, disturbed and even killed because of the various scarcities that exist because of various corruptions.

This is the real confrontation. Let the hon. Home Minister, when he replies, tell us whether he has any solution to this particular problem. Are the Government of India of which the Government of Bihar, unfortunately, today is a part because they belong to the same party, really sincere and earnest about eradicating corruption from the body-politics? Are they earnest about making the life of the poor man actually better today than what it was yesterday?

This Government is never tired of talking about welfare State. What they are having in Bihar and increasingly in many parts of India is not a welfare State but a warfare State. This is a warfare State. It is a veritable war between the Establishment, the power-hungry, the power-concentrated people, on the one hand and. on the other hand, the vast millions of Indian people who, because they are now getting awakened and determined, are ready to fight to the finish. They do not mind if some of them have to die but they want to ensure that their democratic values will not die and will not have any destruction This is the confrontation. Therefore, let this debate be lifted to that level instead of merely talking of what has happened in Bihar on a particular day or what might happen in Bihar on a particular day.

At the same time, let the Government and the country know that when the Bihar bandh was declared on the 3rd, 4th and 5th October the entire State continuously responded to the call. No bandh could last for more than one hour if the people are not supporting it. Therefore, it was a spontaneous, massive, popular, strong revolt and reaction against the misrule of the Patna Government and the Government of India. It was equally a strong reaction against the corrupt rule in Patna and Delhi. I would not like to use the word "Gangotri", which is a good word. So, I would say that it is the fountain source of all corruption and misrule. Here in the capital in Delhi it starts from the top. And because it percolates from the top, people down below have a certain sense of security because they know "the people above are more corrupt than us and, therefore, nobody is going to disturb us".

I feel that this is the last phase of the agitation. I believe that the agitation of the people in Patna and other parts of Bihar is now entering into the last stage. While the Prime Minister and her associates are getting more and more desperate, because they are under the grip of a fear, happily we find that Jayaprakash Narain, and the people who are supporting him in large numbers, are getting more and more determined. If the Prime Minister is getting more and more desperate, let her know that the people are getting more and more determined. It is her desperate attitude, the Government's desperate action of bringing all kinds of police, all types of police, Central, Border, Reserve etc. into the State of Bihar that has created the present situation. We in Gujarat had experience of police exceses not a long time ago and we know what police torture can be. Therefore, it has become an ill-fare state and not a welfare state.

The basic question which my friends in the Congress Benches have to answer is whether they want democracy to survive in this country. If so, do they mean by democracy the concentration of power, irrespective of the popular will, not even in a few hands but in the hands of one person all the time? Do they want that or do

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

they want by democracy the sharing of power? The greatest tragedy of this country is that instead of sharing of power there is more and more concentration of power in fewer and fewer hands. We have to remember that it is this confrontation we are facing.

Democracy also means, apart from the sharing of power, decency and morality in political functioning. The various kinds of ordinances that are issued and will be issued from now onwards, unfortunately is it not a dishonest way of functioning? When you talk of parliamentary democracy, are you going to take all power in your hands and function in such a way? Bihar is a very good example of the promulgation of hundreds of ordinances. That clearly shows that the normal constitutional machinery in that State has broken down.

Therefore, I would conclude by saying that Bihar has given us an example of the breakdown of the constitutional machinery. Bihar today has given us a very depressing and, if I may say so, an intolerable phenomenon of a reign of repression and even regimentation. Not only in Bihar but in many other parts of India the Government of India are using all the information media at their command, the radio, the newspapers and other advertisement media, for regimentation of information in this country. But, fortunately, there are still people, there are still elements in this country, not only existing but live wires and they have seen to it that the people now do not even believe what the radio or the newspaper says because they are more or less owned by the establishment.

So, I wanted to say that the confrontation is not between JPji and Indiraji, it is not a confrontation of two individuals, but it is a confrontation between concentration of power and the power-drunk on the one side and the popular will and popular determination not to tolerate misrule and corrupt rule on the other. As long as this confrontation is not solved in favour of the people, I am quite sure people will not rest and until then this battle will go on and it will become more and more intensive until it has achieved the desired end.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I have tried to hear with attention the several speeches made by the hon. Members. I am particularly thankful to hon. Members on this side like Shri Bhagat, Pandeyji, Shri Das Munshi and other friends who have effectively answered several of the points raised from the other side. I felt particularly happy when Shri Indrajit Gupta made a very enlightened speech drawing our attention in so far as they relate to either dissolution of the Assembly or the quality of persons that surrounded Shri Jayaprakash Narayan....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Genuine alliance.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Now, before I come to Shri Shyamnandan Mishra who has moved this motion, I would like to dispose of those members who made statements —some of whom incorrect ones— which should not have come from the mouths of hon. Members on the floor of Parliament.

Shri Shamim for whose sense of humour I have some appreciation..

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That is very fine.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: ...said unfortunately that Mr. Ghaffoor was born as a Muslim by accident. I say....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I did not say that.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I shall ask Mr. Shamim whether Mr. Shamim was born by design as a Muslim.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That is why I said that you did not understand. All I said was that his being a Muslim is just an accident of birth in the sense that it is not relevant. If you have understood all the speeches in this perspective, I am sure you will make a mess of the whole thing.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Whatever Mr. Shamim may say, I will never get confused. You can take it from me.

Therefore, I am only saying that all births are accidents in whichever particular community they take place and, therefore, kindly remember not to offend the feelings of any gentleman....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Again you are misrepresenting. You are not here lecturing on family planning. I say you are misquoting me. I said that his being a Muslim is not important and that it is not relevant.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Then, my friend, Shri Janeshwar Mishra....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Attack him right and left.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: ....has indulged in, in my opinion, meaningless attacks and does not merit a reply....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): That he always does.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Thank you.

Another Member from the DMK party made an incorrect statement, namely, that the CPI, the Congress and the Anna DMK did not say, they are trying a type of JP-led movement in Tamilnadu. They only said that they are trying to organise themselves on the platform to save democracy and therefore I do not know wherefrom he got that impression and if he has that impression, the sooner he corrects it the better it would be. As already remarked by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, Shyamnandanji has put down a motion which seems in a way to be an intelligent way of doing things. But the points which he made are three in number in my opinion.

Firstly he connected JPji with Gandhiji, Rama and Krishna and Buddha, I don't know; I have no protest, I have no objection if your enthusiasm or respect for JPpi crosses all bounds, may be, it is a personal affair. The second one is that he wanted to convey the impression to this House that the agitation on 4th November was a very very peaceful one and that the people who were around JPji were reciting slogans. I want to know from Shyamnandanji what songs they sang that day and how it would be incorrect to say that. I would like to tell him that the agitation of 18th to 20th March 1974 was not a peaceful one. Have 27 deaths resulted from a peaceful satyagraha? Do you not know that from 3rd to 5th when there was demonstration and agitation was going on, what violence has occurred? You are aware at how many places the train services were interrupted. You are aware at how many places the railway lines were tampered with, how many telecommunication links were broken. Don't you know that during the time of examinations one examinee was shot dead to create terror in minds of the students? Was the attack on CPI workers peaceful? So, to claim this agitation to be a peaceful one and to say that CRP or other police forces are attacking these people and inciting them etc. in a political way etc. would be a most incorrect statement to make. It is very good of Shamnandanji not to have raised the issue about the injury, the supposed injury to Jaya Prakashji. It is true, if, even by accident any police lathi

[Shri K. Brahmananda Redy]

or anything has touched him I would have been the first to speak and apologise to you. I would have even advised my dear leader the Prime Minister to speak to him and express regret. But am I to express apology for something that has not happened at all?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Have you not seen his statement?

With all respect I want to draw your attention to the statement made by Shri Jayaprakash ji himself. I think you have used the words 'supposed injury'. The least you could do was to apologise to him the way he has been treated....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Please listen to me. I do not think there is any statement from Jayaprakash ji that he was assaulted or a lathi blow was given to him. There is no statement like that. Please point out one and I will be the first man to express regret.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Guha. you are interfering too much. I cannot tolerate it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Sir, there is no need to get into any emotion. It is surprising to me, Sir, to hear—I am one of the younger Members of Parliament—more experienced and senior Members, though not in age, talking about things un-connected with the issues to be considered. There is no use getting into emotion about the personality of Jayaprakash ji or the great service he has rendered to the freedom movement of the country.

Nobody is disputing that. We are not discussing here a motion on Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's personality or his service to the country. As Mr. Mavalankar has just now said, if, whatever may be the personality of his, he says certain things and raises certain issues, it is up to this House to consider dispassionately as to how far they are relevant, how far they are justified, how far they are practical and how far they are democratic. This is not the way in which Parliament can function. This is not a maidan where you can make all kinds of speeches. Therefore, my submission to you is this. After all, if I see that a particular think must receive as much public attention as possible, I shall see that it receives that much attention. Some points were made by some senior persons. To the extent that the issues raised by them get into public focus, it is all right. Beyond that, you consider dispassinately the issues involved, it does not matter whoever the personality is, Therefore, you will agree with this proposition and anybody has to agree with that proposition as to what the issues are. If an issue is raised it becomes very pertinent to know what is at the back of the mind. After all, the experience must have told you that when a person is in emotion or in anger, he speaks what is uppermost in his mind. If you see the statement made by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan on the 4th November, you will realise what game is up to. I shall just read out to you one sentence from this paper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May we know which paper it is?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Search-light.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your Prime Minister does not read this paper.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Shri Jayaprakash Narayan declared that the struggle was not between

the people of Bihar and the Ghafoor Ministry but between the people of India against the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. (*Interruptions*) Iam glad that you also support that statement.

Therefore, it becomes our duty to know what has happened. This agitation started in a mild way by the students in the beginning of 1974. When they araised some small issues concerning their academic career and some other economic matters like less costly food in their hostels, increase in the number of scholarships, some other concessions to be made available to them regarding certain facilities, you will remember, the Chief Minister was kind enough to concede those demands when they met him. Later on, he also in fact passed several orders conceding the students' demands. Some hon. Members have said that the number of scholarships have risen by 150 per cent. The rate of scholarship has also been increased; rationed food is supplied at a lower rate. Therefore, what justification is there for an agitation of this type? If really there was some other thing to be considered by the State Government, certainly, it is upto the leaders and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to tell them. Severl other things also need to be done. But, what happened? The students were satisfied with the assurance given by the Chief Minister conceding their demands. Then the political parties got agitated. In my opinion, their game is not good. Therefore, there was that big agitation with all the violence from 18th to 20th March. Even then the political parties thought that their leadership would not do for leading an agitation or movement, they required new issures to be brought up and a new leadership to focus those issues. It was at that point that Jaya Prakashji entered the field. I am so sorry that Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan should have unwittingly got into the embrace of a Dhritarashtra. I feel the leaders of these political parties presumably should have told Jaya Prakashji, 'All our members are prepared to resign. As soon as our members resign, the Congress members also in large numbers will resign and therefore, there will be an automatic dissolution of the Assembly'.

But what is the picture? I do not want to go into the figures of each political party. Suffice it to say that out of 77 members of the Assembly balonging to the BJS, Cong(O), SSP and SP, only 34 have resigned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where have they gone?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I want to tell you that the pressure, coercion, intimidation, the abusive and filthy language that was used against all these people, including their members, was resisted by these people and I want to express a word of appreciation to those who have resisted this onslaught.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You assured them of tickets for the next election. We know all these things. All this horsetrading we know.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You may draw any conclusion you like, you may make any comments you like. I know you are irresistible. Therefore, I do not want to get into a controversy with you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Say things which are correct.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I would cite an instance. The Motion is in the name of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu made an allegation and complained to the Government. I suppose he has written letters to all the Composition parties and also ventilated his grievance in the press saying that when he was somewhere on tour, some, one or two, people went to his house....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Twenty-five and three gang leaders.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You may say 25. You may bring the whole of Calcutta. It does not matter to me. But my point is this that he complained to all leaders of the political parties including to us and he also ventilated it in the press that during his absence some people went to his house and used some abusive language.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Beaten my brother. Do not tell untruths like this.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: To bolstar up that case, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra had written to me a letter that an hon. member of Parliament, specially a leader of the Opposition, was being prevented from exercising his duties.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is exactly what it is.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: If that is so, to intimidate, to coerce, to pressurise, to use abusive langguage—what is it? Please tell me. I think you, Mr. Chairman can tell me.

Therefore, if you say this is all a peaceful method, if you say this is all democracy, if you say that an hon. member elected by the people should be prevented from discharging his duties and should be ocerced , is it democracy? I wish further to know this from Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What relevance has this got?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: It is relevant.

22 hrs.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Therefore, I am only telling you what is sauce to the goose must be to the gander. What is objectionable to you should be also objectionable to us. We are functioning in the same democracy. Therefore, even when you are away by some hundreds of miles, if some abuse from somebody takes place, you move the whole world.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should understand what is meant by assault. Assault and abuse are not the same. You are an educated person; you were the Chief Minister of a State. You ought to know better; you ought to know the difference between assault and abuse. We know.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Please listen. It does not matter whether one is a Member of Parliament or one is a member of the local Assembly. Both are representative of some people, and they are elected by the people, and they should be enabled to discharge their duties fearlessly. (*Interruption*) Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I would request you to realise that noise is no substitute for argument.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a difference between assault and abuse. Assault is a police case. Physician, heal thyself. You should be ashamed of confusing the two. Be responsible.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am not going into the merits of the matter. It is under investigation: whether it is asault or whether it is abuse or whether it is something. The investigation is made and later the courts will decide it. I am not going into the merits of the matter. (*Interruption*) The hon. Member seems to be more interested in this case than in the obstruction of members from attending the Assembly. My point is this. I am not going into the merits of the case; it may be assault or abuse or it may be something else. The courts will decide it. I am only trying to point out whether the methods employed in trying to terrorise those elected members of the Assembly are democratic. Can it be Sarvodaya? Can it be anything

which is consistent with democratic practices not only here but in the whole world where democracy prevails? Therefore, to say that all this is a peaceful thing and that issues like this should be decided on the streets is a matter which, somehow, I am not able to understand even. If you want to function in a democracy, you have to follow certain democratic practices and conventions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That, you are not doing in West Bengal since 1971.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: We are discussing Bihar just now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Goonda Raj is here.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Please do not disturb me. I do not want to take much time. I only want to say that this agitation has deeper motivations. It is not simply that some parties are trying to join together and trying to ask for something. It has deep political motivations. I am only sorry that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan who, according to all of us, has done yeoman service in the freedom of this country, should succumb to the temptation or fall into the trap which has been designed by these political leaders. If Shyamnandan Mishraji could somehow see that he escapes from this trap and contributes in his own way to the solution of some of our problems, he would have done more service than he had rendered in the cause of the freedom of this country.

Hon. Members have raised the question about Gujarat. Where is the parallel? In Bihar there are 319 members, out of whom hardly 34 opposition members, one independent and one unfortunate Congress R man who later on became an independent and then something else—hardly 36 have reigned. You know as the Prime Minister has rightly remarked at one place, the dissolution of an elected house cannot be done at will.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): In Kerala in 1959, what happened?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You might not have been a major then. But I know, I will come to that ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: West Bengal 1967 and 1969, do not forget that.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: When Shri Shyamnandan Mishra moved his motion, he took objection to what I have said. I said that the administration in Bihar had not been paralysed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Over draft from the Reserve Bank. Get the figures. Do not tell us stories. What is the figure today?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Every Government has some overdraft or the other. When your people were in power, how much, overdraft did they have in West Bengal?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am prepared to bet with you. What was the overdraft at that time? Mrs. Gandhi will not give a copper.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is unfortunate that whatever the subject of discusion, you want to speak about West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You do not know what is the strength of the CRP company? How can you talk about the overdraft in West Bengal? You are ignorant still.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Will you kindly keep quiet if I admit that you know much more than I do ... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: He was in the British Army.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I did not know that. I was mentioning that the revenue, sales tax and commercial tax collection and excise

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revenue had gone up compared to the corresponding period last year. I also said that the expenditure on planned development was much more than what it was during the previous year. So many good things have been done and I mentioned one of them. I have no time to give details. 1.85 lakhs of families had been given ownership rights under the Bihar Homestead Act. Can any leader of the Opposition tell me that in any Government which was led by the Opposition Parties a thing like this was done to this extent?

I do not want to go into the other things.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : आप को बिहार की ज्याग्राफी नहीं मालूम है, होम मिनिस्टर साहब। आप कुछ नहीं जानते हैं। आप से बढ़िया तो ललित नारायण मिश्र जवाब दे देते . . . . (व्यवधान) . .

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : । कोई लोन वहां नहीं दिया। एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया है। मैं गया से आ रहा हूं, मुझे मालूम एक पैसा भी आप ने नहीं दिया है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जिन्दगी में कितनी बार बिहार गए हैं? बयान देने चले आए. . (व्यवधान) . . . .

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): It is irrelevant who has been to Bihar and who has not. The Minister is replying on behalf of the Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये बिलकुल गलतबयानी यहां पर कर रहे हैं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं अपने क्षेत्र में घूम कर आया हूं। एक भी स्थान ऐसा नहीं है जहां किसानों को कोई राहत पहुंचाई हो . . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये सारे देश को गुमराह करने की बातें कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : जिन इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता की इन्होंने इतनी तारीफ की, वह भी ये फिगर्स नहीं मानेंगे। ये सब कागजी फिगर्स हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अगर गरीबों को जमीन मिले तो यह तो अच्छी बात है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मगर मिली कहां ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is true I had not been to Bihar, but it does not follow that I do not know what is happening there or that I do not receive substantial information from the State Government. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra was saying that CRP, BSF etc. were excessively employed. You admit that it is the elementary duty of any State Government to give security to its people. Do you mean to suggest that the CRP and BSF were deployed there just for tamasha? If there is peace and tranquility in the area, do you think the State Government would make such a request or even if such a request is made the Central Government would agree to it? This was done to meet a threatened violence. It has been in the mouths of everyone of you that several lakhs are going to congregate at Patna to indulge in all kinds of activities. Therefore, is it not the duty of the State Government to take sufficient precautions to see that they give security to those citizens to pursue their normal activities? Would it be wrong? Supposing, taking your advice, they do not do it; what would happen to that State, what would happen to the people of Bihar, in Patna,

I would like to know. Therefore, in my opinion, it would be the most improper thing to take a view like that.

The parallel of Gujarat has been brought in. You will remember that the Chief Minister of Gujarat resigned and recommended to the Governor to take action under article 356 of the Constitution. You would also remember that when that proclamation was made, the Assembly was not dissolved. It was dissolved only on the 15th of March when more than 95 members of the Assembly resigned out of a total of 168. Therefore, it is not a good comparison. You also know that the Constitution does not prevent the dissolution of an Assembly. You must also be aware of the fact that a legally constituted Assembly can be dissolved only under the circumstances mentioned in articles 355 and 356 of the Constitution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When will it be over?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Half an hour was taken by the shouting on the other side.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Then we come to Kerala. Though a grave situation had developed in that State, the State Government was unwilling to deal with the situation. Therefore, there is no point in drawing analogies which would not fit in with the context.

Therefore, the basic qualifications that are necessary for dissolving the Assembly are not there. I want to tell Shri Hanumanthaiya that I could not make out what he ultimately said. There was some dialogue between them and there is mutual respect between Shri Mishra and Shri Hanumanthaiya. The point is that the dissolution of the Assembly may not arise in the circumstances that are prevailing, when the administration has not failed, when there is a majority for the Government.

If you want to consider other factors like corruption etc. I wish to give you some figures about the action taken by the Bihar Government. I want to say that the Bihar Government has initiated action against fairly high officers like IAS officers, Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Civil Assistant Surgeons and all that. I do not want to go into the details as to in how many cases action was initiated, in how many cases action was actually taken and all that. Therefore, matters like corruption are general issues. If hon. Members are really interested in discussing some of the matters related to this, which can be considered and which are practical, certainly. it can be done. No body would say that they should not be discussed. If all of us feel that some evils have crept into the society and they should be remedied, certainly it should be the effort of all leaders functioning in a democracy to consult, discuss and remedy those defects. I do not want to go into the bigger question of electoral reforms and all that. I do not know what they have in mind and whether they are practicable. But, to the extent the electoral system which is now in operation in this country, if it is to be improved in a certain way, certainly, that is also a matter which can be discussed. But to raise issues which have been dismissed by yourselves at several places is quite irrelevant here.

After all, I want to submit one thing to the entire House. When we consider some national issues which affect the lives of the people, certainly great patience is required and discussion in depth is required. We cannot just decide any issue just because a great personality or a big personality has said it. It will be a wrong thing to do that. You will be doing greatest harm to the nation.

I do not want to enter into the points raised by Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He wanted an opinion poll. He wants us to create a precedent without making it a precedent. An opinion

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poll which was once had in Goa was not on an election issue. It was on an issue whether Goa should merge with Maharashtra or should remain separate. It was not an election issue that would arise every five years. Therefore, there is no point in saying that an opinion poll should be taken. With due deference to him, I would say that this is quite irrelevant here.

It would suffice for me to say that it becomes unnecessary even for you to bring in the personality of Jayaprakash Narayan Ji into these issues and cloud the issues. You may discuss the issues and decide on merits. So far as the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly or the dismissal of the Ministry is concerned. from the constitutional point of view, to be quite out of place.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : सभापति महोदय, एक बात तो बिल्कुल साफ है कि हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी अभी आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ही विचरण कर रहे हैं और उन को आन्ध्र प्रदेश के दायरे से इतनी मुहब्बत है कि उस के बाहर का दृष्टिकोण अपनाना नहीं चाहते हैं। यह बात भी बिलकुल साफ है कि जिस तरह के आन्दोलन आन्ध्र में चले, उन्हीं से वे इस की कीमत का मूल्यांकन करना चाहते हैं। आज किस तरह का आन्दोलन बिहार में चल रहा है—जरा अपनी धातु को परखें और जयप्रकाश जी की धातु को परखें। मैं 1942 के जमाने की बात आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं—जब 1942 के आन्दोलन के बाद पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू बिहार गये तो उन्होंने कहा था—उत्तर प्रदेश में तो एक बलिया हुआ, लेकिन बिहार के तो चप्पे चप्पे में बलिया है। रेड्डी साहब, आप को बहुत मुबारक हो कि आप गृह मंत्री बन गये मगर गृह मंत्री बनने के बाद छोटे घरौंदे में न रहिए और एक डिस्ट्रक्ट के लायर की तरह से बातें न कीजिए।

दूसरी बात—यह भी साफ है—जिस को हम शुद्ध विरोध पक्ष कहते हैं। उस विरोध पक्ष का पूर्ण समर्थन इस आन्दोलन को प्राप्त है। गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जयप्रकाश बाबू धृतराष्ट्र मिलन में, धृतराष्ट्र के आलिंगन में अभी आबद्ध हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप किस के आलिंगन में आबद्ध हैं। एक सी० पी० आई० को छोड कर सारा देश इस मसले पर आप के खिलाफ है ... (व्यवधान) ....सभापति महोदय, जब ये बोल र थे तो मैं बहुत खामोशी से इनकी बातों को सुन रहा था, अब जब चोटें पड़ती हैं तो टीस क्यो उठती है। मैंने कुछ देर पहले जब इस मोशन को सदन के सामने रखा था, उस समय मैंने बतलाया था कि यह आन्दोलन अब बहुत व्यापक रूप धारण कर गया है। सस्कृत में एक कहावत है—अगर हाथी की तसवीर जमीन पर बना कर पांव के तले रोंद देंगे तो उससे हाथी नहीं रोंदा जा सकता—आप इस संस्कृत की कहावत को याद कीजिए।

मैं इस समय दो बातें आप से कहना चाहता हूं—अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने अपनी वफादारी का यह तकाजा समझा क्योंकि वे तुरन्त ही गृह मंत्री हुए हैं—वैसे गृह मंत्री तो यहां तरह तरह के लोग होते गये हैं और आजादी के वक्त से मेरा यह सौभाग्य रहा है कि सभी गृह मंत्रियों को यहां पर देखा है—मगर इस से उन्होंने यह समझा कि एक बहुत बड़ा तोहफा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन को दे दिया है और वफादारी का यह तकाजा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को अन्धेरे में रखें तो मैं कहता हूं कि ऐसी वफादारी से प्रधान मंत्री जी को भगवान बनायें, यह वफ़ादारी नहीं है।

मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के सामने उद्धरण रखना चाहता हूं—जो पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने "गिम्पसेज आफ वर्ल्ड हिस्ट्री" में क्रान्ति के बारे में कहा था—यह इस मौके

पर कितना मौजू हैं आप स्वयं इस को सुन कर अनुभव करेंगे—उन्होंने कहा था—

"Foolish people in authority deride everything that does not fit in with their ideas, imagine that revolutions are caused by agitators. Agitators are people who are discontented with existing conditions and desire a change and work for it. Every revolutionary career has its full supply of them. They are themselves the outcome of the ferment and the dissatisfaction that exists. But tens and hundreds of thousands of people do not move an action merely at the bidding of agitators. When economic conditions are such that their day to day suffering grews and live becomes almost an unbeable burden then even the weak are prepared to face risks. It is then that they listen to the voice of someone who seems to show them the way out of the misery. Further, luxury, incompetence and corruption amongst the men in power and grinding poverty of the people create revolution.

अब मैं इन से पूछना चाहता हूं, गृह मंत्री महोदय से क्या आप ने जवाहर लाल जी द्वारा लिखित "ग्लिम्पसेस आफ़ वर्ल हिस्ट्री" को पढ़ा है ? आप ने देखा होगा मैंने जितनी बातें उठायीं सारी बातों से गृह मंत्री जी कतरा गये, किसी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया । मगर इन्होने चार, पांच बातें कहीं । इन्होंने इस बात का खंडन किया कि 4 नवम्बर का आन्दोलन पूर्णतः शान्तपूर्ण था । लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या एक भी वारदात उन्होंने चार नवम्बर के बारे में बताई ? इतने माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं कहीं पर उन को अखबार में एक भी ऐसी घटना देखने को मिली कि कोई अप्रिय घटना उस दिन घटी हो ? हम ने कहा कि जयप्रकाश जी की मंडली में भजन होते थे तो इन्होंने कहा भजन नहीं हुए । अगर ऐसे निकम्मे आप के अफ़सर हैं जो आप को गलत बातें रिपोर्ट में भेजते हैं तो एक मिनट भी उन को वहां रहने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए । मैं वहां बराबर मौजूद था और अगर आप को उन पर विश्वास है और हमारे जैसे आदमियों पर विश्वास नहीं है तो आप समझ लीजिए आप ज्यादा दिन तक इस हुकूमत को नहीं चला सकते । एक भी भजन और एक भी गाना ऐसा नहीं था जिस को कोई कहे कि वह अप्रिय था, अशान्ति पैदा करने वाला था या हिन्सा पैदा करने वाला था ।

यहां कहा गया है कि पुलिस का हम इतना इंतजाम क्यों न करते 18 मार्च को जो घटना हुई उस की रोशनी में । मैं पूछता हूं कि उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? तीन घटनायें हुईं, असेम्बली भवन में मिनिस्टरों को पीटा गया, क्या इन में विद्यार्थी, युवक या विरोध पक्ष के लोग थे ? 18 मार्च को असेम्बली में निहायत शर्मनाक घटना हुई कि मिनिस्टर पीटे गये । असेम्बली की लौबी में रिवाल्वर चली जिन के धुएं का धब्बा आज तक वहां है । क्या वहां पर एक भी विद्यार्थी था, कोई विरोध पक्ष था या असामाजिक तत्व था ? चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों ने मिनिस्टरों को पीटा, बैंच के नीचे वह छुपे, खिड़कियों से भागे, बाथरूम में भागे, राजभवन में छुपे । और यह चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कौन लोग थे ? आप ने फिर वही यहां पर हांल किया । आपने शुरू किया श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त की बातों से । मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं, लेकिन यही कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है जिस कि यूनियन थी उन चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की जिन्होंने आपने मंत्रियों को पीटा । इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार हैं ? क्या हमारे आन्दोलन वाले जिम्मेदार हैं ? जब "सर्चलाइट" और "प्रदीप" पर आगजनी

[श्री श्यामानन्दन मिश्र

का कांड हुआ, किस ने किया ? क्या वही विद्यार्थी करते जिन को इन पत्रों से प्रोत्साहन मिलता था। अगर इस तरह की अक्ल इन्होंने विद्यार्थियों को समझी है तो इन की अक्ल के बारे में मैं क्या कहूं। यही वह दूसरी घटना थी। हमारे शास्त्री जी कुछ छेड़खानी कर रहे हैं। लेकिन क्या गुलामों के गुलाम बने हुये हमारे गृह मंत्री की हिम्मत है कि उस दिन सी० पी० आई० के असेम्बली मेम्बर को जो आग लगाते हुये पकड़ा गया उस का नाम आप ले सकें ? कभी नहीं हिम्मत हो सकती। .... (व्यवधान) तीनों घटनाओं के लिए विद्यार्थी और यह आन्दोलन वाले जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। और तब तक जयप्रकाश जी मैदान में उतरे भी नहीं थे।

तीन अक्तूबर से 5 अक्तूबर तक जो अभूतपूर्व बंध पटना में हुआ या अन्य शहरों में हुआ उस के सिलसिले में इन्होने कहा बहुत सी घटनायें हुई। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सामान्यतः उस में अप्रिय घटनायें उतनी नहीं हुई जितनी कि बिहार में उन जगहों पर हुई जहां कि तहरीक नहीं चली है। बिहार में आज आन्दोलन चल रहा है, जहां पर नहीं भी तहरीक चली है वहां उससे ज्यादा अप्रिय घटनायें हुई हैं। और इस आन्दोलन के बावजूद तीन दिनों तक जो वहां बंध हुआ था उस में दो, चार घटनायें कहीं हुई हों तो हुई हो, मगर सामान्यतः उस दिन और उसी सिलसिले में मैं सभापति जी, जरा याद दिलाना चाहता हूं इन की हिम्मत कहां है, इन की तो घिघ्घी बंधी हुई है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के अखबर के जो सह सम्पादक हैं उन के घर से ऐम्युनिशन्स निकले हैं, बैपन्स निकले हैं, मगर आप की हिम्मत नहीं है... व्यवधान और चार तारीख को जब एक भी घटना नहीं हुई तो बिहार के लोगों पर यह हमला करना, सी० आर० पी०, बी० ऐस० ऐफ० से हवाई जहाज से, सारी ट्रेनों को बन्द करके, बसेज को बन्द कर के ऐसा करना आपने भारत की सभ्यता पर, उसकी व्यवस्था के ऊपर एक बड़ा कलंक का टीका लगाया है। 6 करोड़ जनता वहां कैदी की तरह रख रहे हैं, जब कि कहीं पर कोई बात नहीं हुई। और आज दरवाजा खुल गया। किन के लिए ? मैंने पूछा क्या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का एक भी जलूस निकला है जिस में नंगी तलवारों के साथ, भाले, गंडासे और बरछियों के साथ उन के जलूस न निकले हों ? चाहे पटना में हो, या तहसील में या ब्लाक में हो, सारी जगह पर उन के प्रदर्शन हुए। उन के लिए आज दरवाजे खुल गये... (व्यवधान) आज भी सभापति महोदय, जब उन का जलूस निकला जो पैसे उन को सरकारी दल से मिलते हैं उसको तो कहें। पैसे के मालिक तो आप ही हैं, मगर मैं कहता हूं कि आज धारा 144 उठा दी गई। बड़े शान्तिप्रिय कम्युनिस्ट हो गये और जिन लोगों ने कहा था महात्मा गांधी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू के लिये" "रनिंग डौग्स आफ़ इम्पीरियलिज्म" उन के साथ आलिंगन में बैठने वाले हम को सबक दें और माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त डेमोक्रेसी के बारे में हम को सबक दें, तो वह सबक आप उन से लीजिए, हम सबक लेने वाले नहीं हैं। आज अहिंसा के बारे में वह सबक दें ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। आप सबक लीजिए। आज कम्युनिस्टों के लिए पटना में धारा 144 उठा ली गई।

गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि विद्यार्थी संतुष्ट हो गए हैं, उनकी मांगें मान ली गई हैं। वह किस दुनिया में रहते हैं। क्या पांच परसेंट भी विद्यार्थी आपके साथ हैं ? जाति के आधार पर आप उनको बांटना चाहते हैं। श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह ने जय प्रकाश जी के बारे में कहा है कि उनकी जाति के लोगों ने उनका साथ दिया है। ऐसे ही लोग आपका जिक्र करते हैं। जय प्रकाश जी पचास

साल से सार्वजनिक जीवन में हैं। इस तरह का कलंक उन पर लगाना आपको शोभा नहीं देता है। आप चाहते हैं कि इस तहरीक को इस तूफान को जातियों के आधार पर आप बांट दें? ऐसा कभी नहीं हो सकता है। तूफान सम्प्रदाय के आधार पर जाति के आधार पर कभी नहीं बांटे जा सकते हैं, उन में कोई लकीर नहीं खींची जा सकती है।

आपने यह भी बताया कि विरोधी पक्ष के 77 सदस्यों में केवल 34 ने इस्तीफा दिया है। मालूम होता है कि यह मंत्र उन्होंने और सदस्यों को भी दिया है। सारे देश में आपके खिलाफ लोगों की भावनाएं भड़क रही हैं, आपके खिलाफ हवा बन रही है; तहरीक चल रही है। लेकिन डिफेकसंज बिल आप नहीं ला रहे है। यह आप में नैतिकता है। वह एनविल पर है। अभी उस पर वहां कमेटी में विचार हो रहा है। आप चाहते हैं कि पैसे के जोर से सत्ता के जोश में, उसका सहारा ले कर लोगों को खरीदा जाए। आप आज भी दल बदल को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है वह इसी अनैतिकता के खिलाफ चल रही है जो आप चला रहे है।

श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब ने श्री बसु के घर पर जो हमला हुआ और जिस के बारे मे हम लोगों ने उनको लिखा उसका जिक्र किया है। मैंने उनको खत जरूर लिखा था। जो मुकदमा चल रहा है उस के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना इस वक्त। जो जानकारी मुझे मिली उसके आधार पर मैंने उनको लिखा। इनको चाहिए था कि पूरी छानबीन करके हम को ये उसका जवाब देते। लेकिन आज तक इन्होंने नहीं दिया। मैं अपने तौर पर उस की सब जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं। लेकिन आपने इतनी भी सभ्यता नहीं दिखाई कि आप उस चिट्ठी का कोई जवाब भी भेजते। गृह मंत्रालय में कदम रखते ही इतनी शिष्टता की कमी?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The letter that you have written or the letter that Shri Bosu has written has been replied to in the meeting of the Consultative Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I did not get a reply.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Armed police is on round-the-clock duty at the residence of Shri Bosu. One personal security officer was given to Shri Bosu whenever he stayed in Calcutta.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र: आज से कोई साल भर या दस महीने पहले मैंने गृह मंत्री को लिखा था कि जब मैं घर पर अकेला रहता हूं या बाहर चला जाता हूं तो कभी कभी जरा मेरे मकान की देखभाल करवा दिया करे। मेरा मकान एक बंगले जैसा है, छोटा फ्लेट अगर होता तो दूसरी बात थी। उसका भी इनके पास से कोई जवाब नहीं आया। इस सब से पता चल जाता है कि कैसा ये हम लोगों के बारे में खयाल करते हैं।

गृह मंत्री ने साफ नहीं बताया कि केरल और बिहार में क्या फर्क है, दोनों की स्थिति में क्या फर्क है लिमय जी ने श्री राम कृष्ण राव जी जो उस समय केरल के गवर्नर थे उन की रिपोर्ट में से कुछ अंश यहां पढ़े हैं। उसका भी इन्होंने कोई जवाब नही दिया। श्री राव ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि मिनिस्ट्री को हटाने के लिए नो कान्फिडेंस का प्रस्ताव पास होना जरूरी नहीं है। हालात ऐसे पैदा हो गए हैं कि वहां से उनको रुखसत होना चाहिए। गुजरात और बिहार के बारे में भी जो फर्क उन्होंने बताया वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

[श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र]

यह साफ है कि गृह मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री से भी ज्यादा चतुर अपने आपको समझते हैं। गुजरात के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि वह गलती थी लेकिन ये कहते हैं कि गलती नहीं थी। दोनों में कौन सही है खुदा जाने। प्रधान मंत्री ने उसको गलती माना, ये कहते हैं कि नहीं थी क्योंकि चीफ़-मिनिस्टरने इस्तीफा दे दिया था, फलां बात हो गई थी (इंटरप्शंस) इनको आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : गृह मंत्री जी को काफी आबस्ट्रक्ट किया गया था। आपको भी थोड़ा बहुत किया जाता है तो आपको गुस्सा नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : गृह मंत्री कहते हैं कि बिहार की विधान सभा काम कर रही है, उसके कारगर न होने का कोई सबूत नहीं है। जो सबूत दिया उसका उत्तर उन्होंने नहीं दिया। 127 आर्डिनेंस पास हुए हैं। पिछले साल दस महीनों के अन्दर 180 पास हुए। यह विधान सभा के चलने का तरीका होता है? मुझे अकबर और बीरबल का किस्सा याद आया है। अकबर ने कहा था कि दरवाजे पर जो तोता है, उस के बारे में जो कहेगा कि तोता मर गया है, उस का सिर धड़ से अलग कर दिया जायेगा। इस लिए जब तोता मर भी गया, तो भी कोई डर के मारे नहीं कहता था कि हुजूर, तोता मर गया है। बीरबल को सूझी....

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I wish to correct the figure which was mentioning. When the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Ghafoor, assumed office, he inherited 84 Ordinances.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: From whom?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: From the previous Government. Whenever an opportunity occurred, the Bihar Assembly met and converted some of those Ordinances into Acts.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : यह तोता तो मर गया है। लेकिन डर के मारे उन को कोई नहीं कहता, क्योंकि सिर धड़ से अलग कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री अमृत नाहटा (बाड़मेर) : बीरबल ने क्या किया?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : कहा गया है कि समानान्तर विधान सभा, पैरालेल एसेम्बली, बनाने की बात देश-द्रोह है। शान्तिपूर्वक पैरालेल एसेम्बली बनाने का अधिकार जनता को है। इस को कोर्ट में ले चलना हो, तो ले चले। यह अलग बात है कि उस समानान्तर विधान सभा के पीछे ताकत न हो। लेकिन अगर हम पैरालेल एसेम्बली बनाएं, तो आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि वह ट्रीजन है, और उस को ले कर आप ज्यादतियां नहीं कर सकते।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि आर्मी रूल जैसे हालात हो रहे हैं। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने बताया था कि आर्मी रूल इस देश में होगा, लेकिन वह तभी होगा, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी का आदेश होगा, लेकिन उन की वजह से, या उन के आन्दोलन की वजह से, यहां पर आर्मी रूल नहीं होने वाला है।

श्री बसंत साठे (अकोला) : हम तो बीरबल का पूरा किस्सा सुनना चाहते हैं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : बिहार में जो हालात पैदा हुए हैं, उस के लिए यह आन्दोलन जिम्मेदार नहीं है। बिहार में गुजरात से सौ गुना ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार है। बिहार की गरीबी गुजरात से कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ कर है।

बिहार में शिक्षा के स्तर में काफी ज्यादा गिरावट आई। इस सब के बावजूद जब आज बिहार में यह तूफान उठता है, तो ये लोग शिकायत करते हैं कि आन्दोलन वाले ऐसा कर रहे हैं।

जैसे हालात मुल्क में पैदा हो गये थे, उन में कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रह गया था। अगर मुल्क में हम एक नया मौसम बनाना चाहते हैं, तो उस के लिए जिन बुनियादी बातों को उठाया गया है, उन सब बातों पर गहराई में जा कर विचार करना होगा। माननीय गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि उन के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है। बड़ी मेहरबानी उन्होंने दिखाई है। कोई यह कहने के लिए दस्तबस्ता उन के दरवाजे पर नहीं जाने वाला है कि उन बातों पर विचार करो। हालात दस्तक दे कर आप के दरवाजे को खोलेंगे। अगर आप के दिमाग का दरवाजा बन्द है, तो वह भी खोला जायेगा। गृह मंत्री की बात से ऐसा मालूम हो रहा था कि जैसे आन्दोलनकारी और श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण उन के यहां आर्जू-मिन्नत करने आये। जो बातें उठाई गई हैं, एसेम्बली के विघटन के बाद उन में से कोई बात वापिस नहीं ली जायेगी। अगर आप उन बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो आप इस इनक्लाब को और जगहों में भी दावत देंगे।

अभी हमारे मित्र, श्री हनुमन्तैया, ने कहा कि दो बातें की जानी चाहिए—एक तो इलैक्शन रिफ़ार्म, चुनाव सम्बन्धी सुधार, होना चाहिए और दूसरे, लोकायुक्त और लोकपाल की नियुक्ति के लिए कानून बनाया जाये। किस ने आप को रोका था कि आप ने इतने दिन तक लोकायुक्त नियुक्त नहीं किया? लेकिन अब यह मामला इन दो बातों तक महदूद नहीं रहने वाला है। इस खाम-ख्यालों में आप न रहिए।

श्री वाजपेयी ने भी यह सुझाव दिया कि कुछ बातें हों। मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि बातों से क्या नतीजा निकलेगा, क्योंकि मुझे लगता है कि जो लोग घेरे हुए हैं, वे कोई बात चलने नहीं देंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सदन से कहूंगा कि वह मेरे इस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव को मन्जूर करे। गृह मंत्री ने पार्लियामेंटरी एनक्वायरी के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं बताया है। इतनी तादाद में बी० एस० एफ० और सी० आर० पी० को भेज कर बिहार पर हमला किया गया है। गृह मंत्री ने यह भी नहीं कहा है कि उन को वहां से हटाने की बात की जायेगी, हालांकि हमारी यही मांग नहीं थी। यह काम-रोको प्रस्ताव तो हम ने 4 नवम्बर की घटना के सिलसिले में रखा था। गृह मंत्री ने किसी भी बात के बारे में संतोष नहीं दिया है। बल्कि उन्होंने जले पर नमक छिड़का है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोगों ने कहा है कि सरकार श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण से माफ़ी मांगें। हम ने कब कहा है कि वह माफ़ी मांगें? हमने कहा है कि क्या सरकार यह पूछताछ नहीं कर सकती कि उन को कोई चोट लगी या नहीं। उसने इतनी भी शिष्टता नहीं दिखाई।

इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यह सदन इस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव को मन्जूर करे।

23 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn"

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the 'Ayes' have it....

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): No. The Noes have it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry, sorry, the Noes have it.

(*Interruptions*)

I will put it again. The question is:

"That the House, do now adjourn."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'

(*Interruptions*)

Those against may say 'No'

(Interruptions)

Do you want a Division? Let the Lobbies be cleared.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह नहीं हो सकता।

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मतदान का निर्णय सुना चुके हैं। उस को उस समय चैलेंज नहीं किया गया।

(*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदय : किया गया है। मिस्टर मधु लिमये, चैलेंज किया गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप ने निर्णय दिया और अपने निर्णय से आप मुकर रहे हैं ...

सभापति महोदय : चैलेंज किया गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप ने निर्णय दिया है और आप अपने निर्णय से मुकर रहे हैं। इस के विरोध में हमें सदन छोड़ कर जाना पड़ेगा।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

[*Some hon. Members then left the House*].

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 1] **[23.06 hrs.**

AYES

Nil

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal,
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Dharia. Shri Mohan
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Dayal, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shambu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr Shankar Dayal
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sohan Lal, Shri T.

[Mr. Chairman]

Subramaniam, Shri C.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Ulkey, Shri M. G.
Venkatasamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is: Ayes—nil; Noes 119. for NOES.

The motion was negatived.

23.06 1/2 hrs.

NAVY (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Navy (Amendment) Bill. There are no amendments. I will put clauses 2 to 19.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I have already explained these provisions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 19 were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now adjourn till 11 AM tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 12, 1974/Kartika 21, 1896 (Saka)

*Sarvashri Nageshwara Rao and R' P. Yadav also recorded their votes for NOES.

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*The Sign +above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday November 12, 1974/Kartika 21, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO THE ROMANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Prof. Dr. Nicolae Giosan, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the hon. members of the Romanian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The delegation arrived this morning and will be in India for four days. We wished them to stay for a longer period in our country, but owing to their other engagements it has not possible for them to stay here for more than four days. This is too short a stay, but we shall try our best to include in their programme as many things as possible, doing our best not to tire them. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to their Grand National Assembly, Government and the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Withdrawal of concession in Freight Rates

*21. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has proposed to withdraw the concessions in the freight rates now extended to several export items;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Commerce Ministry to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b): Yes Sir, It has been decided to withdraw freight concession allowed hitherto in respect of all commodities booked to Ports for export except iron ore and manganese ore.

(c) The Ministry of Commerce have suggested reconsideration of the decision.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister has taken this decision at a time when there is keen competition in foreign markets. On the one hand, our costs are going up and, on the other hand, there is keen competition. At this time, the freight concession has been withdrawn. How much will it yield? It will yield only about Rs. 4 crores. In this connection, a Committee consisting of senior officers of the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Railways was to be set up to discuss and find out the

alternative suggestions. May I know from the hon. Minister what recommendations have been made by that Committee and whether they have been accepted?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No recommendations have been made. It is still under examination. I must say, at this stage, that it is very difficult for us to revise our decision.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: This was a kind of incentive, a kind of help, to those units which are established in the interior of the country in order to make them competitive with the units near the ports. May I know how it is going to affect those areas, those units, which are established in the interior of the country because we want to set up more and more industries there?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: So far as the export of raw material is concerned, we are continuing it. Iron ore and manganese ore are the main items of exports. As regards the manufactured goods, the units are not very much far off from the ports. Most of them are located in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. I do not think the withdrawal of freight concession should, in any way, adversely affect the exports. Apart from that, as Mr. Damani knows and I also have got the experience, the exporters get a number of concessions in the form of replenishments, etc. etc. They have been making fabulous profits.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: On what grounds the Ministry of Commerce has suggested the reconsideration of their decision?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The same, as Mr. Damani was advocating the case, to give incentive to exporters.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know from the hon. Minister, after withdrawing the freight concession, whether any exports have fallen down.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Our exports have not fallen down. In 1958, for the first time, it was introduced in respect of 9 items and up till now 159 items more have been added. As regards iron ore and manganese ore, they are getting concession to the tune of about Rs. 3½ crores. What we are going to have is only Rs. 54 lakhs by withdrawing the concession.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली दफा जब रेलवे बजट पर बहस हो रही थी, उस वक्त मंत्री जी की जानकारी के लिये कहा गया था कि जो बड़े-बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज को कन्सेशन दिया जाता है, जैसे बिड़ला को बांस पर दिया जाता है, जिस से तकरीबन 100 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हर साल रेलवे को होता है, ऐसे कन्सेशन्ज को विदड्रा किया जाये। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं—एक्सपोर्ट के अलावा कुछ दूसरी ऐसी आइटम्ज पर अर्से-दराज से कन्सेशन दिया जा रहा है, क्या सरकार उन पर कन्सेशन्ज को बदड्रा करेगी ताकि पूंजीपतियों को कन्सेशन न दिया जाय ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, ये बातें बजट अधिवेशन के दौरान उठाई गई थी और खास कर श्री यन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने उठाई थी। मैं समझता हूं कि इन में कुछ तथ्य हैं, मैं और मेरे अफसरान सारे फ्रेट स्ट्रक्चर को देख रहे हैं और जहां-जहां अमेंडमेंट करना होगा या मोडिफाई करना होगा, उस को हम लोग करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि बिग हाउसेज मोनोपोलाइज कर के जो ज्यादा पैसा ले लेते हैं, उस में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये, सरकार की ऐसी ही नीति है।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने पार्ट (बी) का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौन कौन से आइटम हैं जिन पर पहले कंसेशन फ्रेट रेट्स पर दिया जाता था और अब समाप्त कर दिया गया ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : 153 आइटम्स हैं, बहुत से आइटम्स हैं, करीब करीब सब को ले रहे हैं सिर्फ आयरन और मैंगनीज और को छोड़ कर के ।

DEMAND FOR INCREASE IN PRICE OF CRUDE BY CALTEX AND EXXON

*22. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demand from Caltex and Exxon for increases of 50 cents and 33 cents per barrel in the prices of crude oil, respectively;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The reasons for the price increase have not been given by the oil companies. Each company has its own commercial considerations for determining specific prices.

They have been asked to clarify the reasons for the proposed increase and quantify them.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the impact of this price rise on the Indian economy, particularly on petroleum and its products?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The impact of increase in the prices of petroleum products and crude oil has really been very heavy on our economy. This increase of some cents which has been specified by the hon. Member has added to the cost further. There have been several increases in the price of crude oil in the Persuan Gulf countries. So, that has caused some confusion with regard to evaluation and justification. We are not yet able to understand the justification behind this cost. We have asked the oil companies, Caltex and Exxon, to let us know the reasons for the increases of 50 cents and 33 cents.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: May I know what are the measures that the Government has contemplated to take to meet the situation?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Government is taking several steps. It is quite alive to the situation. But the fact is that. on the international front, there has been an unfortunate situation developing with regard to the prices of petroleum products and crude, which is beyond our control. We are watching the situation and are contacting our friendly countries and also the Companies which are carrying on trade in oil. We hope that we will be able to control the situation within the framework of the conditions that are before us which we have reckon with.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: It is quite clear from the reply given by the hon. Minister that the Government has asked the oil companies to clarify as to why the demand for increase in the crude oil price has been made. But, meanwhile, before the Government gets the clarification, is it not a fact that these oil companies will effect this demand by another way, that is, by importing less crude within the available foreign exchange that is allocated to them by the Government? What does Government think about it?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We have taken the situation into consideration. So far as Caltex and Exxon are concerned, it is not that they are all out of our control. We release the foreign exchange and as soon as we are satisfied with the quantum of increase that has been made by them

due to circumstances which are unavoidable for them also, we have to recognise the situation. As the hon. Member is very well aware. the prices of crude oil have shot up since October 1973. So, as ompared with that, the increase of 26 or 50 cents is not very much although we are not satisfied as to why they have increased it. Therefore, as soon as we know the reasons behind, we shall make some sort of arrangements with them because we cannot create such conditions which will make it difficult for us to get the crude oil. It is a difficult situation. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to recognise the situation and the difficulties of the situation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि सभी जानत हैं कि पैट्रोल के दाम बढ़े हैं और उन से पूछा गया कि क्या वजह है दाम बढ़ने की इस का कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर उन्होंने नहीं दिया । क्या आने वाले 6 महीनों में पट्रोल के दाम दुगने होने वाले हैं ऐसी भी अफवाह सारे देश में हैं और कुछ दिक्कतें भी हैं, तो दाम और न बढे इस का कोई उपाय आप करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : तेल हमारे यहां उत्पादन नहीं होता है, जितनी हम को जरूरत है बाहर से खरीदना पड़ता है और जो हमें बेचते हैं वह ऐसे शल्क हैं जहां उत्पादन होता है या बड़ी बड़ी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां हैं जिनके मार्फत दलाली से या रिफाइनरीज से तेल आता है । तो इन दोनों से ही हम को कुछ न कुछ बातचीत करनी पड़ती है, और जहां सस्ता मिलता है वहां से लेते हैं । मेरे ख्याल से ऐसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति हो रही है जो स्वयं इस प्रश्न का सुझाव उपस्थित कर देगी और उस में हम को फायदा हो सकता है । लेकिन अगर दाम बढ़ते गये तो हम इस मामले में एक ही तरह से स्वाधीन हो सकते हैं कि स्वयं अपने यहां तेल का उत्पाद करें और उस तरफ सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : उन्होंने कहा हवा चल रही है उस के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं बताया ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मेरी राय में अभी 6 महीने में दाम दुगने होने की सम्भावना दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है । लेकिन कौन दाम घटाता है और बढ़ाता है उस के मालिक तो हम नहीं हैं ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताय कि कूड आयल का दाम इस तरह से क्यों बढ़ा यह उन की समझ में नहीं आ रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार के निकम्मेपन का इस से बड़ा सबूत नहीं हो सकता मंत्री जी हमें दाम क्यों बढ़ रहा है यह वह नहीं कह सकते। क्या मंत्री जी और सरकार ने इस तरह से क्रड आयल और पैट्रोल के दाम क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं इस का जानने का कभी प्रयास किया ? या कोई संसद की कमेटी बनायेंगे ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : माननीय सदस्य को अगर बहुत योग्यता इस सम्बन्ध में हैं तो वह स्वयं अपनी राय हमें दे दें, हालांकि मुझे मालूम है कि इस मामले में उन कों बहुत कम योग्यता है और जानकारी है । अगर वह मुझ से सम्पर्क स्थापित करना चाहते हैं तो मैं उन को बता सकता हूं । संसद की कोई समिति बनाने से अगर यह मामला हल हो सकता है तो हम जरूर उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we can expect some day to be self-sufficient in crude oil and if so, approximately when and in how many years?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is the sincere effort of the Government to become self-sufficient in crude oil and so far as I am concerned, I am very optimistic that in due course of time, say in a few years' time we should become self-sufficient. It takes time

years for an oil field to be discovered and produced. We have to discover several oilfields and I hope that within a reasonable time we should produce large quantity of oil which may make us self-sufficient.

Export of Naphtha

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*24. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news reports about likely distress export sales of Naphtha by India to relieve critical sullage problem facing refineries;

(b) if so the factors leading to that situation and reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). The consumption of motor gasoline has been reduced by fiscal measures so as to augment the production of Naphtha for needs of our fertilizer plants based on Naphtha. There has however, been some accumulation of its stocks because of low off-take by fertiliser plants. About 1.24 lakh tonnes of Naphtha has been exported so far in the current year and another 20,000 tonnes is likely to be exported in the current month. It is proposed to export another 50,000 tonnes later in the year if considered necessary. The exports of Naphtha have been at the going market price.

Efforts are being made to see that the existing fertiliser plants are run at full capacity and the commissioning of new fertiliser plants nearing completion is expedited. It is expected that the Naphtha off-take by fertiliser plants will improve from November onwards.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is he aware of distress sale of about 1.50 lakh tonnes of which 1.26 lakhs have already been exported which is going to cause this country loss of Rs. 6.7 million dollars because of the lower market rate which has come down from 125 dollars to 80 dollars? On the one hand we are not able to utilise the Naphtha for the fertiliser plants and on the other hand I want to ask this question. Is it not a fact that fertiliser plants are working to 50 per cent or even 36 per cent capacity? Is there no coordination between the Petroleum and Chemical wings of your Ministry? Could not you visualise the use of petroleum in this country? How is it that Naphtha was allowed to be stored and we are required to go in for distress sale and all that? In the refinery you have layoff and in fertilisers there is shortage of production. Can you consider this by any stretch of imagination as coordination, Sir? In the Defence Ministry there is a circular that a certain storage capacity has to be maintained by private/public sector oil companies. Has this been done?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: There is no doubt that about 1.50 lakh or less than that quantity of Naphtha has been exported, 1.24 lakh at a certain price and about 10 000 tonnes at another price. But we have not sustained any loss on this sale because the selling price that we have got is at a profit although the fluctuations in the international price are beyond our control.

It is, of course, a fact that stocks of Naphtha were accumulating in the country because of the fertiliser plants not being able to take it for their own use. The main reason being Coromandal fertiliser plant was shut down towards the end of August for maintenance. We could not take-off Naphtha for that. Then Madras fertiliser plant was also shut down for about three months because of some trouble there. The shut down of Kota plant was also necessary because it

was expanding. There was, therefore a compulsory reduction in the consumption of Naphtha from all those plants. Also Durgapur fertiliser plant has not yet come up to its average production stream and we are actively considering as to what has happened which has created the situation of low production. These are the two reasons responsible.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about coordination?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: As regards coordination, there is full coordination. When technological imbalances have crept up in the production pattern of the plant well it is not always due to coordination between two departments. There might be some other reasons which we are examining. A Committee was appointed to go into it and it has given its report and we are examining the report as to what has happened. My colleague, Mr. Ganesh, has visited some of these fertiliser plants and we hope in a month or so the situation will improve so that take-off of Naphtha is rapid.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it a fact that from Naphtha we are short of kerosene in this country and we could have utilised this capacity instead of allowing it to go waste? You said that we made a profit. That means our cost in the country and what we earned from outside there has been a margin. When I said loss it was on the basis of the earlier world market and reduction to 80 dollars to which you had to sell and on the other hand you are importing kerosene. Why could we not convert Naphtha into kerosene which is so much needed in our rural population? Is it a fact that we have imported kerosene from a multi-national racketeer company like Kuwait Petroleum Company which is not a national company of Kuwait?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Unfortunately, Naphtha cannot be converted into kerosene. There are three ranger within the distillation column of a refinery. The upper distillation is Naphtha and motor-spirit. Motor-spirit and Naphtha cannot be converted into kerosene or diesel and diesel and kerosene cannot be converted into Naphtha.

Then in the middle distillation we can exchange the quantity between kerosene oil and HSD. It is the government policy to increase as much production of hsd in place of kerosene as possible because of the erratic monsoons. We need hsd for agricultural purposes. Therefore, our policy is to reduce the margin of kerosene production in order to increase high speed diesel which has no relation absolutely to increase or decrease in the production of Naphtha. Motor-spirit consumption has been reduced and it is the Government policy not to increase the consumption of motor-spirit. Therefore, that Naphtha is either to be converted into fertiliser or has to lie in stock and sold in the external market at the price which is available.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister in his reply said that as some of the fertiliser plants are shut down we cannot utilise napththa produced in our country and, as such, we are exporting it to other countries. Further he said his colleague, Mr. Ganesh, has visited many fertiliser plants and he has also recently visited the Durgapur fertiliser plant. The Minister has further stated that the Durgapur fertiliser plant has not yet come to the production stage. Is it not a fact that the Italian company has supplied sub-standard equipment and because of that it has not come into production? I also want to know when all those fertiliser plants will be run properly so that napththa is not exported to other countries.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is the firm determination of the Government to improve the technological imbalances that have developed into the Durgapur fertiliser plant and my colleague went there and saw those things. We have just got the whole thing examined and certain mixtures of these equipments have been put

together and we have identified the problem also. It is hoped that all those imbalances are likely to be improved in the next month or a couple of months and production in Durgapur fertiliser plant should improve. We shall see to it that our fertiliser plants reach their maximum efficiency.

श्री मधु लिमये :: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि पेट्रोल का उत्पादन घटा कर जो नाफ्था बचेगा उस का इस्तेमाल फर्टिलाइजर की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए किया जायगा। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी होगी कि फर्टिलाइजर के अलावा पेट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए नाफ्था इस्तेमाल में लाया जाता है। 1 मार्च 1974 को नाफ्था का दाम पेट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री के लिए 272 रुपये प्रति टन से बढ़ा कर तकरीबन 22 सौ रुपये प्रति टन करवाया गया है उस के बाद पेट्रो केमिकल इंडस्ट्री तकरीबन मार्च के महीने में ठप हो गई। यह दाम इसलिए बढ़ाया गया था ताकि मफत लाल, यूनियन कार्बाइड और शांति प्रसाद जैन आप के पास दौड़ कर आएं और आप के जो अयोग्य और मौजी प्रेडीसेसर थे उन्होंने ठाई करोड़ रुपया इन लोगों से वसूल किया। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि बाद में एक हजार रुपया प्रति टन दाम घटाया गया। वह पन्द्रह रुपया नहीं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि...

श्री वसंत साठे : आप के कहने का मतलब है कि जो घटाया गया वह सारा इन्होंने ले लिया ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं। आप तो अच्छी तरह समझते हैं, इन का कास्ट ब्यूरो जो है वह क्या नशे में दाम तय करता है ? दाम इसलिए बढ़ाए गए कि मफत लाल, यूनियन कार्बाइड और शांति प्रसाद जैन इन के पास आएं और बाद में एक हजार रुपया प्रति टन दाम घटा दिया गया। मार्च के महीने में पेट्रो केमिकल इंडस्ट्री पूरी ठप थी। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आप के खाद के कारखानों में नाफ्था का इस्तेमाल करने की कूवत नहीं थी तो नाफ्था का इस्तेमाल करने वाले पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जैसे गुजरात में इंडियन पेट्रो केमिकल कारपोरेशन है, तो इन लोग को आप नाफ्था ज्यादा दे कर जो पेट्रो केमिकल प्रोडक्ट्स थे उनका निर्यात ज्यादा कर सकते थे। इसलिए जो साठे साहब ने कहा कोआर्डिनेशन का सवाल है, मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं कि नाफ्था के विभिन्न उपयोगों के बारे में क्या आप ने कोई लम्बान की नीति बनाई या इसी तरह देश को चौपट करने का काम आप करेंगे ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि माननीय सदस्य कुछ चिढ़े हुए हैं..

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं मैं चिढ़ा हुआ नहीं हूं। मैं दुखी हूं।

श्री के० डी मालवीय : तो इन के चिढ़ने की बात की मैं न कहूं। – (व्यवधान) – मेरी बात सुन लें। चूंकि चिढ़े हुए हैं इसलिए कई मुनासिब बातों को गैर-मुनासिब बातों में उन्होंने मिला दिया। अगर 'चिढ़ कर के सवाल न करते तो कई बातें उन्होंने उपयुक्त उठाई, उन का मैं मुनासिब जवाब देता। अब उन के चिढ़ने का क्या करूं ? उन के नखरे हैं, उठाया करता हूं।

नाफ्था का इस्तेमाल पेट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज में होता है। लेकिन उस का अंश बहुत कम है और जहां कहीं भी नाफ्था की पेट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री के लिए जरूरत पड़ती है नाफथा को क्रैक किया जाता है और तरह तरह के पदार्थ बना कर वह सब उन को दिया जाता है। गुजरात के प्लांट को जितने नाफ्था की जरूरत पड़ती है वह हम उन को देते हैं। मुझे खुशी होगी कि वह और मांगे तो हम उन को और देंगे।

दाम जो 22 सौ बढ़ाया गया था वह इसलिए बढ़ाया गया था क्यों कि क्रुड आयल का दाम इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया था अक्तूबर में कि वह हमारी शक्ति के बाहर हो गया। इसलिए हम ने दाम बढ़ा कर जो कर्जा हमारे ऊपर क्रूड आयल का हो गया था उस कर्जे को अदा करने की कोशिश की। उस कर्जे को आ करने के लिए दाम बढ़ाया था। श्री मधु लिमये जी को मालन होना चाहिए कि जब यह हमें मालूम हुआ कि 22 सौ रुपये प्रति टन की वजह से जो पैट्रो केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज का पस्टिसाइड्स, इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स और दवाओं में इस्तेमाल होता है उस के दाम बहुत ज्यादा हो जाते हैं तो फिर सरकार ने उस का दाम कम किया। यही कारण कम करने का था। दूसरे जो शक करते हैं उस का जवाब हमारे पहले मंत्री दे चुके हैं और कह चुके हैं कि एक हजार रुपये का दाम इसलिए घटाया गया था कि हम तामाम उन लोगों को नाफ्था दे सके जो पट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री चलाते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन के स्पष्टीकरण से संतुष्ट हैं ? मैं ने पूछा था, इस पन्द्रह रुपया प्रति टन का अगर फर्क होता तो मैं समझ सकता था। लेकिन हजार हजार रुपये का जो फक है उस के पीछे रहस्य और राज क्या है ?

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Sir, naphtha is one of the very important components for manufacturing fertilisers. Also it is a very important part for manufacture of plastic products. The two monopoly concerns are supplying the granules to most of the factories—small-scale and large-scale industries—in this country.

The price has recently been raised to a very high rate. They say it is due to non-availability of Naphtha. In this respect, what is the rationale of the policy of exporting it when they cannot meet the local demand?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA. So far as the local demand of the petro-chemical and plastic industries is concerned all the producers will get Naphtha at a very reasonable rate because we have got Naphtha. It cannot be below the cost of production of Naphtha. But there will be no difficulty in the availability of Naphtha to indigenous producers of the petro-chemical industries and they will be satisfied with the price that will be charged.

Import, Consumption and Supply of Petrol, Kerosene Oil and Diesel

+

*25. SHRI R. R. SHARMA:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of oil imported by India to the oil consumed by her and the percentage by which its price has been increased during the last two years;

(b) the percentage by which prices of diesel and petrol have been increased in India during the same period; and

(c) the per litre sale price today of diesel, petrol and kerosene respectively and the extent of the element of duties and taxes included in it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) The percentage of oil imported by India to the oil consumed during 1972 and 1973 is given below:—

Year	Percentage of oil imported to the oil consumed
1972 . . .	62·6%
1973 . . .	65·5%

The percentage of average price increase of the crudes being imported on 1st January 1972 and 1st January 1974 is about 407.5 per cent.

(b) During the last two years, the price of High Speed Diesel Oil increased by 26.31 per cent and that of petrol by 136.22 per cent.

(c) The per retail selling pirces of High Speed Diesel Oil, petrol and kerosene and also the percantage of taxes and duty in Delhi are as under:—

	Selling price per litre	Percenage of duties and taxes include in the selling prices
1. H.S.D.	1·11	44·1%
2. Petrol	3·27	68·8%
3. Kerosene	1·08	40·7%

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: All these facts and figures should have been given in a statement instead of in an oral answer.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, आशावादी मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि 62 से 65 प्रतिशत तक क्रूड-आयल हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं । मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो वर्षों में तेल के उत्पादन में हम लोगों ने कितनी प्रगति की है ताकि हमें दूसरे देशों पर कम से कम आश्रित रहना पड़े ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : कच्चा तेल उत्पादित करने का प्रयत्न पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों में अच्छा हुआ है और इस में कुछ मात्रा बढ़ी भी है . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितनी ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय मेरे ख्याल से करीब करीब 75 लाख टन ज्यादा प्रोडयूस कर हूं और अगले आनेवाले 6 महीनों के अन्दर हमारा ख्याल है—करीब 7–8 लाख टन और ज्यादा उत्पादन कर लेंगे । जब बम्बई हाई का तेल मिलने लगेगा तो हमारा उत्पादन और ज्यादा बढ़ जायगा । हमें आशा है। आनेवाले दो सालों के अन्दर हम काफी मात्रा में कच्चा तेल अपने देश में उत्पादन कर लेंगे । इस में काफी प्रगति हुई है और देश को इस से संतोष होना चाहिये । जितना तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ता जायगा, उसती ही इम्पोर्ट करने की मात्रा कम होती जायगी ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि इस समय बाजार में कैरोसीन, पैट्रोल और डीजल काफी मंहगा है और मंत्री महोदय ने इस को स्वीकार भी किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या वे अपनी ड्यूटी और सेल्स टैक्स कुछ कम करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ताकि कन्ज्यूमर्स को अधिक से अधिक राहत मिल सके, कम से कम करोसीन आयल में तो करना ही चाहिये ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्टस के दाम दुनिया भर में बेशुमार ज्यादा बढ़े हुए हैं, इस लिये कि जो क्रूड आयल उत्पादन करने वाले देश हैं उन्होंने उसके दामों को चार-पांच गुना, ज्यादा मंहगा कर दिया है । इसी वजह से हमारे यहां भी दाम मंहगा हैं और इस से सरकार को आमदनी होती हैं ताकि हम उस आमदनी से जनता की ज्यादा अच्छी सेवा कर सके ।

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the price of kerosene oil in retail is Rs. 1.08 per litre. I would like to ask him as to the extent of shortfall in production in our country as far as kerosene is concerned, and secondly, whether he is aware of the fact that kerosene is selling in the countryside at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per litre or more and what is the reason for such

blackmarketing in kerosene. These are the two questions that I would like to ask.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We are importing some kerosene. I have no exact figures just now before me. Perhaps it is more than a million tonnes or something like that.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: A million tonnes?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We are importing kerosene to the extent of a million tonnes or perhaps more. I have not got the figures just now. Perhaps it is much more than one million tonnes. I will pass on the information today or tomorrow. Just now, I am not able to get the figure here. But the fact is that, as I have just now mentioned, it is one of the middle distillates and we are concentrating more on HSD in order to help the irrigation projects and other projects. Kerosene, unfortunately, because of its shortage, is selling at a much higher price than what has been scheduled, and it is a misfortune that the retail sellers are taking full advantage of the scarcity condition. I want to make a statement in the House today that it will be my sincere and more expeditious effort to see that this shortage of kerosene and diesel is removed. To that end, we are convening a meeting on the 16th of this month to consult our Chief Ministers as to how the distribution system of kerosene has to be improved in the villages and the rural areas, so that this blackmarketing is stopped, I hope that the price of kerosene oil, as a result of these consultations, will decrease and also there will be a peripheral increase in the supply of kerosene to the States. That will improve the situation.

श्री सरजू पांडे : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि पूरे देश में पैट्रोल, मिट्टी का तेल और डीजल का संकट है। वह जगह तो डीजल न मिलने से ट्रैक्टर्स बन्द हो गये हैं, सिंचाई के कूएं बन्द हैं जो डीजल की मीटर से चलाये जाते हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो मिट्टी का तेल मिलता ही नहीं है, बहुत जगह तो पट्रोल पम्पस महीनों खाली पड़े रहते हैं। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए सरकार इस साल कितना तेल मंगाने जा रही है और प्रान्तों को बटवारे के लिये तेल का क्या तरीका है जिस से कि प्रांतों को तेल ठीक से मिल सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तेल के बटवारे के सम्बन्ध में आप की क्या नीति है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मैंने अभी सदन के सामने यह कहा है कि बटवारे का प्रबन्ध मुख्यतः स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करती है या हमारे पम्पस करते हैं। उन्हीं के जरिये दाम तय होता है। 16 ता० की बैठक में चीफ मिनिस्टरों के साथ बैठ कर मैं उन से मशविरा करूंगा कि किस तरह से हम करोसीन और डीजल के वितरण के अन्दर तरक्की कर सकते हैं। मुझे आशा है कि कुछ ज्यादा देकर और कुछ वितरण की जो हमारी योजना है उस में तरक्की कर के हम उस में उन्नति कर सकेंगे। मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था से लोगों की राहत मिलेगी। अगर माननीय सदस्य भी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव देना चाहे तो मुझे भेज दे, मैं उस का स्वागत करूंगा, मैं चाहूंगा कि उन पर भी हम ता० 16 की बैठक में विचार कर लें।

श्री सरजू पांडे : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप के दिमाग में क्या है ? क्या योजना आपने बना रखी है। तेल न पहुंचने से आज सारा कारोबार ठप्प है, इस के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि 16 नवम्बर के पहले सरकार की तरफ से कोई गाइड लाइन राज्यों को नहीं थी इसके कारण कीरोसिन और डीजल का बटवारा ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है अब कौन सी गाइड लाइन्स तैयार कर ली हैं जिसके कारण इसका वितरण ठीक से हो सकेगा ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : गाइड लाइन तो पहले से थी । ऐसा कोई नहीं है कि कोई गाइड लाइन नहीं है, कोई कीरोसिन, पैट्रोल नही था, कोई नियम नहीं था । ऐसी बात नहीं है । हमारा बराबर प्रयत्न रहता है कि जो कठिनाईयां शौर्ट की बजह से हो गई हैं उन को हम दूर करें । उसके लिये हम बराबर प्रयत्न करते हैं । इसीलिये 16 तारीख को हमने बैठक बुलाई है ।

श्री राम सहाय पाडे : जिस तेल के 68 प्रतिशत आयात के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया और जो प्रतिशत भाव बढ़े, अरब देशों से जो हम मंगाते हैं उसको देखते हुये और जो इंडिजिनस प्रोडक्शन हमारे देश में हो रहा है उस को देखते हुये जिस के लिये मंत्री जी आशान्वित हैं, और वह इसमें माहिर भी हैं कि तेल निकलेगा, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ईरान के शहन्शाह जब आये थे और और इसके पहले वियना में वह थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज मे वह भाव नहीं लेंगे जो कि डेवलप्ड कंट्रीज से लेंगे, यह अरब देशों के तेल उत्पादकों की कानफरेंस में तय हुआ था । तो अरब देशों से मंत्री का क्या लाभ हुआ जब कि हम से वही भाव लिया जा रहा है जो डेवलप्ड कंट्रीज से लिया जा रहा है । तो क्या ईरान के शहन्शाह से भाव और आयात के संबंध में कोई बातचीत हुई थी ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : बात हुई है । जो हमारे मित्र देश हैं अरब कंट्रीज के और खास तौर से ईरान से । कभी तो वह बयान देते हैं कि दाम कम करेंगे की इच्छा प्रकट करते हैं, फिर मीटिंग में कुछ और फैसला होता है । तो इस समय स्थिति साफ नहीं है कि दाम में कितनी कमी होगी । कोई बढ़ाने की धमकी देता है, तो कोई घटाने की बात कहता है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां कुछ और भी दवाब डाल रही हैं । इसलिये स्थिति साफ नहीं है । सरकार बराबर इस पर गौर कर रही है, कान्टेक्ट हमारा स्थापित है और हम कोशिश करेंगे कि सस्ते से सस्ता तेल मिल सके ।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि विदेशों से हम कितनी मात्रा में तेल मंगाते हैं ? भारत के अन्दर डीजल और मिट्टी का तेल जीवन का अंग बन गया है और यह लोगों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिलता है । वह ठीक दाम पर मिले इस की क्या व्यवस्था आप करने जा रहे हैं ? और हर राज्य को आप किस ढंग से डीजल और मिट्टी का तेल भेजते हैं यह भी मैं जानना चाहूंगा । क्या उन की खपतके अनुसार भेजते हैं या आप अपने हिसाब से भेजते हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने और प्रश्नों के उत्तर में जवाब दे दिया है कि प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि दाम कम करें, बाहर से भी तेल मंगाये, सऊदी अरेबिया से मंगा रहे हैं सरकार के जरिये और कम्पनियों के जरिये जैसे बर्मा शैल और कालटेक्स आदि से भी लेते हैं । जहां से भी हो सकता है सस्ते से सस्ते दाम पर लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

वर्ष 1975 में मध्यवधि निर्वाचन कराने के लिये लोक सभा को भंग करने का प्रस्ताव

***27 : श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार में कोई सत्यता है कि सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1975 में वर्तमान लोक सभा को भंग करने और मध्यावधि निर्वाचन कराने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No such proposals is under construction.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, आप को याद होगा कि 1970 के दिसम्बर के सत्र में भी इसी तरह के एक प्रश्न का जवाब दिया गया था कि लोक सभा भंग नहीं की जायेगी। लेकिन 27 दिसम्बर को लोक सभा भंग कर दी गई। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आप ने अभी खंडन किया कि यह बात नहीं है क्या यह उसी तरह का जवाब तो नहीं है जैसा पहले दिया गया था और सत्र समाप्त होते ही लोक सभा को भंग कर दिया जायगा ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे पास पूरी जानकारी है कि यह चुनाव कराने जा रहे हैं। इन के पास तो करोड़ों रुपया है जो कि स्मगलरों से लेते हैं, कांग्रेस के पास 10 करोड़ रु० है इन के लिये कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने जो कहा है कि तस्करों ने 10 करोड़ रु० कांग्रेस के पास है यह शब्द कार्यवाई से हटा दिये जाय, नहीं तो इन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने उन से पैसा लिया है और उन के साथ फोटो खिचवाई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात है कि जब वह ना कर रहे हैं तो आप जबरदस्ती हाइपोथेटिकल सवाल पूछ रहे हैं। दुनिया में जितने भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स हैं वह अपने ढंग से चुनाव कराते हैं। आप से तो सलाह नहीं लेते हैं। उन की पार्टी तक को पता नहीं होता।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे सवाल का जवाब तो आने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बताइये कुछ जरा।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The question is:

"Whether there is any truth in the press reports that Government propose to dissolve the present Lok Sabha and hold a rid-term election in 1975".

To that, the answer is, "No such proposal is under consideration". What more answer can I give?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इस तरह की जो खबरें निकलती है उन का कोई न कोई सोर्स तो जरूर होगा। क्या आप ने इस का पता लगाया? साथ ही क्या यह बात सच है कि इसलिये चुनाव की बात नहीं हो रही है कि डीलिमिटेशन कांस्टीचुऐंसीज का नहीं हुआ है ? और आप इस को कब तक कराना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: With regard to news paper reports I would not say anything because all kinds of reports appear in newspapers.

With regard to delimitation, I would give an answer. Delimitation is in progress. They are trying to expdite it as much as possible and they are hoping that they will be able to complete the delimitation of all the States by July, 1975.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, with his great legal background, whether it is, in the opinion of the Government, undemocratic to dissolve the Legislature of Bihar but democratic to dissolve Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot ask him to express opinions. You can ask for facts.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to know, with his legal background, whether he considers dissolution of Parliament as a democratic act but dissolution of the Bihar Assembly as an undemocratic act.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot ask him to express opinions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास यह पार्लियामेन्ट है। इस में एक रिपोर्ट छपी है।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cancellation of trains due to shortage of Coal

*23. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger trains cancelled due to shortage of coal during the last three months;

(b) whether Goverment have made any scheme to restore these trains; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 284 pairs of passenger trains have remained cancelled due to shortage of coal during the last three months.

(b) and (c) Trains remaining cancelled due to shortage of coal will be reintroduced as and when loco coal stock position with the Railways improves and stabilises at a reasonable level.

Export of Petroleum Products

*26. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of prudent management of its scarcity level resources India is considering to export petroleum products worth Rs. 100 crores during the current year;

(b) if so, the particulars of petroleum products likely to be exported;

(c) whether recently an agreement in this regard has been reached with the Iran Government; and

(d) if so the items likely to be exported to Iran and other countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALVIYA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Apart from the sales of bunker fuel to International shipping and ATF to international airlines, other products likely to be exported are:

(i) Naphtha
(ii) Bitumen
(iii) Low-viscosity index Lubes.
(iv) Wax
(v) Orthoxylene

(c) and (d): An agreement has recently been signed by IOC with an Iranian Company for export of Bitumen to that country.

Linking of Agartala with rest of India

*28. SHRI DASARATHA DEB. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the scheme to link up Agartala by railway with the rest of India; and

(b) what are the specific works that have been undertaken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). For providing rail link to Agartala, Preliminary-Engineering-*sum*-Traffic Surveys for Dharmanagar-Agartala Project and Traffic survey for Dharmanagar Kailashahar-Kumarghat and Agartala-Sabroom rail links were carried out. These projects were all found to be unremunerative now it has been decided to carry out Engineering Survey for short rail links from Belonia station in Bangladesh to Belonia City in Tripura and from Akhaura in Bangladesh to Agartala in Tripura. These links would provide rail link to Agartala through Bangladesh. Government of Bangladesh have agreed with the proposal for movement of cross traffic from Calcutta to Agartala *via* Chandpur (in Bangladesh)

and *vice versa*. Construction of these sidings would be considered in consultation with the Ministry of External Affair and the Government of Bangladesh after the exact cost of these sidings becomes known.

Production of certain Costly Drugs by Foreign Companies

*29. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacture of certain costly drugs not produced in India like Doxy cycline are being entrusted to a foreign company, even when the IDPL and Indian sector have the facility to get know-how for the production of the same drug; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken to grant a letter of intent for manufacture of doxycycline by any foreign company.

List of Consignments of Foodgrains not cleared from Goods Yards on Southern Railway

*30. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Southern Railway had agreed to give a daily list of consignments of foodgrains and other articles which have not been cleared from the goods yard within a week, to the Tamil Nadu Government for taking necessary action;

(b) if so, whether all the Railways are giving such informations to the State Governments concerned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As desired by the Government of Tamil Nadu, a list of consignments of foodgrains and pulses lying undelivered for more than seven days at Royapuram Goods shed is furnished to them by the Southern Railway Administration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Such information has not been asked for by other State Governments.

राज्यों को मिट्टी के तेल का आबंटन करने का आधार

*32. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों को मिटटी के तेल काआबंटन जनसंख्या के आधार पर करती है अथवा किसी अन्य आधार पर ;

(ख) क्या गत एक वर्ष से बिहार में मिटटी के तेल का बहुत ज्यादा संकट है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न स्थानों पर मिटटी के तेल की बिक्री के लिए कुछ दरे निर्धारित की हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय :

(क) राज्यों को मिटटी के तेल के कोटे पिछली खपत को प्रवृति के आधार पर आबंटित किये जाते हैं।

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा की सीमित उपलब्धता तथा मूल्यों में तीव्र वृद्धि के कारण, वर्तमान वर्ष में देश की पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों की मांग को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा करना संभव नहीं हो सका है। विभिन्न पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों की

खपत में मितव्ययिता करने हेतु, अनेक कदम उठाये गए हैं। मिट्टी के तेल के लिए राज्य सरकारों को जो कोटे आबंटित किए गए थे, खपत में कमी करने हेतु, उनमें कमी कर दी गई है। ऐसा हो सकता है कि इससे कतिपय क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी उत्पन्न हो गई है। इस कठिनाई से निपटने के लिए अब राज्यों के कोटे में वृद्धि कर दी गई है। बिहार को अक्तूबर में 11,000 मीटरी टन तथा जनवरी से अक्तूबर में 9 से 11,00 मीटरी टन आबंटित की गई मात्रा की तुलना में नवम्बर में आवंटन की मात्रा बढ़ा कर 14,000 मीटरी टनकर दी गई है। जिससे राज्य में मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार होने की आशा है। (ग) और (घ): केन्द्रीय सरकार, मिट्टी का तेल (अधिकतम मूल्य निर्धारण) आदेश, 1970 के अधीन मुख्य बंदरगाहों पर कंपनी के भंडार केन्द्रों तथा देशीय शोधनशालाओं के बाहर मिट्टी के तेल के मूल अधिकतम बिक्रय मूल्यों का निर्धारण करती है। राज्य सरकारों को उनके अधिकार क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न स्थानों पर मिट्टी के तेल के फुटकर बिक्री मूल्य निर्धारण करने के अधिकार दिये गए हैं।

Discovery of New Oil Fields in Assam

*33. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new oil fields have been discovered in Assam through the efforts of O & NGC;

(b) whether recently Soviet oil Minister visited Assam and suggested measures for further development of oil industry there; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Oil has been discovered by ONGC in Charali, Amguri and Borholla.

(b) Yes, Sir, in January 1974.

(c) As a result of discussions with the Soviet team headed by the Soviet Minister for Oil Industry, it was agreed that:—

(i) The discovered fields would be developed expeditiously;

(ii) The production from the existing wells would be increased; and

(iii) The techniques of secondary recovery would be widely applied.

To give effect to these ideas the Soviet side agreed to supply certain sophisticated equipments, tools and accessories as well as to depute Soviet experts and specialists and provide training facilities for Indian specialists in their laboratories.

In pursuance of those discussions, ONGC has placed orders on USSR for the supply of enamel coated tubings and two units of neutron pulse generator logging tool to identity the layers which have been cutting water in some oil-fields. Orders have also been placed for renting an automatic station for measuring the flow, composition, pressure and temperature of fluid in the oil wells. 4 Soviet experts have already come to India in pursuance of the discussions with the Soviet Oil Minister and 14 ONGC experts have already proceeded to USSR for training in the laboratories there.

Proposal to offer Equity Shares of Haldia Refinery to U.A.E.

*37. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to offer 40 per cent of equity shares of the Haldia Refinery to the United Arab Emirates;

(b) whether this will ensure regular and uninterrupted supplies of crude; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking the decision?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). Some discussions have been held with the UAE on the possibility of supply of crude oil to India on Soft terms and participation of UAE in an oil refinery in India. No final decision has yet been arrived at.

Occupancy of Trains running between Delhi and Bombay

*38. DR. KAILAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of occupancy of Class I and Class II in the following trains from 1st September, 1974 from Delhi to Bombay and back:—

(i) Rajdhani Express,

(ii) Deluxe/Western Express, and

(iii) Frontier Mail;

(b) what is the cost per passenger to the Railway administration for carrying a passenger to the above distance; and

(c) whether due to these trains many other passenger and goods trains cannot cover the required distance as per the capacity of the engine and load as they have to stop at certain stations to give passage to the above trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The cost incurred by the Railway Administration for carrying a passenger over varying distances is not available.

(c) On a section where slow and fast passenger as well as goods trains have to operate, the feature of precedence of the fast train over the other slower trains is inevitable in order to derive the optimum utilization of assets. Such detentions to slower trains are thus inherent in train movements and cannot be treated as avoidable detentions.

The percentage occupation of Rajdhani Express, Deluxe/Western Express and Frontier Mail trains between Delhi and Bombay for the period September and October, 1974 is given below :—

		A.C.C.	First	A.C.C. Chair Car	Second Class
(i)	3 Dn. Bombay Central-Delhi Frontier Mail	46%	97%	..	100%
	4 Up Delhi-Bombay Central Frontier Mail . . .	40%	78%	..	100%
(ii)	25 Dn. Deluxe/Western Express .	55%	91%	77%	100%
	26 Up Deluxe/Western Express .	62%	81%	67%	100%
(iii)	151 Dn. Bombay-New Delhi Rajdhani Express . . .	53%	..	96%	..
	152 Up New Delhi-Bombay Rajdhani Express . . .	59%	..	71%	..

New Formula for acquiring shares of Burmah Shell and Caltex

*39. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a new formula for acquiring the shares of Burmah Shell and Caltex companies;

(b) if so, the reasons for not adopting the same principle which was applied for acquiring the shares of ESSO; and

(c) whether any decision in this regard has been taken and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) No decision has been taken on the modality of acquiring the assets of these private oil companies. The Government are considering the terms, conditions and all other questions in this regard.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Wagons held up at Garhara Yard due to Floods in Bihar

*40. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to excessive rains and resultant floods causing land slides in link embankments at Mokameh and Kiul junctions in Bihar during the month of September, 1974 a large number of wagons awaiting transhipment have been held up in the Garhara yard; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in repairing the embankments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Decline in Passenger and Freight Traffic

201. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger and freight traffic are continuously falling and the Railways are finding it difficult to contain the deficit at the level indicated in the supplementary budget;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the deficit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Question does not arise.

Memorandum submitted by National Forum of Shareholders

202. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum by the National Forum of Shareholders has been submitted to Government suggesting that with funds amounting to over Rs. 100 crores made available to the company managements by the dividend freeze, the tendency to hoard stocks, increase inventories and spend lavishly has increased;

(b) whether any control or restriction has been placed on the companies to use the extra funds or there is any provision in the Companies Act to force them to spend the funds in a particular manner; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes Sir. Government has received the Memorandum.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. It is not proposed to put any curbs at present on the discretion of companies in utilising the extra funds.

Memorandum submitted by Hindu Temple's Protection Committee Tamil Nadu

203. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Hindu Temple's Protection Committee had submitted a memorandum asking the Government (i) to re-lay the Railway line and to re-introduce the train service once again to Dhanushkodi, (ii) to re-establish the pier back at Dhanushkodi (iii) to order an *ad-interim* stay of removing the existing track from Pamban Junction to Rameshwaram Road Station; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) In view of the technical difficulty of maintaining the line on account of sea erosion and tidal waves experienced in this area and the unremunerative nature of the line, it is proposed not to restore the railway line from Pamban to Dhanushkodi and to re-establish the pier back at Dhanushkodi.

Construction of Alignment in Kangra Valley Railway

204. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the construction of the alternate alignment on the Kangra Valley Railway; and

(b) whether the work would be expedited in view of the importance of this line for the economy of the region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There had been various difficulties in the progress of work due to non-availability of requisite material shortage of labour and availability of funds. Despite various difficulties, railways are making all out efforts to complete the project at the earliest possible. The line is expected to be opened to Goods traffic by 31-12-1975 and Passenger Traffic by 31-3-1976. The overall physical progress is about 60 per cent.

Expansion of Sindri Fertilizer Plant

*205. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sindri Fertilizer Plant in Bihar is going to be expanded: and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme known as 'Sindri Rationalisation Scheme' is under implementation for manufacture of 346,000 tonnes of triple superphosphate. The implementation of this scheme would eliminate dependence on natural gypsum and quality and supply of which are presenting difficulty.

In addition, Government have also sanctioned a scheme for large-scale expansion of this Plant. The scheme known as the 'Sindri Modernisation Scheme' has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 89 crores, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 22 crores (nearly). Credit arrangements have been negotiated with I.D.A. with regard to external financing of this project, which envisages an additional production of 128,500 tonnes of nitrogen. The project which will be based on fuel oil as the feedstock in

stead of coke/coke oven gas as at present, is scheduled to be completed in 1978.

Request from Kerala Government for Allotting of Ammonium for Soda Ash Project

206. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government to allot enough ammonium for its proposed Soda Ash project under the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) whether the Central Government have not yet taken a decision on this request; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to speed up the process so as to help an early starting of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been agreed between M/s. Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore, Ltd. (FACT) and the Government of Kerala that FACT who have been issued a letter of intent for the establishment of a 100 tonnes/day caustic soda plant will implement a 200 tonnes/day soda ash/ammonium chloride project for which a letter of intent has been issued to Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation and the latter will undertake implementation of the caustic soda project. Action in regard to the issue of letters of intent to FACT and KSIDC for soda ash/ammonium chloride and caustic soda projects respectively will be considered on receipt of applications for industrial licence from the respective parties.

Special Courts to try Smugglers

207. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are contemplating to set up special courts to try the smugglers detained under M.I.S.A.;

(b) if so, the number of such cases pending; and

(c) when the courts will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). Persons detained under the M.I.S.A., are not liable to any trial under the M.I.S.A. it self. In its 27th Report, the Law Commission has recommended that Parliament should enact a comprehensive law, authorising the setting up of special courts and laying down a special courts and laying down a special procedure for the effective and speedy prosecution of economic offences. This recommendation is under the consideration of Government.

Capacities of different formulations of M/s. Abbotts

208. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacities of manufacture of M/s. Abbotts at the time of securing COB licence during the last three years;

(b) whether all the capacities applied for were given to them and if they were verified, the means of verification and the conditions and terms of the COB licence issued;

(c) whether Abbotts were given formulations clubbed in such a way that they can import 25 tonnes of Erythromycin per annum for formulations;

(d) whether they had applied specifying separate capacity for each item and if so, the reasons for which the capacities were clubbed together particularly when every item had a separate registered trade mark; and

(e) the quantities of Erythromycin allotted to M/s. Abbotts by STC during the last three years, their price and the mode of payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of the items applied for in the COB application, production during 1968, 1969 and 1970, capacities applied for and capacity granted in the COB licence is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8452/74]. COB licence was granted based on best performance during these years on the recommendations of the technical authorities *viz.* DGTD, DGHS. etc. As COB licence was granted to take cognizance of the activity already established, no conditions were imposed in the C.O.B.

(c) and (d). M/s. Abbott Laboratories Ltd. applied for a separate capacity for each item. Clubbing of capacity for each category was done with a view to provide certain amount of flexibility to adjust output of their product-mix in accordance with the demand pattern within the overall approved capacity and not to enable them to import 25 tonnes of Erythromycin.

(e) The quantity and value of Erythromycin released to M/s. Abbott during the last three years was under:—

Year	Erythromycin Stearate		Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate	
	Qty.	Value (in lakhs Rs.)	Qty.	Value (Rs. lakhs
1971-72	4030 kgs.	66·0	600 kgs.	8·60
1972-73	8000 kgs.	64·0	600 kgs.	8·00
1973-74	5000 kgs.	33·60	2000 kgs.	20·00

Payment is made against letter of credit/demand draft.

Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee (South Eastern Railway)

209. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether members on the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee in the South Eastern Railway from West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar in special interest are equal in number; and

(b) if not, the number State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. Members representing "Special Interests" are nominated on the basis of their association with the various interests connected with the railways users No-

minations under this category are not made on Regional or State basis

(b) West Bengal	— 9
Orissa	— 1
Bihar	— 6
Madhya Pradesh	— 3
Maharashtra	— 1

Centre for specialised training to Scouts and Guides for Railways in Raiwala (Hardwar)

210. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a centre for giving specialised training to scouts and guides for the Railways in Raiwala near Hardwar;

(b) if so, its aims and objectives; and

(c) the facilities provided therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The aims and objectives are the same as laid down by the Bharat Scouts and Guides Organisation; and

(c) Two buildings with three rooms each and open space for pitching tents and holding out-door activities is available.

माल परिवहन की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिये उपाय

211. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेल द्वारा माल की ढुलाई को साधारण और सुगम बनाने के लिए सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्गवार, प्रति दस किलो पर प्रति क्विन्टल रेल भाड़ा कितना रहा है ; और

(ग) अगले वर्ष जोनवार कितने वैगन सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि भविष्य में रेलवे ढुलाई के लिए अधिक माल आकर्षित किया जा सके ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बुटा सिंह)

(क) माल की ढुलाई को पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक सहज और आसान बनाने के लिए रेलों द्वारा जो कदम उठाये गये है उनका विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) भारतीय रेलों पर लागू माल भाड़ा संरचना में मालभाड़ा प्रभार लगाने के प्रयोजन के लिए सभी पण्यों का अलग अलग वर्ग समूह बना दिया जाता है । विभिन्न वर्गों की विभिन्न दूरियों के लिए आकलित दरे भारतीय रेल सम्मेलन, नयी दिल्ली के जनरल सेक्रेटरी द्वारा प्रकाशित माल शुल्क दर पुस्तिका में उपलब्ध हैं । 15–9–1974 से लगाया गया पूरक प्रभार माल शुल्क दर भाग II में दी गयी दरों में जोड़ दिया जायेगा । 1975–76 के लिए मालडिब्बा-उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

विवरण

1. कर्षण के तरीके में सुधार किया जा रहा है और रेलें कर्षण के क्रमिक डीजलीकरण और विद्युतीकरण के लिए प्रयास कर रही हैं । डीजल और बिजली चालित इंजनों की कर्षण क्षमता अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है और उन्हें अधिक भारी गाड़ियों खीचने के लिए लाइन पर उत्तरोत्तर अधिक संख्या में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है ।

2. अधिक वहन क्षमता के माल डिब्बे उत्तरोत्तर इस्तेमाल किये जा रहे हैं और ऐसे माल डिब्बों में रोलर बेयरिंग लगाये गये हैं ताकि वे कम संख्या में कार हों और ढुलाई में तेजी आ सके ।

3. परिवहन में जमघट न होने देने के लिए यातायात की लाई को क्रमशः युक्ति-युक्त बनाया जा रहा है।

4. अतिरिक्त यातायात की मांग पूरी करने के लिए और ढुलाई की गतिशीलता में सुधार करने के लिए क्रमशः दोहरी लाइनों की संख्या बढ़ायी जा रही है और यातायात की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए मध्य-वर्ती विन्यास यार्डों के ढांचे में परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है।

5. थोक उत्पादकों और उपभोग-कर्ताओं को सहायता देने के लिए ब्लाक रेकों की उत्तरोत्तर संख्या बढ़ायी जा रही है। इसी तरीके से तैयार इस्पात और पेट्रोल तेल और स्नेहन की ढुलाई में हाल ही में जमा स्टाक की निकासी में सफलता मिली है।

6. सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर विपरण और बिक्री संगठन गठित किये गये हैं जो व्यापारियों का लगातार सम्पर्क बनाये रखते हैं ताकि समन्वय रखा जा सके और उपभोक्ताओं की सेवा की जा सके।

7. नये मार्गों पर कंटेनर सेवाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी है जो उठाइगीरी/क्षतियुक्त है और घर तक माल पहुंचाते हैं। माल आप्रेषक योजना के अन्तर्गत माल अग्रेषक अलग अलग व्यापरियों से प्रेषण इकट्ठा करते हैं और उन्हें माल डिब्बा भार परेषण देते हैं और इस प्रकार मध्यवर्ती स्थानों पर माल नहीं चढ़ाना उतारना पड़ता और सुपर मालगाड़ियों से शीघ्र सेवा का क्षेत्र बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

8. जहां उपयोग कर्ताओं की मांग पूरी करने के लिए यातायात का औचित्य है आउट एजेंसियां, नगर बुकिंग आफिस, सड़क पर माल लेने और सुपुर्द करने और जल बुकिंग सेवा का क्षेत्र बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

Stepping up of Oil Production in Assam Fields

212. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil production at Galeki, Lakwa and Rudrasagar oil fields in Upper Assam has been recently stepped up; and

(b) if so, the present daily production at these fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the second fortnight of October, 1974, average Oproduction from Galeki, Lakwa and Rudrasagar fields was of the order of 173, 1495 and 339 tonnes per day respectively.

Public and Private Sector Firms owing sums to Eastern Railway for supply of Wagons

213. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether public and private sector firms owe huge sums to Eastern Railway for supply of wagons;

(b) if so, the amount due for the last three years; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The total amount of demurrage for detention to wagons on Eastern Railway at the end of the last three years was:

1971-72	Rs. 179·33 lakhs
1972-73	Rs. 238·45 lakhs
1973-74	Rs. 424·32 lakhs

(c) Following steps have been taken to realise the amounts due:—

(i) firms are regularly contacted and meetings are held at appropriate level;

(ii) The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Steel for realising dues from Steel Plants.

Setting up of three Fertilizer Plants with Japanese Credit

214. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of yen credit from Japan for setting up three fertiliser plants in the country only one unit is likely to come up during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delaying the other two plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps to Punjab

215. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of petrol pumps allotted to Punjab during the last two years;

(b) whether any number has been allotted to Amritsar; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) 66 retail outlets have been commissioned by the oil companies in Punjab during 1972 and 1973.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two outlets out of the above were commissioned in Amritsar.

(c) Allotment of retail outlets (Petrol Pumps) are not made State-wise but on commercial considerations.

जनवरी, 1974 के बाद भारतीय रेलवे में दुर्घटनायें

216. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष जनवरी से अब तक भारतीय रेलवे में कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई और उन दुर्घटनाओं में कितनी व्यक्ति मरे ;

(ख) उनके परिणामस्वरुप रेलवे को कितना नुक्सान हुआ ;

(ग) मृत एवं दुर्घटनाग्रस्त लोगों को रेलवे ने मुआवजे के रुप में कितनी राशि अदा की : और

(घ) मृतव्यक्तियों में रेलवे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी थी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (घ). 1-1-1974 से 30-9-1974 की अवधि के दौरान भारत की सरकारी रेलों पर गाड़ियों की टक्कर होने, उनके पटरी से उतर जाने, समपार पर हुई दुर्घटनाओं और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कुल 631 दुर्घटनाएँ हुई।

इन दुर्घटनाओं में 177 व्यक्ति हताहत हुए जिनमें में 35 रेल कर्मचारी थे ।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में रेल सम्पत्ति को हुई क्षति का अनुमान लगभग 1,59,51,270 रुपये लगाया गया था ।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Proceeds due to Auctions of Goods accumulated at various sidings

217. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have auctioned all the goods that had got accumulated at the various railway sidings for a considerable period; and

(b) if so, the sale proceeds of goods auctioned during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Zonal Railways and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fixation of Meters on Gas Cylinders

218. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to fix meters on gas cylinders for showing the quantity of gas in the cylinders; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment of S.C./S.T. under special discretionary powers

219. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether statistics are being maintained by the Railway Ministry regarding the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates recruited under special discretionary powers vested in the General Managers, for selecting Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates fulfilling lower standards of suitability; and

(b) if so, in how many cases these powers have been utilised by the respective General Managers and in how many cases it was considered necessary by the Railway Ministry to ask the General Managers to utilise this power more frequently and liberally, during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) (i) The statistics are being maintained since after the establishment of the Special Cell in the Ministry of Railways.

(ii) The Railways have been asked to exercise these powers as and when considered necessary.

(b) The information as to in how many cases these powers have been exercised by the General Managers is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मध्य रेलवे में गार्डों को ऊनी ओवरकोट दिया जाना

220. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के कुछ क्षेत्रों में गार्डों को ऊनी ओवरकोट देने बंद कर दिये गये है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण है ।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सामग्री एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Confirmation of Assistant Officers (Unclassified)

221. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the temporary Assistant Officers (Unclassified) recruited by the Indian Railways through the UPSC from 1955 to 1967 have so far been confirmed and how many are still temporary;

(b) the time by which the temporary officers are likely to be confirmed; and

(c) the reasons why they have not been confirmed so far even though they have put in 7 to 19 years of satisfactory service after their selection by UPSC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Department	No. confirmed	No. yet to be confirmed
Signal & Telecommunication Engg.	57	51*
Stores	35	Nil
Transportation (Power) & Mechanical Engg.	38	1
Accounts	11	Nil
Transportation (Traffic) & Commercial	37	5**
Electrical	62	98***
Civil Engineering	142	286

*5 selected but notification yet to issue.
**4 selected but notification yet to issue.
***7 selected but notification yet to issue.

(b) and (c). Temporary Officers are eligible for confirmation in Class I Service against a yearly quota set aside for the purpose. This quota has been increased from time to time and from 1966 it is 60 per cent of the actual intake from direct recruitment. With a view, however to accelerating the process of confirmation of these, Officers the quota prescribed for the purpose has recently been increased substantially in consultation with the UPSC and it is expected that all the Officers with satisfactory record will be absorbed within eight to ten years.

Seizure of Foodgrains from Wagons by Tamil Nadu Government

222. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu seized foodgrains worth about rupees three crores from railway wagons sent to that State;

(b) whether these foodgrains remained either unclaimed or uncleared for many days and if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made as regards the sender or senders and receiver or receivers of such foodgrains;

(d) break-up of the nature and quantity of foodgrains seized by the Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(e) whether any foulplay has been detected; and if so, the facts about the foodgrains seized by the Government of Tamil Nadu, including the procedure of distribution of such foodgrains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu have seized foodgrains and pulses valued approximately Rs. 6.75 lakhs and not Rs. 3 crores.

(b) The consignments were lying undelivered for periods ranging from 10 to 97 days.

(c) In most cases forwarding stations were asked to serve notice on the senders as the consignments were booked to 'self'. Leading merchants dealing with commodities were also contacted to effect delivery of goods if the consignment were for them.

(d) The consignments seized by the Government of Tamil Nadu comprised of the following commodities:

	Bags
1. Toor	83
2. Urd	145
3. Gram Dal	500
4. Wheat	216
5. Grams	2405
TOTAL	3349

(e) Information is not available with the Railways.

Proposal to Ban Motor-Car Racing on Highway in view of Petrol Shortage

223. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the highway racing of motor-cars considering the acute shortage of petrol; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). State Governments are competent to regulate racing speed in accordance with the provisions of Section 120 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. No such ban is under the consideration of Government of India at present.

निर्वाचनों में व्यय

224. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उम्मीदवारों अथवा राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा निर्वाचनों में व्यय की सीमा का पालन नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो एक चुनाव विशेष में प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार और उसके दल द्वारा किये गये वास्तविक व्यय का पता लगाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) उम्मीदवारों और दलों द्वारा विभिन्न मदों पर किये गये चुनाव व्यय में कौन-कौन सी मदों पर व्यय सरकार द्वारा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) उच्च न्यायालयों/उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा ऐसे मामलों में, जिनमें किसी निर्वाचित अभ्यर्थी के निर्वाटन को सफलतापूर्वक इस आधार पर चुनौती दी गई है कि उसने विधि द्वारा विहित निर्वाचित व्यय की सीमा से अधिक व्यय किया है, दिए गए विनिश्चयों से उपलभ्य जानकारी के अलावा सरकार के पास इस विषय में कोई अन्य प्रमाणिक जानकारी नहीं है । किन्तु, राजनितीक दलों द्वारा उपगत व्यय निर्वाचन विधि की परिधि के भीतर नहीं आता ।

(ख) किसी अभ्यर्थी वा उसकी ओर से उसके दल द्वारा उपगत वास्तविक व्यय का पता लगाने के लिए कोई मशीनरी विद्यमान नहीं है ।

(ङ) निर्वाचन विधि में संशोधनों विषयक संयुक्त समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के भाग 1 में अन्य बातों के साथ निर्वाचक नामावलियों की प्रतियां, मतदान अधिकारियों और गणन अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए प्रक्रम तथा अवदान पर्चियां सरकारी खर्च पर देने के लिए सुझाव दिए हैं। यह विषय सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Satna-Rewa-Beohari Railway Line

225. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have given their opinion regarding the construction of the Satna-Rewa-Beohari railway line;

(b) if so, the salient features of their opinion;

(c) if not, the period by which consultation shall be completed; and

(d) whether survey of the proposed line has started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). A traffic survey for a new B.G. line from Satna to Beohari via Rewa has recently been completed and the report is under examination. The survey report has revealed that the project will be financially unremunerative. However, a final decision regarding taking up this line for construction will be taken after the survey report has been examined in all its aspects.

It is premature to make a reference to the Planning Commission or the Ministry of Finance regarding taking up this project for construction.

Representation from Cotton Textile Industry in Eastern India

226. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation from the cotton textile industry in Eastern India, particularly from the Bengal Mill Owners' Association for introducing railway freight equalisation for cotton imported from cotton growing States in Northern and Western India and for the restoration of the special station-to-station freight rates for cotton offered by the Northern Railway on cotton consignments from Punjab to Calcutta; and

(b) the decision of Government on these representations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The request was not agreed to. However, the proposal for equalisation of railway freight on raw cotton was examined by Ministry of Commerce who have referred it to the Planning Commission for detailed examination.

Construction of Railway Line to Connect Katarnia Ghat with Kauriyala Ghat (N. E. Railway)

227. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the railway line proposed to connect Katarnia Ghat with Kauriyala Ghat on N. E. Railway *via* river Ghagra has been slowed down; and

(b) if not, within what time the movement of trains is likely to commence on the said line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). No.

(b) Movement of trains on the section is likely to commence by January, 1976.

Use of Hindi in Offices of Indian Railway

228. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why inspite of the creation of a post of a Director (Hindi) in the Railway Board, there is little progress in the use of Hindi in the Ministry, the Railway Board and various Zonal Railways even in areas with staff knowing primarily that language;

(b) whether the Hindi work suffers due to lack of financial sanctions; and

(c) the steps being taken to see that emergency or economic stringency prohibitions and restrictions do not apply in the case of Hindi work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A post of Director (OL)) & Industrial Publicity was created in the Board's office with effect from 1-12-73. As a result thereof, the Hindi implementation work in the Railway Board's office and on the Railways has gained further momentum.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Take Over of Accumulated Stocks of Foodgrains by Tamil Nadu Government

229. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have objected to the decision of Tamil Nadu Government to take over the accumulated stocks of foodgrains lying in the Royapuram and Tondiarpet yards;

(b) if so, the reasons for such objection;

(c) whether the foodgrains were lying in the station for more than two months; and

(d) if so, whether it has been reported that large consignments of goods are lying in the various stations in the country for the last two months and nobody is coming forward to collect them after the heavy raids; and if so, what steps Government are taking to confiscate them immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Only one consignment of 145 bags oorid was lying at Royapuram Goods Shed for more than two months.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Looting and Robbing of Passengers on Meerut Line

230. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether looting and robbing of passengers have become frequent on Meerut line; and

(b) if so, remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. Only 2 cases of dacoity involving passengers have occurred on this line during the last six months.

(b) Such cases come within the purview of 'Law and order' and 'Police including Railway Police'

being a State subject, the Government of Uttar Pradesh is taking necessary steps to control such crimes in railway trains within the means available at their disposal by way of escorting important trains at night, posting of regular beat patrols at station platforms, keeping surveillance over criminals and known bad characters and prosecuting criminals for specific offences.

West Bengal Scheme for a Coal-Based Fertilizer Project

231. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal prepared a "Coal-based fertiliser project" scheme to be located in West Bengal, and undertaken as a Central project; and

(b) if so, the employment opportunity to be generated by that and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal had come up with a request for the setting up of a coal based fertilizer plant as a central public sector project in the State. However, no details in regard to the techno-economic aspects, including employment potential to be generated, were received.

The State Government have been informed that the resource position does not permit creation of any additional fertilizer capacity in the public sector during the Fifth Plan period.

Proposal to Set Up Power Plants in All Units of F.C.I.

232. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up captive power plants in all the Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) Captive power generation facilities have already been developed at the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. Installation of 12.5 Megawatt set at Gorakhpur has also been approved. For other units/projects of the Corporation, the need for captive facilities would have to be examined on the merits of each case.

World Bank Loan for Fertilizer Units in India

234. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has given a loan of 17 million Dollars for fertilizer units in India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether this would help the coal based Korba fertilizer plant and the Paradeep project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A credit assistance of $17 million has been extended by the I.D.A. for plant improvement operations. This amount would be utilised for additions and alterations neces-

sary to optimise capacity utilisation in the existing plants of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Fertilizer And Chemicals Travancore Limited.

(c) No, Sir.

Allotment of Funds for Coal-based Fertilizer Plants at Korba and Paradeep

235. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHFI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has not made any allotment of funds for commissioning of the coal-based fertiliser plants at Korba and Paradeep in view of constraint on fiscal resources; and

(b) if so, whether these projects are to be given up for good or some alternative arrangements through foreign assistance are being made to run the plants in view of the acute shortage of fertilisers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Funds have been provided for the Korba Project and work thereon is in progress. The Paradeep Project has been approved in principle, but construction work has not yet started.

"खनिज तेल की खोज"

236. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में खनिज तेल की खोज के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयत्नों में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है।

(ख) इस संबंध में मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस खोज कार्य में कितने विदेशी व्यक्ति लगे हुए हैं और वे कौन-कौन देशों के हैं ; और

(घ) उन पर कितना मासिक खर्च किया जा रहा है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है एवं सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जायेगी।

Amount Shared by Railways in the Construction of Safderjang Flyover

238. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount shared by the Railways towards the cost of construction of Safdarjang flyover in New Delhi;

(b) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of those who died when two spans were broken, if so, the share of Railways in that amount;

(c) what other assistance was provided by Railways in the construction of Safdarjang flyover?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Railways share of cost as per sanctioned estimate is Rs. 6,76,648.

(b) The spans which collapsed were under construction by New Delhi Municipal Committee and Railway was not concerned with the accident and therefore the question of Railway's sharing the compensation, to the families of those who died, did not arise.

It is understood that compensation has been paid by the New Delhi Municipal Committee at the rate of Rs. 10,000 to the Overseer and Rs. 7,000 to the labourers in addition

to ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1,000 to the overseer and Rs. 500 to the labourers.

(c) A temporary level crossing for the road traffic for the period of construction, and necessary culverts for diverting services were provided by the Railway.

Ad-Hoc Postings for Class II Headmasters of Railway High Schools (South Central Railway)

239. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Central Railway has obtained permission from the Railway Board to make *ad hoc* arrangements for Class II posts of Headmasters of Railway High Schools;

(b) if so, whether ad-hoc postings have been done;

(c) whether the ad-hoc postings were not completed due to representations from a section of junior staff; and

(d) whether the South Central Railway propose to complete the ad-hoc postings expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH: (a) to (d). Since the question regarding laying down the procedure for filling up of Class II/ Class I posts of Headmasters and Principals was under consideration, ad-hoc promotions of Headmaters on the South Central Railway were permitted. Instructions have since issued laying down guidelines for selection to Class II posts of Headmasters/Headmistresses on Railways and the South Central Railway are taking necessary action to conduct the selections.

Recommendations of Hathi Committee to Abolish Brand Names of Drugs

240. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hathi Committee on drug industry appointed by Government has recommended abolition of the brand names of 13 popular drugs;

(b) if so, the broad outlines and purpose thereof;

(c) whether a concerted campaign is now being mounted by foreign firms, to scuttle the move of abolition of brand names; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry, headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, has yet to finalise their recommendations regarding abolition of brand names. The concerned parties have placed their views before the Committee.

Re-instatement of Permanent and Temporary Employees dismissed removed from Service

241. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent and temporary employees, who having been dismissed or removed from service in connection with the Railway strike, have not been reinstated till the 10th November, 1974;

(b) what is the actual number of employees, from among those who have not yet been taken back, against whom charges of sabotage and violence have been framed;

(c) the number of casual workers who have been removed from the rolls and are not being given any work;

(d) the reasons for the delay in completing the process of reinstatement; and

(e) when will the process of reinstatement of the workers who do not fall under (b) be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) About 5100 permanent and temporary employees have not been taken back to duty so far.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) About 9000 casual labour/substitutes have not been re-engaged so far.

(d) and (e). After the strike was called off unconditionally, the Government decided to deal with the cases of these staff sympathetically and orders were accordingly issued. Individual appeals submitted by the affected permanent and temporary employees are being reviewed on case to case basis. This process is continuing.

Re-arrangement of casual labour/substitutes depends on the actual requirements of the Railways.

C.B.I. investigations against Lodna Colliery Co. Ltd., Globe Motors Ltd., New Standard Engineering Co. Ltd. and Bharat Jute Mills Ltd.

242. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2346 on the 13th August, 1974 regarding C.B.I. investigations against concerns during 1972, 1973 and 1974 and state:

(a) what are the findings of the investigation of Lodna Colliery Company, Globe Motors Limited, New Standard Engineering Company Limited and Bharat Jute Mills Limited; and

(b) what action has been taken against those found guilty of violation of Companies Act and other provisions of the law?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The case against Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited is still under investigation. In the case against Globe Motors Ltd., a charge-sheet has been filed in respect of one of the allegations against S/Shri B. K. Bedi (former Director, Globe Motors) Harbans Singh (former Managing Director, Globe Motors), Paras Das Jain and Shri Pal Jain, under section 120-B I.P.C. r/w 409 I.P.C. and section 409 I.P.C., in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi, on 19-10-1974. The case is under trial.

In the case against New Standard Engg. Co. Ltd, a charge-sheet was filed on 29-4-1974 in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, 32nd Court, Bombay against S/Shri J. V. Patel (Managing Director) A. V. Patel (Whole-time Director) of the company and 4 others, namely S/Shri C. L. Shah M;P; Ashrafi (dealers in iron & Steel) H. M. Dabuwalla. L. L. Nazereth and S. M. Mistri (employees of the company) under section 120—BI.P.C. r/w 409 I.P.C. and section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act. S/Shri J. V. Patel and A. V. Patel were also charge sheeted subsequently under section 409 I.P.C. and section 7. of the Essential Commodities Act.

In the case against Bharat Jute Mills Ltd. a charge-sheet was filed in the Court of SPJM, Howrah on 26-3-1974 against S/Shri R. K. Dass and C. K. Dass (Directors of the Company), and K. R. Guin (employee of the company) under section 120—B I.P.C. r/w section 409 I.P.C. for misappropriation of funds of the company, etc.

(b) C.B.I. has pointed out contravention of Companies Act, 1956 only in the case of Bharat Jute Mills Limited. A show cause notice has been issued to the company in this respect.

Calcutta High Court Judgment on removal from Service of Railway Personnel

243. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Calcutta High Court has set aside the order of removal from service of several railway personnel;

(b) whether in view of the High Court judgment Government propose to take back into service all the dismissed Railway workers;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) yes.

(b) Government have already filed appealed against the judgment of the Calcutta High Court;

(c) and (d). Do not arise except in cases where appeals against the judgment have not been filed and the effect of the judgment is that the dismissed workers should be taken back into service.

Andhra Pradesh High Court Judgment on dismissal of Casual Railway Workers

244. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to Andhra Pradesh High Court judgment declaring dismissal of 500 casual Railway workers as void; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the judgment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Yes.

(b) An appeal was filed before the Division Bench of the High Court and a stay order has been obtained.

Conversion of Rupsa-Talband Narrow Gauge Line into Broad Gauge

245. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the traffic survey for conversion of Rupsa-Tarband narrow gauge section into broad gauge in Mayurbhanj District taken up for consideration and when was it completed;

(b) whether the Committee appointed by then Deputy Minister of Railways has recommended to extend it up to the nearest point in Howrah-Bombay railway line making it economically viable; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Survey for this conversion was sanctioned on 18th September, 1970, and completed in September, 1971.

(b) Reference is apparently to the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee—1969, which was headed by the then Deputy Minister of Railways. This Committee came to the conclusion that extension of the line would not be commercially justified.

(c) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Posts of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters

246. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upgradation of Station Masters and Assistant Sta-

tion Masters is under the active consideration of the Railway Board;

(b) whether the Railway Board has received representation from any member of Lok Sabha regarding upgradation of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters; and

(c) if so, when these are likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (c). The Railway Board have undertaken a review of the grade-wise distribution of posts in various non-gazetted cadres (including those of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters) with the object of removing anomalies and easing promotional bottlenecks. It is too early to estimate the likely date of finalization of this review.

(b) Yes.

Financial Crisis in FCI

247. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the grave financial crisis of Fertilizer Corporation of India which has resulted in putting off work on the Korba Fertilizer Plant and Paradeep Project; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b): There is no financial crisis in the F.C.I.

Late Running of Trains on B.D. G.D. and C.G. Line on Eastern Railway

248. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Trains on B.D. G.D. and C.G. line on Eastern Railway always run seven to eight hours late and it is a regular feature of these lines;

(b) if so, the steps taken to run the train there in time;

(c) whether no Ist class bogie is attached to trains running on these lines; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The punctuality performance of trains on these sections has not been satisfactory mainly on account of misuse of alarm chain apparatus, disconnection of hose pipes and interference with signalling apparatus by miscreants and consequent dislocation of due crossings on single line section.

(b) Whereas all avoidable detentions are being taken up with the defaulting Railway staff, miscreant activity is being tackled in concert with the civil authorities through coordination at suitable levels.

(c) 1st class accommodation is provided in the trains running on these lines.

(d) Does not arise.

छोटे न्यायलयों में पड़े मामलों का निपटान

249. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि छोटे न्यायालयों अर्थात मुन्सिफ मजिस्ट्रेट अथवा

सिविल न्यायालयों के समक्ष रोजाना बहुत से मामले आते हैं लेकिन कर्मचारियों की कमी तथा अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाओं की अनुपलब्धता के कारण उनका निपटान शीघ्रता से नहीं हो पाता और सम्बन्धित पार्टियों को हानि उठानी पड़ती है ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को कोई निदेश दिये हैं, जिनके आधार पर न्यायालय अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके, न्यायालयों में आवश्यक सुविधायें दी जा सकें तथा वहां अपेक्षित कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था की जा सके और यदि हां, तो जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शी निदेशों की मुख्य विशेषतायें क्या हैं ।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) :

(क) [illegible] के अधीन "न्याय का प्रशासन, उच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों को छोड़कर न्यायालयों का गठन और संगठन" राज्य का विषय है । यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है कि वे न्याय के उचित प्रशासन के लिए न्यायालयों को अपेक्षित कर्मचारी और अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करें।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Suggestion from Shipping and Transport Ministry regarding Movement of Goods by Trucks

250. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Shipping and Transport has suggested to his Ministry to re-consider Government's restriction on the movement of goods by trucks over a distance of 500 kilometres; and

(b) if so, the reaction of his Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Instructions issued to the State Governments regarding restrictions on the movement of goods by trucks beyond 500 kms. in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport are being reviewed by the Government.

Resolution passed by Assam Assembly regarding nationalisation of foreign Oil Companies

251. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Assam Assembly has unanimously adopted a resolution urging the State Government to take steps for the nationalisation of the foreign oil companies in the State;

(b) if so, whether Central Government has received any communication on this from the State Government; and

(c) the facts thereof and reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The resolution adopted by the Assam Legislative Assembly to move the Government of India to take steps for nationalisation of foreign owned oil companies and shares operating in Assam has been forwarded by the Assam Government for taking necessary action.

The controlling interests of Esso's operations in India have already been acquired through negotiation and legislation. Negotiations are in progress with Burmah-Shell and Caltex.

Regarding Oil India Limited, and Assam Oil Company, the matter will be considered at the appropriate time.

Scheme of I.O.C. to increase production of cooking gas

252. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has drawn out plans to increase the production of cooking gas;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of this scheme are:—

1. Increasing the LPG availability from present level of about 136,000 Metric Tonnes per annum to about 312000 metric Tonnes per annum by 1979-80.

2. Provision of additional cylinders and valves to meet the increased demand.

3. Storage facilities at refineries, bottling locations, etc.

4. Facilities for bulk transport requiring special type of tankwagons and tank-trucks.

5. Special facilities for loading/unloading.

6. Bottling plants in areas of heavy consumption.

(c) The following steps have already been taken by IOC in pursuance of the above scheme:—

1. For meeting the LPG cylinder requirements IOC has already imported 5000 tones of special quality steel and has also obtained a fresh import licence for 5000 mertic tonnes of LPG steel to cover its cylinders requirements for the year 1975-76.

2. IOC has finalised arrangements for manufacture of 60 tank wagons on joint ownership basis in order to facilitate bulk LPG movement from Koyali Refinery to Shakurbasti.

3. Orders have been placed for manufacture of 16 tank trucks for bulk movement of LPG. Orders for another 14 are being processed. Two trucks out of these are likely to be delivered this months.

4. A new bottling plant has been planned at Kanpur and is likely to come in operation by mid-75.

5. Work is also in progress to expand LPG bottling plant facilities at Shakurbasti.

6. Additional loading and unloading facilities for tankwagons are being provided at Koyali and Shakurbasti.

Relaxation of condition of Experience for S.C./S.T.

253. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by the Railway Ministry to waive and/or reduce the condition of experience in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for appointment in certain categories of posts; and

(b) if so: (i) when were these instructions issued; (ii) what are the details of such posts; and (iii) whether these instructions have resulted in increase in the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the various posts concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) On 27th June, 1972.

(ii) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(iii) Yes. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 8453/74.]

Proposal of M/s. May and Baker for Associating Indian capital

254. SHRI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. May & Baker had submitted a proposal for associating Indian capital in 1965;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether their proposal was placed before the Foreign Investment Board or any other Government agency for approval of collaboration and if so, what was the decision taken;

(d) whether the decision was conveyed to the party; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what is the loss of foreign exchange to our country not conveying the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) and (b): M/s. May and Baker Limited, Bombay submitted a proposal for associating Indian capital in 1964 and the details of the proposal were as under:—

(i) A private company will be formed in India which will later become a public company with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 crores;

(ii) To assign to the new company, the land, buildings plant, machinery, equipment, stocks and other physical assets of all kinds in their factory in Bombay and the good-will of their business in India, which was priced at Rs. 33,33,333;

(iii) to supply to the new company, their know-how relating to products manufactured at the date of agreement and in consideration of the know how etc., and for exploitation in the territory of India, full paid shares of Rs. 33,33,300 to be allotted to the foreign firm;

(iv) to enter into an agreement with the new company providing in consideration, of a royalty of 7½ per cent on the net selling prices towards use of patents, trade marks, etc., for 15 years;

(v) the new company shall appoint M/s. May and Baker (India) Pvt., Ltd., as the distributor of their products at a commission of 17½ per cent on the sale realisation;

(vi) to sell to Indian 10 per cent of the issued capital of the new company;

(vii) To repartriate the proceeds of the sale of shares referred to above.

(c) The proposal was considered by the Foreign Agreements Committee in its meeting held on the 23rd February, 1965 and it made the following recommendations:—

(i) In the proposed public company M/s. May and Baker Ltd. be asked to bring down the share of their holdings to 60 per cent of the investment, in two stages. In the first stage, the holding may be about 80 per cent to be brought down to 60 per cent at the second stage. This process should be completed in a period of about 8 years;

(ii) when the new company is incorporated in India, no branch of M/s. May and Baker Limited, Bombay, incorporated in England will be allowed to function in India. Distribution of products shall be by the new company not by a fully owned subsidiary of the U.K. Company.

(iii) It may be necessary to agree to some payment as royalty, technical know-how fees and for good-will. These will have to be further examined;

(iv) Repatriation of capital should be avoided as far as practicable;

(d) and (e): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Demand for increase in price of wagons by manufacturers

255. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagon manufacturers have incurred a huge backlog in the supply of wagons contracted for;

(b) whether manufacturers in the public sector have demanded an increase in price and want the matter to be referred to the Bureau of Public Enterprises whereas private manufacturers have not done so; and

(c) reaction of Government to this demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) As on 1st October 1974 the wagon builders have outstanding orders to be tune of 29,234.5 wagons in terms of four wheelers, out of which 10,835.5 wagons are orders overdue with respect to original contractual delivery dates.

(b) No, but the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies (Heavy Industry) referred this matter for consideration of the Ministry of Railways.

(c) Normally prices against concluded contracts are not to be revised particularly when broad elements of costs are covered by escalation provisions in the contracts, which is the case in wagon contracts.

Re-instatement of Railway Employees of Lucknow Division (Northern Railway)

256. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that employees belonging to various categories of the Lucknow Division of the Northern Railway have not been reinstated so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay by the Divisional Superintendent; and

(c) whether Government have given a fresh directive for reinstatement of the Railway employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). On Lucknow Division of Northern Railway, out of a total of 60 permanent and temporary employees whose services were dispensed with, 44 have so far been taken back to duty as a result of individual appeals. These appeals have to be considered on case to case basis and the Railway Administration are making efforts to finalise all pending appeals expeditiously.

Re-engagement of casual labour/substitutes depends on the actual requirement of the Railway in these categories. However, out of 30 casual labour/substitutes who represented, 28 have been re-engaged; 2 representations are under consideration.

Crude oil supplied to H.P.C. under Agreement with ESSO

257. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of crude oil supplied to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation under its agreement with Esso since March, 1974;

(b) the price per barrel paid so far; and

(c) the amount payable by the Corporation due to withdrawal of credit facilities by EXXON?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The quantity of crude oil supplied by Esso to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation in terms of the Agreement from March 14, 1974 to October 31, 1974 is 16,95,402 tonnes.

(b) The F.O.B. price per barrel for the Arabian Mix crude, comprising 80 per cent Arabian Light and 20 per cent Arabian Heavy, imported during the above period was $9.266/bbl as on March 14, 1974, $9.566/bbl as on May 17,1974, $9.764/bbl as on September 19, 1947 and $11.094/bbl as on October 3, 1974. These prices are subject to adjustment due to variation in API gravity.

(c) There were no credit facilities as such made available by EXXON for the supply of crude oil prior to the acquisition of majority shares in Esso Standard Refining Company by Government on 14th March, 1974. The procedure in vogue, however, was that on receipt of the invoice from Exxon, the remittance was made after obtaining the permission of the Reserve Bank of India. This resulted in a timelag of 30 to 40 days betwen the date of loading of crude and the remittance of the amount. In terms of the Agreement for purchase in bulk crud oil, between Exxon International Company and the Government of India, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited are required to open an irrevocable letter of Credit. Under this procedure, the remittance is effected within seven to eight days of the date of loading of crude.

Work on rail crossing between Thanur-Thayyala (Kerala)

258. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the work on rail crossing between Thanur-Thayyala in Kerala completed;

(b) the reason for the delay in opening the rail crossing after its completion; and

(c) when it is likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The work of provision of a 'C' class manned level crossing at km. 631/25-632/1 at Thanur Station, to pass a new road from Thanur to Thieyyalingal, was completed on 1st October, 1974 and it was opened to traffic on 18th October, 1974. The approaches to the level crossing were completed by the road authorities in September, 1974. There was, therefore, no delay in opening the level crossing.

पैट्रोल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

259. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में पैट्रोल और अन्य पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों में कितनी बार वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) इस बार-बार मूल्य वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस मूल्य वृद्धि के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) :

(क) और (ख) पांच अवसरों पर आम वृद्धि की गई थी तथा तीन अन्य अवसरों पर आयातित कच्चे तेल के मूल्यों में 1.88/

बी बी एल डालर से 10/ बी बी एल डालर के स्तर से भी अधिक की निरंतर तीव्र वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण कतिपय पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों के विक्रय मूल्यों में चयनात्मक वृद्धि की गई थी। तीन अन्य अवसरों पर, कतिपय विशिष्ट उत्पादों के मूल्यों से, उत्पादन करके संशोधन करने का प्रभाव पड़ा था।

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरुप उद्योगों कृषि आदि जो पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों का प्रयोग करते हैं के ऊर्जा, संभरण सामग्री, आदि के लागत मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो गई है। उपभोक्ताओं पर पड़े वृद्धियों के प्रभाव का ठीक ठीक अनुमान लगाना कठिन है। लेकिन अनेक परिणामों में से एक परिणाम यह भी हुआ कि कुछ पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों जैसे मोटर स्प्रिट, विटूमैन, स्नेहक तेल तथा चिकनाइयों की खपत में कमी हुई है।

"Work to Rule" agitation by Signal and Telecommunication staff

260. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Signal and Telecommunication staff over Indian Railways observed 'Work to Rule' agitation in November|December, 1973 and an agreement between Administration (Member, Staff, Railway Board) and representatives of the S&T Staff was reached;

(b) whether some assurances were given to the staff and some of their demands were accepted;

(c) the demands for which this agitation took place and broad features of demands accepted by the administration and the assurances given to the staff; and

(d) the action taken on demands accepted by the administration up-till now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). I may draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member to the earlier Unstarred Question No. 4658 answered in the Lok Sabha on 26th March, 1974.

Proposal to set up new drug plants

261. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set-up new plants for drugs; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Following new drug plants are proposed to be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan by Indian

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited :

Project	*Capacity Proposed*	*Capital cost Rs. lakhs.*
Niacinamide Plant	300 tonnes	838·00
New formulation Unit	Tablets 1500 million vials & capsules 50 million Syrup 1 lakhs litres, ointment 1 KL.	550·00
Hindustan Antibioties Limited		
Penicillin Plant II	160 mmu	579·84
Erythromycin	19 tonnes	403·11
New Antibiotics	18 tonnes	179·16
Industrial Enzymes	20 tonnes	115·06
New formulation Unit	Capacity for formulating 287 T of bulk drugs.	600·23

Necessary allocations of funds have been made for the purpose in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

Delay in commissioning of Haldia fertilizer complex due to labour trouble

262. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commissioning of the Haldia Fertilizers Complex will be further delayed due to labour trouble and the delay in the supply of equipment; and

(b) if so, what steps will be taken to have good industrial relations and also speed up the supply of material for the timely completion and commissioning of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Every effort is being made to ensure timely procurement of all the items of equipment and also to promote and sustain industrial harmony. The cooperation and assistance of the State Government has also been enlisted in this regard.

रेलवे के अनुसूचित जातीय/अनुसूचित जनजातीय कर्मचारियों की 1972–73 और 1973–74 में पदोन्नति

263. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1972–73 और 1973–74 में रेलवे में वर्गवार कितने कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति की गई ;

(ख) उनमें से, वर्गवार, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जाजातियों के लोगों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें उनकी प्रवरता एवं अर्हताओं के बावजूद पदोन्नति नहीं दी गई और उन्होंने इस उद्देश्य के लिए आवेदन पत्र भी भेजे थे ; उनके नाम, अर्हताएं तथा उनकी नियुक्ति की तिथि आदि का अलग-अलग व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Separate rosters for reservation of S.C./S.T.

264. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) if orders issued by the Railway Ministry to the various recruiting authorities under them on the 11th February, 1972, to maintain separate rosters for applying reservation orders for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, both at the time of initial recruitment and at the time of confirmation, are being followed by the authorities concerned without any exception; and

(b) how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons have been confirmed, since the issue of above orders against reserved posts under each of the recruiting authority concerned, out of the total number of confirmations made in services and posts to which the above orders are applicable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

तेल का आयात और खपत

265. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में प्रयुक्त होने वाले अशोधित तेल का कितने प्रतिशत आयात किया जाता है और गत दो वर्षों में उसके मूल्य में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) इस अवधि में देश में डीजल और पैट्रोल के मूल्यों मे कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) इस समय डीजल पैट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल का प्रति लिटर बिक्री मूल्य क्या है और उनमे भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के कितने प्रतिशत शुल्क अथवा कर सम्मिलित हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) :

(क) 1972 और 1973 के दौरान अशोधित तेल की खपत की तुलना में देश मे आयातित अशोधित तेल की प्रतिशतता नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	आयातित और खपत तेल की प्रतिशतता
1972	62.6 प्रतिशत
1973	65.5 प्रतिशत

1-1-1972 और 1-1-1974 के आयात किए जाने वाले अशोधित तेलों की औशत मूल्य वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता लगभग 407.5 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि 26.31 प्रतिशत तक हुई और पेट्रोल की 136.22 प्रतिशत तक हुई ।

(ग) दिल्ली में हुई स्पीड डीजल तेल, पेट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल के फुटकर बिक्री मूल्य, करों और शुल्क की प्रतिशतता निम्नलिखित है :—

	प्रति लिटर बिक्री मूल्य	बिक्री मूल्यों सहित करों और शुल्कों की प्रतिशतता
1. हाई स्पीड डीजल	1.11	44.1 प्रतिशत
2. पेट्रोल	3.27	68.8 प्रतिशत
3. मिट्टी का तेल	1.08	40.7 प्रतिशत

Utilisation of Naphtha for producing fertilizers

266. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naphtha is available in large quantity for export because of the failure of the fertilizer plants in the country to absorb the production fully; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and measures proposed to be taken for the maximum utilization of the capacity of the fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The offtakes of Naphtha by Fertilizer plants have been lower than the anticipated levels because of delay in the commissioning of the new fertilizer plants and the inability of the existing plants to run at full capacity because of mechanical breakdowns, labour troubles etc.

Efforts are being made to see that the existing fertilizer plants run at full capacity and the commissioning of new fertilizer plants nearing completion is expedited. It is expected that the offtakes will improve from November 1974 onwards.

Scheme to secure self sufficiency in fertilizers

267. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a huge scheme to secure self-sufficiency in fertilisers from 1975 onwards; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme, the estimated expenditure involved in the implementation of scheme and how Government propose to raise the required resources for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A large scale programme for expansion of fertilizer capacity is envisaged during the Fifth Plan period. When this programme is implemented, the fertilizer capacity which presently stands at 1.94 million tonnes of nitrogen and 0.56 million tonnes of phosphates is expected to rise to 6.5 million tonnes of nitrogen and 1.7 million tonnes of P205. The development of this capacity would take place in the public, private and cooperative sector; while some of the projects are expected to be commissioned during the course of the next 2 years, the others may be completed only towards the end of Fifth Plan Period. Also the plants would take about 3 years to outimise production. Taking these factors into account, the production from all the plants and projects en-

visaged in the fertilizer programme is expected to be in the range of about 3.6 to 4 million tonnes of nitrogen and 1 million tonnes of P205. This would fall short of the anticipated demand for fertilizers which are estimated at 5.2 million tonnes of nitrogen and 1.8 million tonnes of P205 by 1978-79.

The public sector fertilizer programme envisages the setting up of five new plants in addition to those which are under various stages of implementation. The necessary budgetary support for this programme will also be secured.

In addition, a fertilizer project in the cooperative sector would be set up at Phulpur in U.P. Letters of intent have also been granted for setting up fertilizer projects in the private sector at Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh), Kota (Rajasthan) and Gujarat.

Financial performance of New Railway lines opened in Fourth Plan

268. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the new Railway lines opened in the Fourth Five Year Plan and what is the present financial performance of these new lines; and

(b) if these have proved to be uneconomic lines, the reasons therefor and measures being taken to make them economical?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement giving new lines opened in the Fourth Five Year Plan is attached.

Information regarding their present financial performance and also if they have proved to be uneconomic lines, the reasons therefor and measures being taken to make them economic is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha subsequently.

Statement

Railway	S. No.	Name of Project	Gauge	Length (in Kms.)	Date of Opening
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central.	1.	Singrauli-Katni	BG	254·26	7-2-72
Eastern.	2.	Permanent Diversion of Tildanga-Farakka line upto South abutment of Barrage with a bridge over Feeder Canal.	BG	7·82	11-11-71
	3.	Provision of BG Railway Bridge over the Farakka Barrage.	BG	2·24	
	4.	BG connection between the left bank abutment of the Farakka Barrage and Chamagram excluding interchange point at Malda.	BG	2·40	
	5.	Diversion of the Ballalpur Halt-Tildanga line along the left bank of the Feeder Canal	BG	5·98	28-1-72

1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern.	6.	Hindumalkot-Sriganganagar .	BG	27·56	11-1-70
	7.	Singrauli-Obra	BG	57·56	30-4-70
	8.	Kathua-Jammu	BG	77·10	2-10-72
Southren.	9.	Mangalore-Panambur Mixed Link	MG/BG	25·86	14-10-72
South Eastern	10.	Cuttack-Paradeep . .	BG	84·31	9-7-73
Western.	11.	Jhund-Kandla Railway Project.			
		Maliya-New Kandla Section	BG	100·76	19-9-69

Negotiations with leader of All India Locomen and running staff Association

269. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the demands for which assurances have been given by the Railway Minister, have been conceded in respect of Locomen and Running Staff; and

(b) whether negotiations have taken place with the leaders of All India Locomen and Running Staff Association; and if so, the results of the negotiations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The line of action to be taken in respect of the grievances of the Loco Running Staff was indicated by the Minister for Railways in his statement in the Parliament on 13-3-1973. Action has been taken accordingly on the various assurances and a statement is attached giving the position.

Statement

The dates by which action was generally completed by the Railways on the various assurances detailed in the statement of the Minister for Railways meeting in the Parliament on 13-3-1973 are detailed below:

(a) (i) Staff arrested in connection with the May—August 1973 agitations were released by September 1974 except for those charged with offences involving sabotage, damage to Railway property and violence.

(a) (ii) All State Governments were requested by end of December 1973 to withdraw charge-sheets framed under D.I.R. in connection with offences not involving sabotage, violence or damage to Railway property.

(b) Released staff were taken back to duty by end of September, 1974.

(c) Proceedings of reversions, suspensions and removals arising out of May—August 1973 strike were cancelled by end of November 1973; disputed cases were referred to the Sub-committee of the Loco Running Staff Grievances Committee appointed for this purpose; this Sub-committee has recently completed its deliberations.

(d) Breaks in service arising out of the above strikes were condoned by Railways by the end of Nov. 1973; disputed cases were referred to the Sub-committee of the Loco Running Staff Grievances Committee referred to in (c).

(e) Periods of absence arising out of August 1973 agitation were adjusted against leave (earned or to be earned) by the end of November, 1973; disputed cases were referred to the Sub-committee mentioned in Item (c) above.

(f) Charge-sheets of an administrative character connected with May—August 1973 agitations were withdrawn by November, 1973; disputed cases were referred to the Sub-committee of the Loco Running Staff Grievances Committee mentioned at (c).

(g) The Loco Running Staff Grievances Committee also examined 3 other staff grievances in accordance with the agreement and two of these namely, (i) 'equal pay for equal work'—an issue raised with reference to the Firemen and Shunters—and (ii) protection of pay of medically incapacitated staff, were finalised in the Loco Running Staff Grievances Sub-committee held on 16/17 September, 1974. The third issue relating to the rationalisation of the basis for the payment of Mileage Allowance is presently under the consideration of the Committee.

Damage due to running of trains by Territorial Army personnel during May, 1974

270. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the damage caused by Territorial Army men in running trains last May has not been made good;

(b) whether the Territorial Army men were running the trains without having experience; and

(c) whether this had resulted in normal running of trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Recommendations of Congress M.Ps. for employment in Railways

271. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a policy decision has been taken and accordingly instructions have been issued to consider sympathetically applications for employment in the Railways with due weightage if such applications are recommended by the Members of Parliament belonging to the Congress Party; and

(b) if so, how many persons have been employed in the Railways since March, 1971 on the basis of recommendations of the Memebrs of Parliament belonging to the Congress Party?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

मैसर्स जे० बी० मंघाराम एंड कम्पनी, ग्वालियर

272. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स जे० बी० मंघाराम एण्ड कम्पनी, ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) के वर्तमान तथा भूतपूर्व हिस्सेदारों ने ज० बी० मंघाराम एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बनाने के लिए सरकार को कोई आवेदन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है ;

(ग) क्या अनुमति मिलने के पश्चात् इस कम्पनी द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले बैंक में जमाकर्ताओं के धन का दुर्विनियोग करने का

कोई षड्यंत्र है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सम्पूर्ण मामले की जांच करवाने का है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बेबत बरुआ) :

(क) और (ख). एक कम्पनी जे०बी० मंघाराम एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के नाम से, अपने पंजीकृत कार्यालय, 208/3, देशबन्धु गुप्ता रोड, नई दिल्ली सहित 4-11-1969 को समाविष्ट की गई थी । यह कम्पनी जे० बी० मंघाराम एण्ड कम्पनी ग्वालियर के नाम से स्वामी साथी द्वारा स्वामित्वी फैक्ट्री की अनुज्ञप्तिधारी है ।

(ग) और (घ). कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 209 (4) के अन्तर्गत कम्पनी की लेखा बहियों एवं दस्तावेजों के निरीक्षण का आदेश दे दिया गया है और निरीक्षण अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

रसायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन तथा सप्लाई

273. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार रसायनिक उर्वरकों का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) रसायनिक खाद को छोटे किसान को उपलब्ध कराने के लिये वर्तमान व्यवस्था क्या है ; और

(ग) इस व्यवस्था मे क्या सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है और इस बारे में की गई कार्यवाही की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) :

(क) नाइट्रोजन तथा फासफेटयुक्त उर्वरकों का पोषकतत्वों के रूप में उत्पादन :—

(लाख मीटरी टनों में)

	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट
1971–72	9.52	2.78
1972–73	10.60	3.26
1973–74	10.60	3.17

(ख) और (ग). कृषि मंत्रालय के अनुसार, उर्वरक विभिन्न राज्यों को आवंटित किया जाता है और बदले में ये राज्य इसका आन्तरिक वितरण करते हैं । भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से छोटे किसानों की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में विशेष सावधानी बरते जाने की आवश्यकता पर ध्यान देने को कहा है तथा कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने छोटे किसानों के हितों की रक्षा हेतु उर्वरकों के वितरण के लिए कार्ड/परमिट प्रणाली आरम्भ भी कर दी है । राज्य सरकारों से राज्य समन्वयन/उर्वरक वितरण की स्थाई समिति में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल करने के लिए भी कहा गया है ताकि छोटे किसानों की उर्वरक आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा किया जा सके ।

Cancellation of trains on Western Railway

274. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 100 trains had been cannelled recently in the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the loss Government had suffered due to this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). As on 1-11-1974, 58 pairs of trains were remaining suspended on account of shortage of coal and another 8 pairs for shortage of water.

(c) No separate accounts of passenger earnings is kept for individual train. However as the majority of suspended trains run over short distances or on branch lines, the resultant loss in earnings are not likely to be of any magnitude.

Change in colour of uniforms of Guards

275. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether white uniform of Guards are being changed to Khaki ones; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Guards as a whole thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Guards Grade 'A' and 'B' are given uniform of white drill in summer and serge blue in winter and Guards Grade 'C' are given Uniforms in Khaki drill in summer and Khaki serge in winter. These are in accordance with the recommendations of the Uniforms Committee, 1969-70.

(b) In recommending the uniforms for the different categories of Guards, the Committee have taken into consideration the nature of duties performed by them. Representations have been received from the recognised unions suggesting that the uniforms for Guards Grade 'C' should be the same as for the Guards Grade 'A' and 'B'.

बलिया जिले में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी शहीद स्मारक का निर्माण

276. श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी शहीद स्मारक के निर्माण के लिए अप्रयुक्त पड़ी रेलवे भूमि को देने के बारे में निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : रेल प्रशासन के पास बलिया में कोई फालतू जमीन नहीं है जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी शहीद स्मारक के निर्माण के लिये छोड़ी जा सके।

Additional soft credit from Iran to India

277. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran is likely to provide additional soft credit to India for the purchase of crude;

(b) if so, the quantity of crude oil which Iran has agreed to supply against the credit; and

(c) the total quantity of crude expected to be imported from Iran during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) to (c). Apart from the long-term Agreement for the supply of crude oil for Madras Refineries, Iran had agreed to supply 1 million tonnes of crude oil on deferred payment terms to the IOC during 1974.

No firm decision has been taken so far for supplies during 1975.

Looting of trains carrying foodgrains

278. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many trains carrying foodgrains were looted during the last six months; and

(b) whether these trains were run with armed escorts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OR RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 18 cases of looting of wagons carrying foodgrains have occurred on all Railways during the last six months.

(b) Only one of these trains had armed escorts.

Offer from Sindri Fertilizer Factory to Calcutta Corporation

279. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sindri Fertilizer Factory has offered its technical know-how to assist Calcutta Corporation to purify muddy water and to modernise with entirely Indian components the Palta Water Processing Unit;

(b) if so, whether the offer has been accepted; and

(c) the nature of assistance given by the State Government to implement this offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mysore Paper Mills Limited

280. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Jalans are manoeuvring to take over the Mysore Paper Mills Limited;

(b) whether the Central Government and the Karnataka State Government have taken any measures to prevent such a take over by Jalans; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPAY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On a complaint under section 409 of the Companies Act, 1956 by one of the directors of the company drawing attention to the acquisition of controlling interest of the company by the Jalan Group and the efforts made by some persons to frustrate the scheme of expansion of the company, the Company Law Board in its interim order dated 27-9-74 under section 409(2) of the directed that no resolution passed or action taken to make a change in the board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 30-9-1974 shall have effect unless confirmed by the Company Law Board.

Since then some interested persons have got injunction from Courts restraining, *iner alia* the company not

to give any effect to any resolutions passed at the annual general meeting held on the 30th September, 1974.

Sale of Platform Tickets at Delhi and New Delhi

281. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Platform tickets sold at Delhi and New Delhi Railway stations separately during ten months of the calendar year from January to October, 1974; and

(b) the total income from the salt of these tickets, month-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of Platform tickets sold at Delhi and New Delhi stations and the earnings therefrom, month-wise, from January to October, 1974 were as shown below:

AT DELHI

Month	No. of platform tickets sold	Earnings
		Rs. P.
January, 1974	163312	40828·00
February, 1974	141128	35280·25
March, 1974	178376	44594·00
April, 1974	160886	80443·00
May, 1974	111391	55695·00
June, 1974	176100	88050·00
July, 1974	148528	74264·00
August, 1974	126627	63313·00
September, 1974	134723	67361·50
October, 1974	141120	70560·00
TOTAL	1482191	620288·74

AT NEW DELHI

Month	No. of platform tickets sold	Earnings
		Rs. P.
January, 1974	186391	46597·75
February, 1974	162139	40532·25
March, 1974	189851	47562·75
April, 1974	169138	84569·00
May, 1974	108075	54037·50
June, 1974	193635	91817·50
July, 1974	160211	80105·50
August, 1974	141089	70544·50
September, 1974	144285	72142·50
October, 1974	160686	80343·00
TOTAL	1605500	668252·25

Petrol Dealers permitted to sell Kerosene Oil

282. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Petrol dealers who have been given the permits to sell kerosene oil, State-wise, during the current financial year; and

(b) whether this arrangement will be extended to all the Petrol dealers in hilly and backward States like Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a). 17 retail outlet dealers in Uttar Pradesh and 4 retail outlet dealers in Delhi have been given permission to sell kerosene oil during the current financial year.

(b) The scheme of selling Kerosene Oil through retail outlets is already in operation at some of the retail outllets in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Extension of this scheme will be done in consultation with the State Government in a systematic, phased and selective manner.

Non-Compliance of Terms of Licences by Foreign Drug Firms

284. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign Drug Manufacturing Units are not adhering to the terms and conditions of the industrial licences; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure that these conditions are honoured by these drug units?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) In the industrial licences granted to the foreign drug manufacturing units, the conditions that are generally imposed include some of the following:—

(i) Export obligation;

(ii) Dilution of foreign equity;

(iii) Supply of a specified percentage of actual production of bulk drug to non-associated formulators;

(iv) Taking up of basic manufacture of bulk drugs involved in formulations licenced in specified period of time;

(v) Limitation of capacity upto which production can be achieved.

The manufacturing units are required to exectue export bonds with CCI & E in respect of their export obligations; and the dilution of foreign equity is looked after by Ministry of Finance (Controller of Capital Issues).

As regards the condition at (iii) above, the list of all drug firms which are required to supply a percentage of their actual production of bulk drugs to non-associate formulators has been sent to I.D.M.A. OPPI and A.I.M.O. They have been informed that in case some formulating unit feels agrieved regarding non-supply of bluk drugs by manufacturing concerns, such unit should approach Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to seek redress Manufacturing units of bulk drugs on whom this condition has been imposed are required to furnish an annual report regarding supplies of bluk drugs to non-associated formulators.

As regard (iv) above the import of relevant bulk drug are allowed only for the specified period, after which the unit has to commence basic manufacture of the same.

In so far as (v) above is concerned, there have been certain cases of excess production by foreign as well as other drug manufacturing units. The question of excess production is being examined.

Proposal from I.D.M.A for the Establishment of a Drug Finance Corporation

285. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Drugs Manufactures Association have mooted a proposal for the establishment of a Drug Finance Corporation by Government to ensure better financial facilities to drug units; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Indian

Drug Manufacturers Association (IDMA) in reply to a Questionnaire issued by the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry has suggested setting up of a Financial Corporation for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals which should look after liberal financing of the Indian sector, at reasonable rate of interest. This suggestion is under consideration of that Committee.

Restorations of Passenger Trains

286. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many passenger trains, Zone-wise are still to be restored; and

(b) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for early restoration of these passenger trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). As on 1st October, 1974 the Zone-wise position of passenger carrying trains which remained suspended was as follows:

Railways	Pairs of trains suspended
Central	Nil
Eastern	Nil.
Northern	31.5
North Eastern	42
Northeast Fsontier	Nil.
Southern	140
South Central	6
South Eastern	1
Western	63·5
TOTAL	284

(b) The restriction of the cancelled trains can be considered only when coal stock position improves and stabilises at a reasonable level.

Second Class Bogie from Tatanagar to Amritsar and from Tatnagar to Delhi

287. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to run one II class bogie from Tatanagar to Amritsar to be attached to Punjab Mail at Asansol keeping in view the great rush of passengers and the difficulties to which the long distance passengers are put;

(b) whether another sleeper-cum-sitting II class bogie from Tatanagar to Delhi is also proposed to be attached to 11 Up and 12 Dn to meet the heavy rush; and

(c) if so, the approximate date by which that would be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Road-Over-Bridge at Jugsalai Bazar at Jamshedpur

288. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received any suggestion for the early construction of a Road-Over-Bridge at Jugsalai Bazar, at Jamshedpur on the South Eastern Railway, which was unanimously recommended by the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee at its meeting on the 18th July, 1974 at Chakardharpur (South Eastern Railway) considering its urgency from the public's safety point of view; and

(b) if so, when the construction of the Road-Over-Bridge would commence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) As per extant procedure, the proposals for replacement of existing busy level crossings by Road over/under bridges are to be sponsored by the State Government/Road Authority together with an undertaking to bear their share of cost. The Government of Bihar have not so far sponsored a firm proposal for construction of Road over-bridge at Jugsalai Bazar at Jamshedpur. Action can be taken by the Railway only after such a proposal is sponsored by the State Government indicating the relevant priority and provision in their budget for their portion of the work.

Re-introduction of Train Services Cancelled in Kerala

289. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of train services which still stand cancelled in the State of Kerala after the recent Railway strike;

(b) whether Government have received a number of representations from the general public in that State requesting for the re-introduction of these services; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) All the passenger carrying trains which were cancelled in Kerala State due to strike have been restored. However, 22 pairs of trains which were cancelled on account of coal shortage still remain fully/partially cancelled.

(b) Yes.

(c) When the loco coal stock position improves and stabilises, restoration of the passenger trains presently remaining cancelled will be considered.

Proposal to lease Cochin off-shore area to Foreign Companies for Oil Exploration

290. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lease out Cochin off shore areas to foreign oil companies for oil exploration; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Proposals have been received from certain foreign parties for exploration of the continental shelf area, adjoining Kerala coast, for petroleum.

Progress of Drilling Operations in Bombay High

291. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drilling operations in the Bombay High are progressing as per schedule; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first well on main Bombay High structure has been completed and tested. A technical appraisal

indicated the date to be inconclusive. The second well is being drilled at present.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps to Rajasthan

292. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Petrol Pumps allotted to Rajasthan during last two years; and

(b) how many out of them have been allotted to Jaipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) 22 retail outlets have been commissioned by the oil companies in Rajasthan during 1972 and 1973.

(b) 4 retail outlets.

Allocation of Kerosene Oil to Rajasthan

293. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allotment of Kerosene oil has been made to the Rajasthan State during the last quarter; and

(b) if so, break-up analysis of the same, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Monthwise allocation of kerosene oil to Rajasthan State during the last quarter was as follows:

(Figures in M. Tonnes

	Allocation
July, 1974	5,211
August, 1974	5,754
September, 1974	6,149

Railway Platforms without Electric Lights in Rajasthan

294. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Platforms at present in Rajasthan where arrangements of electric light do not exist; and

(b) steps proposed to electrify the Railway Platforms there during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Platforms at 326 railway stations in Rajasthan do not have at present arrangements for electric light.

(b) During the current financial year Railways have proposals to electrify 16 stations in Rajasthan. The remaining stations will be considered for electrification as and when electric power becomes available nearby and subject to availability of funds.

Assistance from World Bank for Coal-Based Fertilizer Plants

295. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of World Bank aid likely to be available for developing coal based fertilizer plants during the 5th Plan;

(b) whether for want of funds the work at the coal based Korba and Paradeep Projects has been put off indefinitely;

(c) whether feasibility studies of more coal based fertiliser plants have been completed; and

(d) if so, what are the proposed locations and the time schedule for taking up the works on these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Presently, no coal-based fertilizer plant has been posed to the World Bank for assistance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Fertilizer Corporation of India is currently conducting locational studies to asess the suitability of possible sites in different parts of India for setting up additional fertilizer capacity based on coal. Separately, the Corporation has also done, at the instance of the Assam Industrial Development Corporation, a study for the location of a coal-based fertilizer plant in Assam.

Import of steel sheets by Cochin Refineries

296. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report regarding the import of steel sheets by Cochin Refineries which is being offered for sale as they are no longer needed;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Attention of the Government has been drawn to the News Paper Report regarding offer of imported steel for sale by Cochin Refineries Limited. On account of the stoppage of production of bitumen steel which has already been imported has become surplus. In consultation with the Government, Cochin Refineries LiLmited is exporing the possibilities of reducing the very high stocks by distribution among other users of bitumen drum steel.

Oil exploration by Sagar Samrat in Bombay High

297. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sagar Samrat is continuing to make exploratory work at the Bombay high;

(b) if so, the areas it has surveyed during the last six months and the results achieved; and

(c) whether it had abandoned some spots after some initial drilling because of some technical difficulties and if so, when work on these spots will be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Sagar Samrat is continuing its exploratory drilling work at the Bombay High structure.

(b) Sagar Samrat is not a survey ship. It is a drilling vessel. Sagar Samrat has so far drilled two wells and is presently drilling the third well at a location on the Bombay High structure. The first well drilled on Bombay High structure flowed oil and gas during testing.

(c) The well drilled by Sagar Samrat on Tarapur structure in the Arabian Sea to a depth of 2782 metres was abandoned on account of complications encountered in the well during

drilling and having regard to the overall safety of Sagar Samrat. There is no plan at present to re-start work on the Tarapur Structure.

Progress in oil exploration in Jaisalmer

298. SRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been achieved in the drilling work at Jaisalmer in Rajasthan for finding oil resources;

(b) whether the investigations of the samples already received reveal the presence of oil in that area; and

(c) the time by which the work at Jaisalmer will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) 6 exploration wells in 5 structures were drilled prior to 1968. The sixth well, drilled on the Manhera Tibba structure struck gas at a shallow depth. 8 relatively shallow assessment/development wells were also drilled in this structure to assess the gas find.

Deep drilling is now in progress at Shumarwali Talai in Jaisalmer District and the well has been drilled upto 2838 metres as on 3-11-1974.

(b) The flush and core samples obtained from the well are under laboratory investigation. Unless the drilling is completed and the well is fully tested, it is not possible to say anything about the potential.

(c) The drilling at Shumarwali Talai is in progress and is expected to be completed in about 3 months. Two more structures one at Gotaru and the other at Langwala are likely to be taken up for drilling in due course of time.

Unmanned railway crossings in Gujarat

299. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned railway crossings in Gujarat State; and

(b) the steps taken to avoid accidents at such crossings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There are 3704 unmanned level crossings in Gujarat State.

(b) To reduce accidents at unmanned level crossings the following preventive measures have been taken:—

(i) Stops Boards have been prominently displayed at the approaches to all unmanned level crossings within railway boundary to warn the road-users to cross the railway track cautiously;

(ii) Whistle Boards have been fixed enjoining upon the drivers of the approaching trains to whistle as the train approaches the unmanned level crossings as an additional warning to road-users;

(iii) The State Governments are requested for provision of road signs on approaches to all unmanned level crossings;

(iv) The State Governments have also framed rules under the Motor Vehicle Act requiring the drivers of all vehicles to stop short of the unmanned level crossings and then cross the railway line after ascertaining that the track is clear on both sides;

(v) Educative campaign to spread safety consciousness amongst the road-users is also being carried out by way of appeals to automobile associations, etc; issue of leaflets in regional language through the police authorities to owners/drivers of fast

moving vehicles; publicity through the medium of All India Radio, cinemaslides, etc.

In addition, the level crossings where both road and rail traffic is heavy and/or visibility is restricted are being converted into manned level crossings on the basis of periodical traffic census or on receipt of request from State Government/Road Authority on a programmed basis.

Allotment of petroleum and gas to Gujarat State

300. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat State is facing acute shortage of petroleum and gas;

(b) whether the State has been all along ignored in these respect and if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) what is the allotment made to the State for the last three months in regard to petroleum and gas and what was the total demand made by the State Government; and

(d) what steps are being taken to restore the full quota to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). There have been no reports of any shortage of petrol anywhere in the country including Gujarat. No Statewise allotments of petrol are being made.

IOC has also been meeting the Indiane Gas refil requirements of its existing customers in Gujarat. However, Gas supplies by Burmah Shell were affected because of the reduced throughout of their refinery. The position has since improved considerably. No quotas of Gas are being allocated to the states.

Quotas of kerosene oil are however being allocated to States based on availability of product and past consumption pattern in the States. In order to achieve saving in consumption, cuts have however, been applied to all States since the beginning of this year. The allocation and actual supplies to Gujarat in the last three months from July to September are given below:

(Figures in M.Ts.)

Month	Allocations	Supplies
July . . .	17917	20592
August . .	18058	20409
September . .	18190	19476

This will indicate that actual kerosene supplies to the state have indeed been more than the allocations.

The extent of cuts on kerosene quotas have however since been reduced. In the month of November allocation for Gujarat has been increased to 23.024 MTs against 19.550 MTs in October, 1974.

Re-instatement of dismissed/suspended employees in Gujarat

301. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the suspended and dismissed railway employees in the State of Gujarat against whom there were no charges have not been taken back in the service and if so, how many such employees are still under suspension on account of the May, 1974 strike;

(b) how many employees have been taken back;

(c) whether the reports submitted by the respective officers have shown

that none of these employees are involved in sabotages; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not taking them back in service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No; 12 employees are still under suspension and were suspended on valid grounds.

(b) 1476 employees who were suspended from duty have been taken back.

(c) None.

(d) Police cases have been instituted against the 12 employees still under suspension.

अन्य देशों में तेल की खोज के लिये भारत-रूमानिया सहयोग

302. श्री एस० एस० पुरती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूमानिया ने ईराक, सीरिया तथा अल्जीरिया में तेल की खोज हेतु भारत को अपना सहयोग देने की पेशकश की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सहयोग किस रूप में उपलब्ध होगा ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग) भारत और रूमानिया दोनों देश किसी अन्य देश में तेल अन्वेषण और पूर्वेक्षण करने में तकनीकी सहायता की छानबीन करने के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप से सहमत हो गए हैं किन्तु किसी तीसरे देश में सहयोग करने का कोई प्रस्ताव अभी तक नहीं मिला है।

Completion of work of Banspani-Talcher Railway

303. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the quantum of work completed till now on Banspani-Talcher Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys for Talcher-Bimlagarh Rail Link with extension to Banspani via Koira Valley have been completed. Further consideration to this project can be given only after receipt of the report of the Study Group appointed by the Government for the development of Malangtoli iron ore deposits which will feed this line.

Directive to State Governments not to issue bus permits for new routes

304. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directive has been issued by his Ministry to the States not to issue permits for buses on new routes or for additional buses on the existing routes for the remaining part of the year 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). These measures along with some others were recommended to the State Governments in order to achieve economy in the consumption of

diesel oil in the transport, agricultural and industrial sectors. The circular in this regard was issued in consultation with the other concerned Ministries.

Railway platforms without electric lights in Goa

305. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Railway Platforms at present in Goa where arrangements of electric lights do not exist?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Platforms at 7 railway stations in Goa are at present not electrified. Two of the 7 stations are under electrification and at the remaining 5 stations electricity is not available in the vicinity.

Petrol pumps allotted to Goa

306. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total number of Petrol Pumps allotted to Goa during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Four retail outlets have been commissioned by the oil companies in Goa during 1972 and 1973.

Allocation of Kerosene oil to Goa

307. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allotment of kerosene oil has been made to Goa during the last quarter; and

(b) if so, the fact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Monthwise allocations of kerosene oil made to Goa during the last quarter were as follows:

(Figures in MTs.)

	Allocation		Adhoc Assistance on request	Total Allocation
July	74	751	250	1001
August	74	756	250	1006
Sept.	74	825	—	825

Assistance from World Bank for Phulpur and Sindri Fertilizer Plants

308. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to finance the foreign exchange requirements of Phulpur Fertilizer Project in the co-operative sector and the modernisation of Sindri Plant; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Negotiations have been concluded with the international Deve-

lopment Association for a credit of £91 million to meet the foreign exchange cost of the Sindri Modernisation project. Similarly, negotiations have been concluded with the World Bank for a loan of £109 million to finance the foreign exchange requirements of IFFCO's project at Phulpur.

Measures to increase production of Fertilizer

309. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under-utilisation of installed capacity and almost halting any further expansion of this capacity has caused a serious set back in the production of fertilisers in the country and the position has been further aggravated due to power shortage;

(b) whether the official policy and planning over the years has oscillated between reliance on foreign capital which is not coming forward and an inflexible stand in favour of doing the job entirely with admittedly inadequate resources in investible funds, equipment and skills in this highly sophisticated and specialised field; and

(c) what measures are being adopted to increase the production of fertilisers in the country with a clear-cut view point and policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) While the capacity utilisation in the old and ageing plants such as those at Sindri, Alwaye, Neyveli etc., has been low, the performance of other units based on modern processes has been satisfactory. The capacity utilisation of the latter units could even have been better but for certain external constraints mainly power. It is, however, not correct to say that creation of additional fertilizer capacity has been slowed down.

(b) No Sir, a clear-cut policy as enunciated in the Brochure entitled "Guidelines for Industries" published by the Ministry of Industrial Development is followed.

(c) Several measures such is renovation, debottlenecking and modernisation of the operating units have been/are being taken to optimise production. In addition a large scale programme is under implementation in the public, private and the cooperative sectors for creation of additional fertilizer capacity. With the implementation of this programme the capacity in terms of Nitrogen which presently stands at 1.94 million tonnes of Nitrogen, would go up to 6.5 million tonnes of nitrogen by the terminal year of the Fifth Plan.

हाल में हुई रेलवे हड़ताल के कारण अगस्त, 1974 तक निलम्बित किये गये रेल कर्मचारियों की जोनवार संख्या

310. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत रेलवे हड़ताल के कारण निलम्बित कर्मचारियों की अगस्त, 1974 तक जोनवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों को अभी तक नौकरी पर न लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उन्हें वापस नौकरी पर कब तक लिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) निलम्बित किए गए इन शेष कर्मचारियों के मामलों का पुनरीक्षण

किया जाना जारी रहेगा। निलम्बन के आदेश तब दिए जाते हैं जब कर्मचारियों को 48 घंटे से अधिक गिरफ्तार करके हवालात में रखा गया हो या कर्मचारी को पिछली हड़ताल से सम्बन्धित कारणों अथवा उसकी प्रतिकूल कार्रवाइयों के कारण उसके ड्यूटी क्षेत्र से दूर रखा जाना आवश्यक हो।

विवरण

विभिन्न रेलों पर उन रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो अभी निलम्बन के अन्तर्गत

मध्य रेलवे	118
पूर्व रेलवे	165
उत्तर रेलवे	79
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे	262
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	9
दक्षिण रेलवे	55
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	—
दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	263
पश्चिम रेलवे	46

Dacoity on Howrah-Rourkela Express

311. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether armed dacoits robbed the passengers of Howrah-Rourkela Express of their belongings on the 26th September, 1974; and

(b) if so, what necessary security steps Government propose to take in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes. On the night of 25/26-9-1974 some passengers travelling in a 2nd class compartment of 323 Up (Howrah-Rourkela Express) were robbed of their cash and belongings by 8 Armed persons while the train was running between Panskura and Shyamchak railway stations.

(b) 'Police including Railway Police' being a State subject, the Government of West Bangal is taking necessary steps to control such crimes in Railway trains within the means available at their disposal by way of escorting important trains at night, shadowing suspects by armed policemen in plain clothes, posting of regular beat patrols at station platforms and waiting halls, keeping surveillance over criminals and known bad characters, prosecuting criminals for specific offences and under the preventive laws.

Offer to set up Mini-Fertilizer Plants by some Firms

312. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALLS be pleased to state

(a) whether certain firms have offered to set up mini-fertilizer plants in some States to overcome its shortages; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No specific offer has been received in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Concessions offered by Libya to O & NGC for Oil Exploration

313. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Libya has offered some concessions to O & NGC for oil exploration; and

(b) if so, the nature of concessions and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Both India and Libya have agreed in principle to explore possibilities of collaboration in the field of oil exploration. A team of ONGC experts recently visited Libya for discussions with the Libyan National Oil Company and for evaluating the oil prospects of Libya.

Programme for Production of Fertilizers

314. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many licensed projects in Fourth Plan period for additional capacity of fertilizer production under new and/or expansion programme have started work and what are their broad features;

(b) the projects which are scheduled to go into production by March 1976 and how much additional capacity will result thereunder; and

(c) what special attention is being paid for their completion to save on imports of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) and (b) : Details of fertilizer projects Licensed/sanctioned in the Fourth Plan period are given below :

Project	State where located	Capacity in terms of nutrients (in '000 tonnes)		Date of commencement of production
		N	P 205	
1. Namrup Expansion .	Assam	152	..	January 1975
2. Barauni	Bihar	152	..	March 1975
3. Kalol/Kandla . . .	Gujarat	215	127	November 1974
4. Ramagundan . . .	Andhra Predash	228	..	October 1976
5. Talcher	Orissa	228	..	October 1976
6. Trombay Expansion (IV) .	Maharashtra	75	75	April 1977
7. Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	253	51	February 1975
8. Haldia	West Bengal	152	75	October 1976
9. Kota Expansion (I) . .	Rajasthan	42	..	November 1974
10. Cochin Phase (II) . .	Kerala	40	114	October 1975
11. Korba	Madhya Pradesh	228	..	October 1978
12. Goa	Goa	171	42	Nitrogen unit gone into production
13. Mangalore . .	Karnataka	160	..	June 1975
14. Khetri	Rajasthan	..	90	January 1975
15. Sindri Modernisation .	Bihar	129	..	March 1978

(c) The progress of projects under implementation is reviewed periodically and necessary steps are taken to expedite their completion.

Allocation of Kerosene Oil to Punjab

315. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation of kerosene oil has been made to the Punjab State during the last quarter;

(b) if so, break-up analysis of the same, month-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Allocations of kerosene oil supplies made to Punjab State during the last quarter were as follows:

(Figure in Mts.)

	Allocations
July, 1974	9081
August, 1974	8951
September, 1974	9461

(c). Does not arise.

Railway Platforms without Electric Light in Orissa

316. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway platforms at present in Orissa where arrangements for electric lights do not exist;

(b) steps proposed to electrify the Railway platforms there during the current financial year; and

(c) future plan of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Platforms at 77 stations in Orissa do not have arrangement for electric lights at present.

(b) Out of these 77 stations 11 stations are programmed for electrification during 1974-75.

(c) As an when electric power supply becomes available nearby, the remaining stations will be considered for electrification.

Allocation of Kerosene Oil to Orissa

317. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allotment of kerosene oil has been made to the Orissa State during the last quarter;

(b) if so, break-up analysis of the same month-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Allocations of kerosene oil to Orissa during the last quarter have been as follows:

(Figures in Mts.)

	Allocations
July, 1974	4038
August, 1974	5425
September, 1974	4800

(c). Does not arise.

Re-Starting of Drilling Operations by Sagar Samrat

318. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sagar Samrat has again been commissioned after it was rested during the monsoon period;

(b) if so, the main features of the drilling programme drawn up for the next few months; and

(c) how is it related to the previous operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c) After 'waiting on weather' Sagar Samrat has been deployed on drilling the second well in the Bombay High structure which was spudded on October 7, 1974. A few more wells in this area are scheduled to be drilled by Sagar Samrat in the coming months. All these wells would help establish the potential of this structure.

Running of Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Howrah at Loss

319. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present Rajdhani Express running between New Delhi and Howrah, is running at an approximate loss of Rupees Twenty thousand because it runs with an average of 100 seats vacant each side per trip since the recent increase in Railway fare;

(b) whether the Railway staff in the Rajdhani Express illegally make money by utilising unoccupied A.C.C. Sleepers|Berths for those passengers who pay them handsomely by shifting them from chair cars, at night; and

(c) if so, what immediate steps Government propose to take to check corruption in Rajdhani Express (New Delhi-Howrah) and to make up the loss incurred by plying empty chair cars|coaches in the train?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Although the percentage of occupation has slightly declined after the increase in fares from 15-9-1974 the total earnings from these trains have, in fact, increased as a result of increase in the fares.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

भुसावाल इटारसी यात्री गाड़ी को रद्द किया जाना

320. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भुसावाल–इटारसी यात्री गाड़ी को किस तिथि को रद्द किया गया ;

(ख) गाड़ी को रद्द किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गाड़ी को पुनः चालू करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) 10–8–1968 से ।

(ख) भुसावाल–इटारसी खण्ड पर 34 डाउन/350 अप गाड़ियां, जिन्हें प्रारम्भ में बम्बई–दिल्ली (पश्चिम रेलवे) मार्ग पर बाढ़ और लाइन की टूट-फूट के फलस्वरूप पश्चिम रेलवे की गाड़ियों का मार्ग परिवर्तन कर दिये जाने से इस खण्ड की क्षमता पर दबाव पड़ जाने के कारण रद्द कर देना पड़ा था, यातायात का पर्याप्त औचित्य न होने के कारण रद्द पड़ी हैं ।

(ग) भुसावल–इटारसी खण्ड पर पहले ही दो जोड़ी गाड़ियां, अर्थात् एक दिन के समय और एक रात के समय चल रही हैं लेकिन ये भी पूरी तरह लोकप्रिय नहीं हुई हैं। इसलिए अगस्त 1968 में रद्द की गयी इस गाड़ी को, जिसे कम उपयोग होने के कारण फिर से नहीं चलाया गया था, पुनः चलाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। भुसावल–इटारसी खण्ड पर स्थित तुलनात्मक महत्व वाले स्टेशनों पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के ठहरावों की व्यवस्था करके और इस खण्ड पर गाड़ियों के समय में संशोधन करके रद्द की गयी 349 डाउन/350 अप सवारी गाड़ियों का उपयोग करने वाली जनता की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं।]

स्थानीय तथा बाह्य सामान के बारे में दायित्वों का विवरण (मध्य रेलवे)

321. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या रेल मंत्री मध्य रेलवे का स्थानीय तथा बाह्य माल यातायात के दायित्वों के सम्बन्ध में जनवरी, 1972 से जनवरी, 1973 तक की अवधि का पृथक-पृथक मासिक विवरण पेश करने की कृपा करेंगे?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : जनवरी, 1972 से जनवरी, 1973 तक की अवधि के लिए स्थानीय और इतर दोनों तरह के माल यातायात के सम्बन्ध में मध्य रेलवे की दायिताओं (माल के खो जाने, चोरी और उठाईगीरी तथा क्षति आदि के कारण मुआवजे के दावे) का महीनावार विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 8454/74]।

मध्य प्रदेश में पांचवीं योजना के दौरान न रेलवे लाइनें

322. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिछायी जाने वाली नई रेलवे लाइनों सम्बन्धी योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में किसी रेलवे लाइन के दोहरा करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT8455/74]

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित दोहरी लाइनें बिछाने की योजना जारी है :—

(i) बीना–कटनी खण्ड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना लम्बाई 119 कि०मी०, लागप 10.19 करोड़ रुपये।

(ii) नागदा से रामगंज मण्डी तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (इन लाइनों का कुछ भाग मध्य प्रदेश में पड़ता है) लम्बाई 153 कि०मी०, लागत-12.58 करोड़ रुपये।

(iii) बमई-मानाडीला और घेरहेतमपुर खण्ड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना लम्बाई 13.54 कि०मी०, लागत 5.74 करोड़ रुपये।

मध्य प्रदेश में रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए अस्पताल तथा स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

323. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के उन रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जहां रेल कर्मचारियों

के लिए रेलवे अस्पताल तथा स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोले गये हैं, तथा उन में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर उक्त सुविधाओं से लाभान्वित होने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसे और अस्पताल खोलेगी, और यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां उन्हें खोला जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) और (ख). सूचना सभा-पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गयी है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 8456/74]

(ग) महकोल अस्पताल की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। यदि वन उपलब्ध हुआ तो यह कार्य आरम्भ किया जायेगा।

पश्चिम रेलवे में उदयपुर स्टेशन

324. लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में उदयपुर नामक कोई स्टेशन है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो फिर रेलवे विभाग यात्रियों को उदयपुर स्टेशन के टिकट क्यों जारी करता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) उदयपुर स्टेशन का नाम अभी हाल में बदल कर राणाप्रताप नगर किया गया था। लेकिन, उदयपुर स्टेशन के नाम से छपे हुए टिकट अभी भी स्टाक में थे इसलिए इन्हें देने से पहले स्टेशन का नाम यथासंभव हाथ से बदल कर जारी किया जा रहा है।

रक्सौल जंक्शन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के खोम्चे वाले

325. श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के रक्सौल स्टेशन पर गत 10 वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से पान बीड़ी मिठाई तथा फल बेचने वाले कुछ खोम्चे वालों ने कन्ज्यूमर्स कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी (रजिस्टर्ड) गठित कर ली है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जनता तथा अधिकारियों की ओर से इन खोम्चे वालों के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर खाद्य पदार्थ बेचने के लिये खोम्चे वालों की सहकारी संस्था की बजाये ठेकेदारों को लाइसेंस दे रखे हैं जो कि इस बारे में सरकार की अपनी ही घोषित नीति के विरुद्ध है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने रक्सौल स्टेशन पर खाद्य पदार्थों के विक्रय के लिये फिर से इस सहकारी संस्था को लायसेंस जारी करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) एक सहकारी समिति, जिसका नाम रक्सौल रेलवे वैंडिंग और कैंटीन सहकारी समिति लि० था, 8-12-1973 को पंजीकृत की गयी थी। समिति ने सदस्यों के नाम और अन्य ब्यौरा

नहीं पेश किया था। ब्यौरे के अभाव में यह नहीं मालूम है कि कौन-कौन से खोमचे वाले इसके सदस्य थे।

(ख) खोमचा ठेकेदार श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद के विरुद्ध पान की सप्लाई न करने और अभद्र व्यवहार करने और श्री अकलू मियां के विरुद्ध बदतमीजी करने की शिकायतें थीं।

(ग) यह ठेका वर्तमान ठेकेदारों [में से एक को गुण-दोष के आधार पर आवंटित कर दिया गया है। चूंकि सहकारी समिति ने सदस्यों के नाम और अन्य ब्यौरा पेश नहीं किया था इसलिए ठेके के आवंटन के लिए समिति के बारे में विचार नहीं किया गया।

(घ) जी नहीं।]

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रासायनिक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी योजना में कटौती

326. श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रासायनिक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी अपनी योजना में भारी कटौती की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का क्या लक्ष्य था और उसमें कितनी कटौती की गई है;

(ग) उक्त कटौती के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या दूसरी मदों में कटौती कर उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के उपर्युक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता था; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख)

	लक्ष्य 1978–79
नाइट्रोजन	4.00 मिलियन मी० टन
फास्फेट (पी2 ओ5)	1.25 मिलियन मी० टन

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Travelling By Air-Conditioned First class more expensive than Air Travel

327. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether travelling by Air-conditioned First class in the train is more expensive than air travel after the recent hike in Railway fares; and

(b) if so, the salient features regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Considering the degree of comfort provided in the air-conditioned first class, there is justification for not keeping the fares for this class lower than the air fares.

Income tax cases with appellate Tribunals

328. SHRI GAJADHAR MANJHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income tax cases pending before the Appellate Tribunals all over the country, state-wise; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to clear them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a). The number of Income-tax cases pending before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal as on 1st October, 1974 is as under:

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	No. of cases pending on 1-10-74
1. Andhra Pradesh	4839
2. Assam	1310
3. Bihar	3414
4. Gujarat	4980
5. Haryana	930
6. Himachal Pradesh	18
7. Jammu & Kashmir	224
8. Kerala	1251
9. Maharashtra	10950
10. Madhya Pradesh	2090
11. Manipur	68
12. Meghalaya	53
13. Karnataka	1733
14. Nagaland	52
15. Orissa	516
16. Punjab	1966
17. Rajasthan	2609
18. Tamil Nadu	8526
19. Tripura	22
20. Uttar Pradesh	7415
21. West Bengal	8166
Union Territories :	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3
2. Chandigarh	111
3. Delhi	5386
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	680
5. Pondicherry	9
	67,321

(b) The President of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal has directed all concerned to give top priority to the disposal of old cases as well as to the disposal of cases where the amount involved is less than Rs. 40,000/-.

Supply of diesel to farmers at concessional rates

329. SHRI R. R. SHARMA:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALLS be pleased to state whether there is a scheme to supply diesel to farmers at concessional rates and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): No, Sir.

Rebate on petrol/diesel used in Government Vehicles

330. SHRI R. R. SHARMA:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the extent of rebate on each litre of petrol/diesel used to be allowed upto

1972 to Government vehicles or the vehicles used, by Ministers and extent of rebate allowed now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Rebate of five paise per K. L. was being allowed upto 1-1-1974 by IOC on sales of petrol/diesel under DGS&D rate contracts. This rebate was allowed both for bulk upliftment and on sales through the company's retail network. Government vehicles and the vehicles used by Ministers that used fuel from such purchases also enjoyed this benefit. With effect from 1-1-1974, IOC has discontinued the retail outlet supplies against DGS&D contracts. This rebate is at present availble for upliftments in bulk.

Loss of production suffered by F.C.I.

331. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLELUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has suffered a production loss of more than 45,000 tonnes of nitrogen in 1974 valued at 10 crores;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the loss; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve profits and to prevent any further loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Corporation suffered a production loss of about 45,800 tonnes of nitrogen, valued at about Rs. 10 crores on account of power interruptions/voltage dips etc.

(c) The Corporation are taking steps to instal a 12.5 M.W. turboalternator set for inplant power generation at Gorakhpur to meet emergent requirement of power. In respect of other units too, studies have been undertaken to assess the need for captive power facilities. These apart, close liaison is being maintained with the local Governments/Electricity Board to secure adequate and stable power to fertilizer plants.

Setting up of fertilizer plants in Fifth Plan

332. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the fertilizer plants to be set up in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan has been started; and

(b) if so, in which States these plants will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan envisages the setting up of five large-sized fertilizer projects in the public sector. These plants would be located at Bhatinda (Punjab), Panipat (Haryana), Mathura (U.P.), Paradeep (Orissa), and Trombay (Maharashtra). In addition, a fertilizer project in the cooperative sector would be set up at Phulpur (U.P) during the Fifth Plan. Work on the Bhatinda Project has commenced and the other projects are expected to be taken up for implementation as soon as necesary financial and other arrangements are tied up.

तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों को दूसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों के रूप में परिवर्तित किये जाने पर किया गया व्यय

333. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तीसरी श्रेणी के सभी सवारी डिब्बों को दूसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों में परिवर्तित कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों पर लिखे गये श्रेणी के अंकों को मिटा कर दूसरी श्रेणी के अंक लिखने के लिए भारी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक जोनल रेलवे में इस कार्य पर खर्च की गई धनराशि का पृथक-पृथक ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) व्यय नाममात्र हुआ है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दानापुर डिवीजन (पूर्व रेलवे) के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के कार्यालयों का वातानुकूलन

334. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण रेलवे अधिकारियों के कार्यालयों का वातानुकूलन करने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम को स्थगित कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के दानापुर डिवीजन के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के कार्यालयों को अभी तक वातानुकूलित किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां । किफायत बरतने के उपाय स्वरूप सरकार ने उन मण्डल अधिकारियों को जिनका हाल ही में पद बढ़ाया गया है वातानुकूलक देने के सम्बन्ध में अस्थायी प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का निश्चय किया है ।

(ख) जब तक कि उपर्युक्त प्रतिबन्ध जारी रहेगा दानापुर मण्डल में वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का कार्यालय आगे वातानुकूलित नहीं किया जायेगा ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार में बन्द के दौरान रेलवे की हुई हानि

335. श्री रामावतार मिश्र:
श्री एस० एम० मिश्र:
श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह:
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:
श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव:
श्री दुना उरांव:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सर्वोदय नेता श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व में कुछ राजनीतिक दलों ने 3 से 5 अक्तूबर तक बिहार बन्द का आह्वान किया था, क्या आन्दोलनकारियों ने रेल सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुंचाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त आन्दोलनों के दौरान सरकार को कुल कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) सरकार ने रेल सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुंचाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Tour abroad by some officials to import know-how for drug industry

386. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain officers of his ministry undertook a tour abroad to contact firms who would sell know-how to Indian drug industry in Public Sector;

(b) if so, number of officers who went abroad and the expenses incurred by Government; and

(c) the achievements of the tour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A delegation of a technical team consisting of (i) Dr. B. Shah, Deputy Director General, DGTD, (ii) Dr. P. R. Gupta, Drug Adviser, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, (iii) Dr. L. K. Behl, M. D., Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., (iv) Shri C. N. Chari M. D. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., visited Italy, Yugoslavia, Hungary, East Germany, West Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, France, UK, USA and Japan with a view to explore the possibilities of obtaining technical know-how and assistance from the firms/organisations in those countries, in the context of the public sector drug manufacturing programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The expenditure on delegations' tour being required to be borne by IDPL and HAL in equal proportion, no expenditure by Government is involved. Information regarding expenditure incurred by IDPL and HAL is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The delegation contacted a large number of firms in the above mentioned countries. All the firms/organisations contracted by the delegation agreed in principle to the offer of technology to the public sector or to their associates in the private sector. In cases where technology arrangements are already in existence with the public sector units, the international collaborators agreed in principle to extend their collaboration. A number of countries showed interest in exchanging products/technology in pharmaceutical chemicals and production facilities. These discussions will be continued in the fields of interest to India.

Accummulation of drugs and raw material with STC and IDPL

387. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that imported and indigenous bulk drugs and raw materials worth over Rs. 5 crores are lying in the stocks of the State Trading Corporation and the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) steps being taken to see that the stocks are lifted by manufacturers;

(d) whether drug manufacturers by not lifting the stocks have reduced their production to create scarcity; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to see that production is maintained at full level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The excessive stocks are reported to be due to slow lifting of their allocations by the actual users.

(c) The matter has been discussed with the representatives of the drugs and pharmaceutical industry, who have attributed slow lifting to shortage of funds on account of the policy of credit squeeze imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. A meeting was accordingly arranged on 9th October, 1974 between representatives of drugs industry and the Department of Banking wherein it was indicated that adequate credit could be made available to the concerned units if a proper case for their requirements was submitted by them to their bankers. The industry has undertaken to submit a memorandum to the Government giving a few concrete cases to illustrate the kind of problems faced by them to enable the Government to take remedial action in the matter.

(d) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Restoration of status, quo ante as existed before May, 1974 strike

338. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by which time it is proposed to restore *status quo ante* as existed before the May, 1974 strike by withdrawing all steps of victimisation; and

(b) the broad outlines thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No railway employee is victimised if he acts within the limits of the law of the land. Where, however they have flouted the law of the land and violated clear orders, they have been suitably taken up. The process of considering appeals against dismissal/removal and suspension etc. is continuing. However, Railway Administrations are doing their utmost to finalise their cases. In the case of staff who have been prosecuted for the offences committed by them, the law has to take its course.

Demand for increase in price of crude by foreign oil companies

339. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign oil concerns operating in India have again demanded rise in crude prices and if so, Government's reaction thereon; and

(b) what steps are being taken to overcome oil shortage in the country and to achieve self-sufficiency in oil production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PEEROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The foreign oil companies have been asked to clarify the reasons for increase in price of crude oil with effect from 1st October, 1974 and quantify them.

(b) Government have taken and are taking various measures to meet the situation created by the oil shortage in the country. These include:

(1) Intensifying efforts for maximising indigenous crude oil production;

(2) Placing increasing reliance on alternative sources of energy;

(3) Curbing non-essential consumption of oil products;

(4) Import of crude oil under bilateral arrangements;

(5) Maximising exports to meet the cost of oil import.

The measures taken and proposed to be taken by ONGC for intensifying exploration efforts and for maximising indigenous production of crude oil have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The objectives enumerated in the Fifth Plan include:

(1) Establishing additional recoverable reserves of 70 million tonnes of oil;

(ii) A cumulative production of 34.12 million tonnes during the Fifth Plan period as well as a production rate of 8.42 million tonnes during 1978-79;

(iii) A cumulative production of 4902 million cubic metres of gas during the Fifth Plan period as well as a production rate of 1150 million cubic metres of gas per year by the end of 1978-79;

(iv) To carry out exploratory and development drilling of 1.47 million metres during the Fifth Plan period besides intensification of geological and geophysical services;

(v) Quick development of the discovered oil fields;

(vi) Maximum utilisation of the existing production wells; and

(vii) Wider application of secondary recovery methods.

Oil India Limited has taken up oil exploration in Arunachal Pradesh as well as in certain portions of Assam in addition to steps for maintaining production of crude oil at the level of 3 million tonnes per annum throughout the Fifth Plan period.

In addition to ONGC's own operations in Bombay High area, contracts have been awarded to two foreign parties for offshore exploration of the Kutch and Bengal Offshore area.

Nationalisation of foreign oil companies

340. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to nationalise all the foreign oil companies and to achieve homogeneity in the production processing and distribution of oil in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The controlling interests of Esso's operations in India have already been acquired through negotiations and legislation. Negotiations are under consideration with Burmah Shell and Caltex.

Decline in passenger traffic

341. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger traffic in railways has dropped during the first four months of this year as compared to the last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its impact on railway finances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Fall in passenger traffic was the result of a combination of factors, including cancellation of passenger trains for loco-coal shortage as well

as for conserving loco-coal for meeting the requirements of essential movements during the Railway-men's strike, 'go-slow' and 'work-to-rule' agitations by Railway staff, civil disturbances, etc.

Passenger earnings during this period decreased by 7.29 per cent and the over-all decrease in gross earnings for the same period was 1.20 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Lowering of voting Age

342. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision for lowering the voting age to 18; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The proposal requires careful consideration and study having regard to all its implications and some more time is likely to be taken to arrive at a decision.

New Techniques for Oil exploration

343. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in a local daily of 6th September, 1974 entitled "new method of oil hunt successful";

(b) whether new technique has been made use of in India;

(c) if so, with what result; and

(d) if not, whether Government are considering to make use of this new method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. (The date should be 16th September, 1974).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The technique is through relative Amplitude Processing of seismic reflection data and has been reported to be partially successful in locating only gas pools. The computer programme for making use of this technique is in the process of development by ONGC. The technique is proposed to be utilised in the first instance in respect of the offshore data on a selective basis and thereafter extended to some of the onshore basins, where the primary object would be the location of gas pools.

गाड़ियों का विलम्ब से चलना

344. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे समय सारिणी में उल्लिखित सब गाड़ियां समय पर नहीं चल रही हैं;

(ख) क्या नरकटिया गंज से पहलघाट और विशेषकर समस्तीपुर को मोतीहारी हो कर जाने वाली गाड़ियां गत एक वर्ष अर्थात 30 सितम्बर, 1973 से अब तक निर्धारित समय पर नहीं चल रही हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उस लाइन के सम्बन्ध में सौतेलेपन जैसा व्यवहार कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार में डीजल तथा पेट्रोल पंपों का खोला जाना

345. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डीजल तेल पम्प लगाने की सहूलियत आसानी से उपलब्ध हो जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकारी अधिकारी पूर्व चम्पारन (बिहार) में डीजल तथा पैट्रोल पम्प खोलने के मार्ग में रुकावटें डाल रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दे रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर०) गणेश: (क) क्षेत्र में व्यापार संभावनाओं के आधार पर भारतीय तेल निगम एच०एस० डी० पेट्रोल के संबंध में नये फुटकर पम्पों को लगाने पर विचार कर रही है । जहां संभावनाएं अपर्याप्त हैं, उस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं को सामान्यत: समीपस्थ पम्प से पूरा किया जाता है ।

(ख) इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट इस मंत्रालय में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । इस समय भारतीय तेल निगम के पास चंपारन में 2 फुटकर पम्प हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). नये फुटकर पम्पों के विकास के संबंध में समस्त प्रस्ताव आवश्यकता पर आधारित हैं । तथापि जहां कहीं न्यायोचित हों ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में फुटकर पम्पों के विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

World Bank Loans for Indian Railways

346. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have requested the World Bank for 80 million dollar loan for the Railways;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether the World Bank is sending a team to assess the needs of the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The current credit of U.S. 80 million obtained from I.D.A. for meeting the foreign exchange requirements for import of components and materials for production of locomotives, coaches, electric multiple units and wagons, rails and materials and equipment for electrification and signalling and telecommunication schemes etc., is likely to cover Railways' requirements upto June, 1975. The next Credit from I.D.A. is therefore, likely to be needed from July, 1975 onwards. The amount of credit required has not yet been finalised and no request for any specific amount has been made to I.D.A. An I.D.A. Mission is likely to visit India in December, 1974/January, 1975 for undertaking an appraisal of the next credit requirement.

Demand for increase in price of crude by Burmah Shell

347. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Burmah-Shell has sought a price increase of 50 cents per barrel of crude from October 1, 1974;

(b) whether the O.P.E.C. nations raised the taxes on companies by 3.5 per cent or about 33 cents per barrel;

(c) whether O.P.E.C. communique mentioned that the incidence of the additional taxation should not be passed on to consuming nations; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction to the demand of Burmah-Shell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The Company had been asked to clarify the reasons for the proposed increase and quantify them.

Loss suffered by Railways due to Agitation in Uttar Pradesh

348. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the loss and damage to the Railway property caused during the recent agitation in Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Nil.

Deaths due to suffocation in trains in Bombay Division

349. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of passengers died due to suffocation in the Railway trains in Bombay Division during the last one year;

(b) if so, the number of such deaths during that period; and

(c) whether any step has been taken to improve the Suburban rail services in Bombay Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No death due to suffocation has been reported in the suburban trains in Bombay area.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to provide relief to commuters of Bombay, a total of 56 additional suburban trains have been introduced this year.

Compensation paid for loss of life and property in Railway accidents during 1973-74

350. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount of compensation paid by Government during 1973-74 for loss of life and property in Railway accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The information is being collected from the zonal Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Decline in passenger and goods traffic during 1974

351. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways Passenger traffic and goods traffic has gone down during the months of July, August, and September, 1974;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the decline;

(c) steps being taken to improve the traffic; and

(d) the loss on passenger and goods traffic suffered by the Railways during these months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) As compared to the first quarter of 1974-75 there is an increase in both passenger and goods traffic in the second quarter.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

Directive to drug units to strengthen facilities for research and development

353. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the large drugs and pharmaceutical units to set up facilities for research in development process and reduction in production costs;

(b) if so, whether the Units have also been asked to strengthen their research and development base for reducing import of technology and improvement in quality control;

(c) whether any other instructions have been issued to these Units to boost research base; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The concerned drug manufacturing units have been advised as follows:—

(i) Industrial units with a turnover between Rs. 1 to Rs. 6 crores per annum should establish fullfledged formulation and packaging development laboratories with facilities for toxicological and bio-availability studies and process improvement measures;

(ii) Units with turnover of Rs. 6 crores and above should set up their own facilities for the above purpose and also for development of design, engineering and scale up activities;

(iii) Large units with turnover of Rs. 10 crores and above should establish their own fullfledged research centres with full facilities for progressive and innovational types of programmes as well.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Scarcity of certain drugs in the country

354. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a near famine of sulpha drugs, antibiotics and vitamin preparations in the country particularly in Delhi for some time past;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that chemists fear worse in the coming months;

(c) whether manufacturers plead that they are not getting adequate supplies of raw materials from Government agencies; if so, steps being taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether manufacturers are not marketing their products due to the revision of prices of certain drugs proposed to be made by his Ministry; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R.

GANESH): (a) to (c). No Sir. Except for Vitamin B6 and Sulphaguanidine for which international availability is rather difficult, STC have made arrangements to import adequate stocks of canalised bulk drugs and drug intermediate to meet the requirements of the drug industry. STC and IDPL have very large stocks of bulk drugs available with them.

(d) and (e). The revision of prices of drugs is a continuing process under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The procedure for revising prices has been streamlined to ensure expeditious price revisions and continued availability of drugs in the market. The drug manufacturing units with turnover not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs per annum have been expeditious price revisions and con- obtaining Government approval for prices of their formulations.

Supply of crude oil by ESSO for its Bombay Refinery

355. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ESSO was allowed to retain 26 per cent shares holdings of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation on the understanding that the company will secure supplies of crude for its Bombay refinery at a price less than those charged by oil producing countries;

(b) whether Government had estimated a saving of Rs. 14 crores through this concessional supply till 1981;

(c) whether the ESSO has failed to supply and the price advantage between the price charged would be the same as those charged by the producing countries; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Security of supply and the price advantage between the prices charged by the private oil companies and the National Oil companies of the oil producing countries of the Middle East, prevailing at the time of acquisition of shares by Government in Esso's operations in India, were considerations which were taken into account while acquiring shares to the extent of 74 per cent only. As per the Agreement with Exxon International Oil Company for supply of crude to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation refinery, the price for the crude shall be the same as that charged by Exxon to its affiliates in the Far East. The price of crude supplied by Exxon to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation from 14th March, 1974 till end of October, 1974 has been lower than the going price for crude of similar quality.

Shortage of raw material for drug manufacturers in Delhi

356. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug manufacturers of Delhi are facing financial crisis due to long delays in supply of raw materials and this has resulted in non-availability of vital drugs and preparations; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for the regular supply of raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No such report has been received from the Drug manufacturers of Delhi.

duction and movement of stocks are not hampered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH: (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

मिट्टी के तेल की मांग और सप्लाई

359. श्री आर० वी० बड़े :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में मिट्टी के तेल की मांग और सप्लाई के संबंध में प्रति वर्ष की स्थिति कसी रही, अब वह स्थिति कैसी है;

(ख) ग्रामीण, शहरी तथा महानगरीय क्षेत्रों में आज प्रति व्यक्ति मिट्टी के तेल की मांग व पूर्ति संबंधी स्थिति कैसी है;

(ग) सुदूर दुगम आदिवासी, पर्वतीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सुगमता से तथा सस्ते दामों पर मिट्टी का तेल उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या विशेष पग उठाये गये हैं;

(घ) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि मिट्टी के तेल की आवश्यकता गरीब लोगों को होती है, क्या मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य घटाये जायेंगे; और

(ङ) क्या सुदूर दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में तेल के स्टाक बनाने के लिये कोई विशेष उपाय किये गये हैं ताकि भविष्य में तेल के संकट की स्थिति का मुकाबला किया जा सके ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) विगत तीन वर्षों तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल का आबंटन एवं सप्लाई सभा पटल पर रखे गए परिशिष्ट के अनुसार है। (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या 84571743। पूर्व वर्षों में जब कि मिट्टी के तेल के कोटे में कोई कटौती नहीं की जाती थी राज्यों को संभावित मांग के अनुमानों के आधार पर उसका आबंटन किया जाता था।

(ख) इस समय सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार के कोई आंकडे तैयार नहीं किये जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). राज्यों में मिट्टी के तेल की फुटकर बिक्री के वितरण कार्य का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों पर है। राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे उपलब्ध मिट्टी के तेल का समान वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रभावी पद्धति को अपनाएं [राज्यों को अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में किसी भी स्थान पर मिट्टी के तेल के फुटकर बिक्री मूल्यों को नियत करने के लिए मिट्टी के तेल (अधिकतम मूल्य निर्धारण) आदेश, 1970 के अंतर्गत भी शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं]। चोरबाजारी एवं जमाखोरी को रोकने के लिए भी राज्य सरकारों के पास पर्याप्त शक्तियां हैं।

सरकार के पास मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्यों में कमी करने के लिए इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ङ) तेल का विपणन करने वाली कम्पनियां दूरस्थ तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में उतना स्टाक रखने का प्रयास करती है

जितना व्यवहार्य हो सके जिससे सप्लाई लाइन हर समय निर्बाध बनी रहे तथा परिवहन में प्रस्तावी अत्यवस्थाओं और तत्सम्बन्धी समस्याओं के प्रति सतर्क रह सके ।

Agreement with Rumania for oil exploration

360. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether an agreement has been concluded with Rumania to explore jointly for oil in third countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Both India and Rumania have agreed in principle to examine the possibility of collaborating jointly in oil exploration and exploitation in third countries but no proposals have so far emerged.

Electrification of Railway tracks

361. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether programme for electrification of railway tracks has somewhat slackened;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of Railway tracks scheduled to be electrified during 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). In the context of overall availability of funds as well as the need for economy in expenditure, the inter-se priority of planned projects has also been reviewed.

(c) Following sections are expected to be energised during 1974-75 and 1975-76:—

Year	*Section*
1974-75.	Virar-Bhestan of the Western Railway as part of Virar-Babarmati electrification scheme.
1975-76:	(i) Panskura-Haldia of the South Eastern Railway.
	(ii) Tundla-Ghaziabad of the Northern Railway as part of Tundla-Delhi electrification scheme.

Accumulation of Naptha in Refineries

362. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian refineries are faced with the problem of huge accumulation of Naptha stocks owing to the difficulty in disposing of these stock in foreign market and shortfalls in internal consumption by fertiliser plants within the country; and

(b) what steps are contemplated by Government to relieve the situation and to see that all available naptha stocks are properly utilised for the production of fertilisers, the purpose for which production of motor gasoline was deliberately reduced by fiscal measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There has been some accumulation of stocks of Naptha because of low off take by fertiliser plants. About 1.24 lakh tonnes of Naptha has been exported so far in the current year and another 20,000 tonnes is likely to be exported in the current month. It is proposed to export another 50,000 tonnes later in the year if considered necessary.

(b) Efforts are being made to see that the existing fertiliser plants are run at full capacity and the commissioning of new fertiliser plants nearing completion is expedited. It is expected that the naptha off takes by fertiliser plants will improve from November onwards.

Setting up of coal-based fertilizer plants

363. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken so far, to set up coal-based fertiliser plants or to convert the existing one into such plants; and

(b) whether there are any experts in the list of technologists with his Ministry who have actual experience of working of coal-based fertiliser plants in any foreign country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM ND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. ANESH): (a) Three public sector coal-based fertilizer projects are under implementation at Talcher (Orissa), Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh), and Korba (Madhya Pradesh). There is however no proposal at present to convert to coal the existing plants operating on other feedstocks.

(b) Presently, there are no such experts conversant with the working of coal-based fertilizer plants, but the foreign party (viz., M/s. Koppers) who have supplied the requisite process know-how would assist the Fertilizer Corporation of India in the crection, start-up and commissioning of the coal-based plants and also train our personnel in their operation.

ज़ोनल रेलवे द्वारा वस्तुओं की नीलामी

364. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह:
श्री बाई ईश्वर रेड्डी :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे ने बड़ी मात्रा में ऐसे माल की नीलामी की है जिन्हें काफी लम्बे अरसे तक कोई छुटाने नहीं आया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन महीनों के दौरान विभिन्न जोनल रेलों द्वारा पृथक् 2 रूप में कितना माल नीलाम किया गया और इससे रेलवे को कितनी आय हुई; और

(ग) क्या इन नीलामियों में सरकारी माल भी शामिल था और यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) से (ग) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बिहार बन्द के दौरान रद्द की गई गाड़ियां

365. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 3 से 5 अक्तूबर, 1974 के दौरान 'बिहार बन्द' के कारण कितनी रेलें बन्द रहीं; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को कुल कितनी क्षति हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) कुल 215 जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियां अंशतः या पूर्णतः रद्द की गयी थीं और कुल 579 माल गाड़ियां रद्द की गयी/ठहरा दी गयी थीं ।

(ख) आमदनी में लगभग 56.5 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई ।

"पेट्रोल का मूल्य और उसकी खपत"

366. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दो वर्ष पूर्व जनवरी में पेट्रोल की कीमत क्या थी;

(ख) सितम्बर, 1974 में पेट्रोल की कीमत क्या है;

(ग) इस अवधि में पेट्रोल की खपत कितनी कम हुई; और

(घ) इसमे सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र में अलग-अलग कितने प्रतिशत खपत कम हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) फुटकर पेट्रोल पम्पों (बम्बई में) पर मोटर स्पिरिट का मूल उच्चतम बिक्री मूल्य दिनांक 1-1-1972 को 1248 रुपये 99 पैसे किलो लीटर था (जिसमें बिक्री कर और अन्य स्थानीय शुल्क सम्मिलित नहीं है) :

(ख) फुटकर पेट्रोल पम्पों (बम्बई में) पर मोटर स्पिरिट का मूल्य उच्चतम बिक्री मूल्य दिनांक 18-9-74 से 2899 रुपये 74 पैसे किलो लिटर था । जिसमें बिक्री कर और अन्य स्थानीय शुल्क सम्मिलित नहीं हैं ।

(ग) जो खपत लगभग वर्ष 1973 में थी वही 1972 में थी । 1972 की खपत से 1974 की खपत लगभग 20 प्रतिशत कम है ।

(घ) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में मोटर स्पिरिट की खपत के अलग अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

High Courts Judgement on dismissal of permanent and casual Railway labour

367. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta and Madras High Courts held dismissal orders served on a number of casual labour who participated in last Railway strike as illegal;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) facts about the number of permanent and casual railway workers (i) taken back to services after the strike and (ii) still kept either in suspended or dismissed categories; and

(d) number of cases instituted against the railway workers and the policy of Government related to other matters regarding victimisation of railway workers who participated in last Railway strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) About 7690 permanent employees have been taken back to duty so far; and about 12,000 casual labour have been re-engaged. (ii) About 1020 Permanent employees are under suspension and about 3500 dismissed have not yet been taken back and about 9000 casual labour have not been re-engaged.

(d) No railway employee is victimised if he acts within the limits of law. Where, however, he has flouted the law of the land and violated clear orders, he has been suitably taken up. Information as regards the number of cases in which prosecutions are now in progress, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Former President's statement on Railway strike

368. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former President of India, Shri V. V. Giri, said in an interview with a newspaper correspondent that his advice to the Railway Minister to take back all workers, victimised during the last strike without any break in service, was agreed to by the Railway Minister;

(b) whether he further said that the Railway Minister changed his position afterwards;

(c) whether Shri Giri, in a meeting during second week of October in Bombay, reiterated that all Railway workers who participated in the strike should be taken back without break in service; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Relevant extracts are reproduced in the attached statement.

(d) After the strike was called off unconditionally, Government took sympathetic view of the cases and decisions taken in the matter of taking back to duty the staff whose services had been dispensed with and in the matter of condonation of break in service as a result of their absence during the strike have been in the process of implementation since then with all possible promptitude.

Statement

(1) The relevant extract of the statement of Shri V. V. Giri as reported by Shri Kuldip Nayar in "The Statesman" of 10th October, 1974 is reproduced below:

"He said that he told the Government that even during the British period all employees were re-instated after a strike was over. There was never any victimisation and magnanimity dictated policy after victory." At one time, "Mr. Giri said, "Mr. L. N. Mishra, the Railway Minister agreed to abide by my advice, but I don't know what happened later because he did nothing".

Mr. Giri who has been a labour leader for many years and is due to preside over the 75th birth anniversary of Mr. Dange, President of All India Trade Union Congress, still feels quite strongly about the railway strike. He said: "Whenever I get an opportunity I am going to demand that the dismissed employees be taken back and that the break in their service be condoned. I shall not let the matter rest where it is."

(2) The relevant extract of the statement reported in a section of the press as having been made by Shri V. V. Giri on 11th October, 1974, in Bombay, is reproduced below:

"Referring to the railway strike, Mr. Giri said, "I strongly and

honestly felt the approach of the Government was not just or right and that it should have been one of sympathy and understanding. During the strike many leaders met me giving their own viewpoint and suggestions. As expected, Dange and myself agreed in toto, for our long experience in conducting the trade union movement had taught us that workers should not be allowed to go back to work humiliated, and that there should be no victimisation of break in service".

Gas deposits in Tripura

369. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large deposit of gas has been found in Tripura;

(b) if so, facts thereabout.

(c) when collection of gas will be started; and

(d) how the gas will be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A number of gas horizons have been encountered in the first well drilled at Baramura structure in Tripura.

(b) to (d). The commercial nature of this strike can be established only after testing this well thoroughly and drilling and testing some more wells in this structure. And, it is only after the discovery is proved to be commercial that the question of its utilisation can be considered.

Off-shore oil exploration in coastal belt of West Bengal

370. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether off-shore exploration of oil in the coastal belt of West Bengal will be started soon;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) if not, the reasons for dela starting exploration work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Contract has been awarded to Carisberg India Group for off-shore exploration in Bengal Basin and they have already commence seismic surveys in that area.

(c) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of credit facilities by the U.S. Company for supply of crude to H.P.C

371. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India is in loss owing to the withdrawal of credit facilities by the U.S. Company, EXXON, for the supply of its crude oil to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the assessment of loss India is undergoing every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH.: (a) to (c). There were no credit facilities as such made available by EXXON for the supply of crude oil prior to the acquisition of

majority shares in Esso Standard Refining Company by Government on 14th March 1974. The procedure in vogue, however, was that on receipt of the invoice from Exxon, the remittance was made after obtaining the permission of the Reserve Bank of India. This resulted in a timelag of 30 to 40 days between the date of loading of crude and the remittance of the amount. In terms of the Agreement for purchase in bulk crude oil, between Exxon International Company and the Government of India, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited are required to open an irrevocable Letter of Credit. Under this procedure, the remittance is effected within seven to eight days of the date of loading of crude.

Punctuality of trains and condition of E.M.U. coaches on Sealdah Division

372. SHRI MADHURYYA BALDAR: Will the Minister df RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly statement of punctuality of trains maintained by suburban section of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway for last six months;

(b) whether maintenance of E.M.U. coaches of Sealdah Division is poor; and

(c) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve maintenance of E.M.U. coaches and also the punctuality of trains of that Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). The punctuality performance of suburban trains on Sealdah Division for the last six months *i.e.* from April, 1974 to October 1974 is given below:

April, 1974 . . .	66·7%
May, 1974 . . .	Strike
June, 1974	48·1%
July, 1974	60·5%
August, 1974 . . .	53·7%
September, 1974 . . .	65.4%
October, 1974 . . .	66.5%

(b). No.

(c). In order to improve the running of these services, besides organising intensive security checks, capacity for repairs of motors in Howrah car shed and Kanchrapara workshop has been augmented by way of introducing two shifts in repair shop and adopting anti-theft measures. Assistance is also being taken from Bharat Heavy Electricals to repair the motors supplied by them, in addition to the improvements in the design of their equipments considered necessary as a result of experience in Calcutta area.

Construction work on Nangal-Talwara Railway

374. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the Nangal-Talwara Railway Line, which was sanctioned, has been started; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILAWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). As per the normal procedure, the Planning Commission have been addressed to formally clear the project for construction and also to make available additional funds required for taking up this work during the current financial year. The project will be sanctioned after Planning Commission's approval is obtained.

Employment to children of loyal railway employees on Northern Railway

375. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Divisional Superinten-

dents of all the Seven Divisions of the Northern Railway under the category of employment to the children of the loyal Railway employees upto the end of October, 1974 separately for each Division:

(b) the number of those who have been given employment under this category, Division-wise;

(c) whether the casual Railway employees who remained loyal to Government are also being considered for regular employment as a token of appreciation of their services; and

(d) if so, the number of such casual employees as have been regularised, Division-wise and if not, the reasons for not regularising the services of such casual employees as are eligible for employment and who remained loyal to Government during the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

चुनावों पर व्यय

376. श्री माधवराज सिंधिया :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 के संसद् के लिए चुनावों तथा उसके बाद प्रत्येक राज्य की विधान सभा के लिए हुए चुनावों में सरकार, उम्मीदवारों, राजनैतिक दलों तथा अन्यों द्वारा पृथक्-पृथक् किये गये खर्च के सरकारी आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) खर्च की इस राशि में कितना धन काला धन होने का संदेह है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1967 में संसद् के लिए हुए चुनावों तथा वर्ष 1967 और 1971 के बीच हुए राज्यवार चुनावों में हुए खर्च के आंकड़े उपरोक्त आंकड़ों की तुलना में कम हैं या अधिक ;

(घ) चुनावों में काले धन के उपयोग को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ङ) क्या निर्वाचन खर्च को नियमित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सारोजिनी महिषी) : (क) 1971, 1972 और 1974 में हुए निर्वाचनों पर सरकार द्वारा और अभ्यार्थियों द्वारा उपगत व्यय निम्नलिखित अनुसार था :—

वर्ष	सरकार द्वारा उपगत व्यय	अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा उपगत व्यय
	रु०	रु०
1971—		
	14,43,04,626	2,59,26,635.53 (लोक सभा)
1972—		
	13,72,28,192	6,09,84,807.38 (विधान सभाई)
1974—		
	4,63,87,000 (लगभग)	1,53,93,409.33

दलों और अन्य द्वारा उपगत व्यय के विषय में यह कहा जा सकता है कि राजनीतिक दलों या निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले अभ्यर्थियों और

उनके निर्वाचन अभिकर्ताओं से भिन्न व्यक्तियों से अपेक्षा करने वाला कोई उपबन्ध विधि में नहीं है कि वे निर्वाचनों के सम्बन्ध में उनके द्वारा उपगत व्यय की रकम की सूचना दें। अतः, ऐसी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) इस विषय में सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) 1967 में लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचन एक साथ हुए थे और उन निर्वाचनों पर केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उपगत व्यय अलग अलग उपलब्ध नहीं है। अतः, 1971 के संसदीय निर्वाचनों पर उपगत व्यय के साथ 1967 में संसदीय निर्वाचनों पर उपगत व्यय की तुलना करना संभव नहीं है। इसी कारण से 1967 के पश्चात राज्य विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचनों पर उपगत व्यय के साथ 1967 में राज्य विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचनों पर उपगत व्यय की तुलना करना संभव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) इस विषय में सरकार का कोई पूर्वाग्रह नहीं है और इस निमित्त दिए जाने वाले सुझावों पर सम्यक् रूप से विचार किया जाएगा।

"मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने के निर्माण-कार्य में प्रगति"

377. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मथुरा में तेल शोधक कारखाने को कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) क्या इस तेल शोधक कारखाने का कुछ पाइप लाइन बिछाई जायेगी ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) वर्तमान कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, मथुरा शोधनशाला के 1978 के मध्य तक मुकम्मल हो जाने की आशा है।

(ख) स्थान चुन लिया गया है और शोधनशाला तथा इसके उप-नगर के लिए अपेक्षित भूमि अर्जित कर ली गई है। स्थान के सर्वेक्षण, तथा मिट्टी, पानी की सप्लाई, अवशिष्ट पदार्थों के निकास आदि से सम्बन्धित कार्य या तो पूरा हो गया है या उसे किया जा रहा है। लाइसेंसयुक्त यूनिटों के लिए लाइसेंसदाताओं से प्रक्रिया जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है। परियोजना की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में कार्य किया जा रहा है। इस्पात तथा सीमेंट आदि निर्माण सामग्री प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है।

(ग) मथुरा से अम्बाला/जालन्धर तक उत्पाद पाइप लाइन बिछाये जाने के लिए संभाव्य अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं।

Cut in Plan allocation for I.D.P.L.

378. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether plan allocation for IDPL has been cut down;

(b) if so, which of the projects will be adversely affected, both those in the offing and those which were proposed to be expanded;

(c) production of which of the essential drugs shall have to be set aside as a result of the cut in financial outlay; and

(d) broad outlines of the proposals to make up the deficiency of the aforementioned essential drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) have submitted proposals for expansion/installation of additional and new capacities of various bulk drugs and formulations. These were considered by the Planning Commission and it proposed an allocation of Rs. 40 crores for the projects to be implemented by IDPL under the Fifth Plan. The names of projects and capital cost of various projects is estimated as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Project	Estimated Capital investment
1. Expension Scheme—SDP	21·90
2. Nicotinamide Plant .	8·38
3. Expansion Scheme—ABP	9·20
4 Formulation Unit .	5·50
5. Pilot Plant Studies for new S.D.P. . . .	1·00
TOTAL .	44·98

The Planning Commission has not imposed any cut on the provision of Rs. 40 crores as envisaged in the draft plan.

Rules regarding appointment of Chairman and Members of various Railway Service Commissions

379. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendation made in the Thirteenth Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fifth Lok Sabha), about amending the rules relating to the appointment of Chairman and Members of various Railway Service Commissions, so that either the Chairman or a Member of each Railway Service Commission is drawn from the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe; and

(b) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Implementation of orders relating to S.C./S.T. in Railways

380. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cell has been set up in the Railway Ministry, as announced in the Lok Sabha on the 31st July, 1973, to ensure proper implementation of various reservation orders relating to the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Railways; and

(b) if so, when was this Cell set up, what is its strength and what are the designations and status of each of the officers appointed in the Cell?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The Cell was set up in October, 1973. It is headed by an Additional Director who is assisted by two Advisers of Joint Directors' status. It has also one post of Assistant Director/Under Secretary. At the lower level there are 8 non-gazetted employees.

Posting of S.C./S.T. near Home-Towns

381. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the various Railways that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees should be posted near their Home-Towns, to the maximum extent possible; and

(b) if so, in case of how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in each of the Railways, out of the total number of such employees, it has not been possible to post them near their home towns as on 1st January, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Instructions have been issued to the Railways that the transfer of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees should be confined to their native districts or adjoining districts or places where the administration can provide quarters. These instructions are required to be followed to the maximum extent possible, subject of course to the exigencies of service.

(b) No such statistics is maintained.

B. N. Elias and Company, Calcutta

382 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether B. N. Elias and Company, Calcutta has been recently taken over by the Goenkas of Duncun Brothers;

(b) if so, the salient features of the deal;

(c) the composition of the Board of Directors of B. N. Elias and Company after the take over;

(d) whether a number of irregularities and malpractices have been detected in this transaction; and

(e) if so, what action, if any, is being taken under the provisions of the Companies Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Maruti Limited, Haryana

383. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of Maruti Limited, Haryana as on 30th September, 1974;

(b) the names of principal shareholders of the Company at present together with the number and value of shares held by each;

(c) total borrowings of the Company to date;

(d) respective shares of Nationalised Banks and term financing institutions in the total borrowing; and

(e) total value of fixed assets of the Company as on the 31st March, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA):

(a) The composition of the Board of Directors of the Maruti Ltd. as on 30th September, 1974 is as follows:—

Name	Designation
1. Shri M.A. Chidambaram	Chairman
2. ,, Sanjay Gandhi	Managing Director
3. ,, Raunaq Singh	Director
4. ,, Vidya Bhushan	,,
5. ,, Kapil Mohan	,,

(b) The names of the shareholders of the company who held 10,000 shares or more of Rs. 10 each in the company according to the returns filed with the Registrar of Companies, Haryana upto 1st July, 1974 are given below:—

Sl. No.	Names of Shareholders	No. of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each held.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	M/s. Madhusudan Ltd.	63,000
2.	M/s. Rainbow Steels Ltd.	60,000
3.	M/s. Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd.	56,000
4.	M/s. Trade Links Pvt. Ltd.	53,000
5.	M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd.	50,000
6.	Shri Banwari Lal	50,000
7.	M/s. Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd.	50,000
8.	Shri Purshottam Dass	50,000
9.	M/s. Hingir Rampur Coal Co. Ltd.	40,000
10.	M/s. Uttar Pradesh Trading Co. Ltd.	40,000
11.	M/s. Rainbow Refractories Pvt. Ltd.	37,500
12.	M/s. East India Carpet Co. Ltd.	35,000
13.	M/s. Darbhanga Marketing Co. Ltd.	30,000
14.	M/s. Sudarshan Trading Co. Ltd.	30,000
15.	M/s. Killick Slotted Angles Ltd.	26,000
16.	M/s. Delhi Automobiles Pvt. Ltd.	25,000
17.	Shri Narottam B. Javeri	25,000
18.	M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.	25,000
19.	M/s. Filtrona India Ltd.	24,000
20.	M/s. Bonij Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	22,500
21.	Shri C.M. Jatia	20,000
22.	M/s. K.D. Vitani & Co Pvt. Ltd.	20,000
23.	M/s. Saran Trading Co. Ltd.	20,000
24.	Shri Vidya Bhushan	17,500
25.	M/s. Eastern Electronic (Delhi) Ltd.	15,000
26.	Shri Premabhai Mangal Bhai Tandel	15,000
27.	Shri Subhash Chand Jain	15,000
28.	Shri Milkha Singh	14,750
29.	Shri B.C. Jindal	12,500
30.	Shri Mahasukhlal Shivlal Sheth	12,000
31.	Shri Mehar Singh	11,500
32.	M/s. Champaran Marketing Co. Ltd.	10,000
33.	Shri Manharlal Manilal Mehta	10,000
34.	Shri Narsing Prasad Shroff	10,000
35.	M/s. Piramal Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	10,000
36.	Shri Satya Narayan Bagla	10,000
37.	Shri Sawal Ram Shroff	10,000
38.	Shree Kishan Bagla	10,000
39.	Shri Suresh Kumar Deorah	10,000
40.	Shri Sushil Kumar Deorah	10,000
41.	M/s. Universal Investment Trust Ltd.	10,000

(c) and (d). The total borrowings of the company as per the latest balance sheet of the company as on 31st March, 1974 amounted to Rs. 1,06,07,950. The details of the borrowings as shown in the balance sheet are as follows:—

Secured Loans (from Banks)	Rs. 59,53,735
Unsecured Loans (from sources other than banks)	Rs. 46,54,215

A further analysis of the sources of borrowed funds is not available in the balance sheet.

(e) The value of the net fixed assets of the company as per its latest balance sheet as at 31st March, 1974 is Rs. 4,48,00,553.

Contract for B. G. construction from Sonepur to Barabanki Link

384. SHRI JYOTHIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Shri Raghunath Pandey of Muzaffarpur, Bihar has been given a contract worth about rupees one crore in the North Eastern Railway for B.G. Construction programme from Sonepur to Barabanki link;

(b) if so, what are the antecedents of this contractor;

(c) whether he has any previous experience in railway construction works and if so, what;

(d) whether this contract has been given without any security deposit; and

(e) if so, on what grounds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Expansion of Haldia Refinery

385. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any scheme for expansion of the Haldia refinery and setting up of a petro-chemical complex at Haldia;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when these two schemes are expected to be put up into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH)): (a) to (c). There is at present no scheme for expansion of the Haldia Refinery under consideration. A project to prodce methanol to the extent of 100 tonnes per day, based on petro-raw material, is being implemented at Haldia. This project is expected to be completed in 1976-77.

Monopoly of multinational corporations in production of essential drugs

386. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multi-national corporations have monopoly on certain essential drugs and no Indian manufacturer can produce those drugs;

(b) if so, the names of those multinational corporations and the names of those essential drugs; and

(c) the reasons as to why Government cannot go in for the manufacture of those drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) With reference to the essential bulk drugs as listed in Schedule I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 a few of them are being produced only by the multinational corporations. There is however no bar to production of such drugs by the Indian manufacturers.

(b) The names of the drugs and the concerned manufacturers in the organised sector are as follows:—

Item	*Manufacturers*
1. Vitamin A	M/s. Roche Producst and M/s. Glaxo Ltd.
2. Amodiaquin	M/s. Parke Davis.
3. Insulin	M/s. Boots.
4. Prednisolone	M/s. Wyeth Labs.

(c) The two public sector units, namely, M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. have taken up the manufacture of a large number of

antibiotics and synthetic drugs including Vitamins, sulphas etc. They have also plans to take up the manufacture of a number of other drugs and also to expand the production of the existing items to meet the increasing requirements of the country. Depending upon the availability of the suitable technology, both the private and the public sector units are allowed to take up the manufacture of bulk drugs.

Implementation of Mathura Refinery

387. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Indian Oil Corporation has been given the responsibility of implementing the Mathura Refinery which is being set up in collaboration with Soviet Union;

(b) if so, whether he had advised against Soviet collaboration for Mathura Refinery; and

(c) will it not affect the work of the Mathura Refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Indian Oil Corporation have been entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the Mathura Refinery Project, which is being set up in collaboration with the Soviet Union.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Unauthorised production by M/s. E. Merck

388. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs. E. Merck are manufacturing a number of formulations without industrial licence or approval of Government;

(b) if so, the facts about names of formulations and their quantities of production; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against this Company for producing items without any valid authorisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Special Courts to try Economic Offences

389. SHRI P.M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Law Commission have suggested to Government to set up special courts to try economic offences;

(b) whether they have also stated that the present courts will not be able to dispose them off expeditiously;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have taken any final decision in this regard;

(d) what are the other suggestions made in this regard; and

(e) the names of the States where such courts have been set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sirs.

(b) The Commission feels that the social and economic offences could not be dealt with adequately except by special courts constituted more or less exclusively for trying them.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) The other suggestions of the Commission have been serialised in the attached Statement.

(e) Does not arise as the courts have not been as yet set up.

Statement

1. Offences under the Acts in question—except the Wealth Tax Act and the Income-tax Act,—should be tried by Special Judges to be appointed under a special Act creating special courts for trying these offences.

2. In such trials, the Special Judge may, for reasons to be recorded, refuse to summon any witness, whose evidence will not be material.

3. If, in any trial for an offence under the Act, it is found that the accused has committed an offence whether or not such offence is directed to be tried by a Special Judge, or has been charged or not, the Special Judge may convict such person of such offence and pass sentence authorised by law, if satisfied that the accused has had a fair opportunity of defending himself with reference to that offence.

4. The recommendation for the trial of these offences by Special Judges to be appointed under a separate Act will render it necessary to make consequential changes in a few procedural provisions in the various Acts and some of them—*e.g.* the provisions as to summary trials—may even become totally obsolete, framed as they are with reference to trials before Magistrates. It has not been considered necessary to discuss all these changes in this report; but these will have to be carried out.

5. In respect of offences under the Excise Act, the Customs Act and the Gold Control Act, *mens rea* should be presumed unless the accused proves its absence.

6. In trials under all the Acts except the Wealth Tax Act and the Income-tax Act, the Court should call upon the accused to state his defence after the charge is framed. Where such examination is made by the court, it is not necessary for the court to examine the accused under section 342, Cr. P. C. except as regards matters which have arisen afresh.

7. In trials for offences under the Acts except the Wealth Tax Act and the Income-tax Act, the court should, before passing judgment, hear the prosecution as well as the accused, as to the sentence that would be appropriate.

8. In respect of trials under all the Acts except the Wealth Tax Act, the Income-tax Act, there should be provision for review of judgment.

9. A separate Act should be enacted creating Special Courts so as to provide for the trial under the Act of all offences under the Acts with which this Report is concerned, except the Wealth Tax Act and the Income-tax Act.

Amendment of Act to sell unclaimed goods

390. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Act has been amended to enable the Railway Board to sell uncleared goods in their godowns to State Governments' agencies without giving any notice of auction; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Decision of some of Railwaymen facing break in service

391. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI SARJOO PANDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that nearly 240,000 railwaymen would not face break in service for participating in last May's Railway strike; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The last May strike on Railways had been declared illegal. Natural consequence of participating in an illegal strike, as provided in the Indian Railway Establishment Code, is break in service. Generally all railway employees are aware of this consequence. Even so on the eve of the last strike the employees had been forwarded of the consequences that they may have to face in case they take part in the illegal strike. In spite of this forewarning, if some employees took part in the strike, they have to bear the consequences flowing from such participation in the illegal strike.

There was break in service for about 5.0 lakhs railway employees, who absented from duty during the strike. Individual cases are, however, being considered and where there have been extenuating circumstances, and where the staff have been unable to come to work due to intimidation and violence, the break in service is being condoned. On this basis, so far break in service of nearly half lakhs employees has been condoned. This process of considering individual cases is continuing.

Complaints regarding corruption and abuse of power by Railway Officers

392. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any complaint in regard to corruption and abuse of power by Railway officers, especially Divisional Superintendents of Danapur (ER), Nagpur (CR) and Railway Officer of Gwalior;

(b) if so, the nature of the charges made;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the nature of the inquiry and its results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, complaints have been received against Divisional Superintendents of Danapur, Nagpur (SE Rly) and Area Superintendent of Gwalior.

(b) The complaints contain allegations about mal-practices in recruitment and reinstatement of staff and favouritism in the allotment of vending and fishing conracts.

(c) Inquiry has been taken up by Zonal Railway Vigilance and the C.B.I.

(d) The Complaints are under investigation. On completion of investigation, further action will be taken in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission, wherever necessary.

Memoranda about inconvenience caused to Passengers in Jaridih-Vaidyanath Dham Sector

393. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any memoranda or communications about

inconvenience caused to Railway commuters in the Jasidih-Vaidyanath Dham Sector of the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the major demands and complaints; and

(c) the steps taken to remove these complaints; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Restoration of cancelled trains.

(c) Cancelled trains are being gradually restored. Out of 3 pairs of trains cancelled on Jasidih-Vaidyanath Dham Branch, 2 pairs of trains have already been restored.

Recommendations of Ganga Pollution Inquiry Committee

394. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the recommendations of the Ganga Pollution Inquiry Committee broadly accepted by Government;

(b) how many of these were implemented by the I.O.C.;

(c) the names of the officers who were asked to implement them;

(d) whether some of the more important officers who were incharge of implementing the accepted recommendations actively sabotaged them; and

(e) whether in spite of this sabotage, they were promoted by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Commission of Inquiry on Ganges Water Pollution had recommended certain steps that must be taken by Barauni Refinery in particular and the other refineries in India in general to avoid recurrence of pollution of river waters by the effluent discharged from the refineries, Government broadly accepted all the recommendations, 20 in number pertaining to Barauni Refinery, subject to their techno-economic suitability and practicability. IOC has implemented all these recommendations at the Barauni Refinery excepting recommendations Nos. 17 and 19.

Recommendation No. 17 pertains to construction of an approach road along the route of the pipeline carrying effluent. The Board of Directors of IOC had taken a decision that it was not necessary to build a Pucca road, firstly because the pipeline is mostly underground and patrolling along the line will not be of much use, and secondly because it is easier to inspect the outfall in the Ganges along the river bang from the bridge.

Recommendation No. 19 pertaining to dispersal of effluent in the river stream was examined by IOC in consultation with the CW&PC and was not found tenhno-economically feasible. The Refinery has, however, taken other measures by which the oil content in the effluent is reduced and movement of the effluent in the main stream is ensured. The question whether the Bihar State Health authorities are satisfied with the steps being taken has been taken up with the State Government by the IOC.

As a result of the measures taken by IOC, the oil content in the effluent presently being discharged by the refinery is well below the limit prescribed and there is no pollution of the river by the refinery at present.

(c) Government had written to the Managing Director (Refineries Division) of Indian Oil Corporation who directed the refinery management to take necessary action as stipulated in the various recommendations.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Development of Chemical Industry

395. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any evaluation of the development of chemical industry, including fabrication of plant and machinery in the country in the last five years;

(b) whether the export potential in the matter of chemicals and chemical plants has been explored;

(c) if so, the Ministry's plans for exports during the current year; and

(d) the help that is being extended to this industry by the Commerce Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Recommendations of Working Group on the Cost Structure of Bulk Drugs

396. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2910 on the 20th August, 1974 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the recommendations of the working group under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what are the findings of the Working Group on the profits of the foreign controlled drug companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Government have already announced the decision on reports submitted by the Group in respect of two specific terms of reference *viz.* (i) the fair selling price of 24 bulk drugs and (ii) the norms for process loss, conversion costs and packaging charges. A statement to this effect was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 19th April, 1974. The recommendations of the Working Group under its residuary terms of reference are under consideration. As mentioned in reply to unstarred question No. 2910 the Working Group was not specifically asked to examine and report on the profits of the foreign controlled drug companies as such.

Cut in Wagon Building Programme

397. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has a proposal to cut their wagon building programme; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment of Law prohibiting donations to Political Parties by Companies

398. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the present Law which prohibits companies to donate funds to political parties;

(b) if so, what are the factors that have impelled the Government to do so; and

(c) whether any decision in the matter has been taken and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). The question of removing the ban of company donations to political parties was raised in both Houses of Parliament by some Hon'ble members during the course of discussion on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1972. The suggestion is under consideration.

Proposal to reduce Sale Price of Petroleum

399. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to reduce the sale price of petroleum; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कम्पनियों द्वारा राजनैतिक दलों को धन देना

400. श्री आर० वी० बड़े :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री मदन बिहारी [illegible] :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कम्पनियों द्वारा राजनैतिक दलों को धन देने पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध के बावजूद कम्पनियों ने सदस्यों के माध्यम से विभिन्न रूपों में धन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का विचार यह प्रतिबन्ध हटाने अथवा उसकी परिधि का विस्तार करने का है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री देबब्रत बरुआ) :

(क) कम्पनी कार्य विभाग को ऐसे दृष्टांत दृष्टिगोचर हुए हैं, जहां कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 293 क में दिये गये प्रतिबन्धों के बावजूद राजनैतिक दलों, अथवा राजनैतिक उद्देश्यों के लिए चन्दे दिये गये थे ।

(ख) कम्पनी (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1972 पर वाद, विवाद के दौरान, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा, संसद के दोनों सदनों में, राजनैतिक दलों के लिए कम्पनी चन्दों का प्रतिबन्ध हटाने का प्रश्न उठाया गया था । यह सुझाव विचाराधीन है ।

12.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given you notice. I have received a telegram from Prof. M. N. Majaw, MLA in Meghalaya. I would like to read out the telegram to you because it is very alarming. It says:

"I have personally interviewed local journalists and others present at Speaker's Rotary Club meeting. They swear repeat swear that not only are the press reports on one party system quite correct but several other revolutionary statements left out. They emphatically state that Speaker stressed following points: first Indian '50' Constitution based on British democracy quite has had its day and is now

irrelevant to modern India unquote. Second in other democratic countries also multi party system has miserably failed. Third single party system has succeeded in Russia East European African countries. Fourth he quoted Prime Minister Zambia who compared MPs MLAs to monkeys jumping from tree to tree until all trees but one cut down. Fifth greatest danger to Indian democracy is that MPs MLAs now elected are incompetent illiterate unqualified whereas Russia elected only executive experts qualified to speak on complex subjects Indian MPs MLAs only qualified in the art of shouting for the sake of popularity. Speaker used other contemptuous words of ridicule while describing MPs MLAs. High Government officials privately admit that they left meeting with definite impression that Speaker had spent forty-five minutes in categorically stating that multi-party system had not suited genius and conditions of Indian people while praising one party system. Am hopeful of securing volcanic conclusive evidence. Journalists present from Indian Express Amrit Bazar Patrika Press Trust of India Assam Tribune Shillong Times.." etc., etc.

The tape-recorded version, I am told, is in the possession of somebody...

MR. SPEAKER: Please bring it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to say in this connection that the present Speaker cannot continue as Speaker because he has no faith in the present multi-party system which is the basis of Parliamentary democracy; secondly, he is demolishing the present system and its institution which is the pivot of the system and over which he presides; and thirdly, he does not believe in any opposition which of course, we have complied on many occasions during his Speakership.

Sir, I have given a no-confidence motion against you. I am sorry I had to do it. Unless you get this fully cleared to the satisfaction of all of us, the matter will stand.

MR. SPEAKER: I saw this telegram sent by him. It is sent by an MLA. I know how some people's mind works. I cleared it to the leaders of the Opposition and gave every reason. Will you also believe your Speaker when he explains it to the leaders or a telegram coming from a certain MLA?

Now, I take the House into confidence. I spent about 15 minutes out of which about 6-7 minutes I spent on the ideals of Rotary Club. I told them,—as I could remember—in hurry, "At one time, I had also been the President of the Rotary Club. I do not find time now. The ideals have a lot to do with the moulding of character."

I told them that three things had a great effect on me, on the moulding of character, firstly, my few years spent in Rotary Club; secondly, some brief time spent in the Army which was a very hard life and, thirdly, a few years spent in jail as a political prisoner. I said, "That keeps some balance in me." I told the Rotarians, "Don't take it as something over and above the people. If you have the resources, you must do something for the common man and you must also do your best to promote international amity." I stopped there. Then, I said, "We are thankful to your people for inviting us to Shillong."

I did not write fully to Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I only contradicted in hurry when he said that I pleaded for one-party system. As I can remember, I told Rotarians, "We are in your capital on your invitation and we are discussing many important subjects. As you know, all throughout the year, when we face difficult problems, we keep them for discussion in the Presiding Officers' Con-

ference. We are discussing them there."

I said, "Now that some of you have asked me about the functioning of democracy, hon. members as you know I am the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union where there are multi-party system democracies and single-party system democracies and we see in many shapes their working." I said, "We have noticed this morning a speech of a Member in the Seminar as to why do we cling to British system." I told them, "We do not follow all the British system. Perhaps that did not suit us." I said, that the Member spoke in the Seminar that the British social structure was a different one from India's social structure where there are so many castes and religions.

Then, I said, "There are many types of democracies. The multi-party system democracy, of course, has not allowed a sizable Opposition party to come into being in India." This is what I mentioned in my Address to the Presiding Officers' Conference also. This is what I mentioned on the 28th October in my speech to the Conference organised by the All-India Political Science Association. They are all printed speeches. I sent it to them. This is what I said in my Seminar speech on the role of the Opposition in the Legislature.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is about the Rotary Club speech

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to the Rotary Club speech. This is the speech I am quoting. A few hours before, this is what I said. These are three written printed speeches.

Then, I said, "We do not adopt everything that is British. There are various countries which have come down to one party system." I said, "In the Soviet Union one good thing I have found is that they lay emphasis on specialisation, they lay emphasis on committees. Secondly, I had the chance of visiting African countries; they have all come down to one party system." When I went to Zambia to attend the Commonwealth Speakers' Conference, I asked the Prime Minister, 'What has gone wrong with you? Your were our only hope of party system in Africa and we are surprised that you have also reverted to one party system'. If he swears, I can also swear. Then, the Prime Minister made a very interesting speech. He said, "we had a very bad experience". All the Commonwealth Speakers were sitting. It was reported in the Zambian press perhaps. He said, "We have many trees and many monkeys: there are clans, tribes, sub-clans and many parties and every day one monkey of one tree would climb to another tree." He was referring to defections. He had added, "Every day we had a problem and the system was collapsing." He said that he would justify it in this way in clinging to one party system. He said it amidst laughter "That is why, we had to cut down all the trees but one so that there may be no other trees to climb." Then I said, 'In our country, we have now to revise our system; most of the time is taken in plenary session.' After all, I was speaking in a Rotary Club in an academic manner. I have a right to express my opinion. It is not that, because I am Speaker, I have left my political opinions. I said, "We have to consider because of the social system, caste, creeds, religion and all that. We have a lot of illiterate people, a lot of laymen, and most of the speeches made are sometimes purely directed to the constituencies. It is high time that, instead of quarreling with each other and shouting, we lay emphasis on specialisation, we lay emphasis on expert knowledge, we lay emphasis from plenary session to committee session where we could impart specialised knowledge; the results may come from the committees before the whole House." I also said, "However, we are not going to adopt what the other countries have done;

we would adopt a Parliamentary system which is best suited to the genius, the circumstances and conditions of our country". He swears. Let a committee of this House be appointed. If I am wrong, I will quit. Every day he creates a headache for me. I know from where it is coming.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us have a Parliamentary Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the House decide. I do not want this headache every day. Let the House decide it once and for all. I have my right to speak in my house, in my social circles, in my clubs. I have my political opinions. If you find anything in a written speech, in a printed speech, in a Seminar speech—you may object.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has said, '..hopeful of securing volcanic evidence..'.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of 'volcanic'. I do not want this headache every day. After all I know from where it is coming.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Please do not make insinuations. Where is it coming from?

MR. SPEAKER: There is in-fighting in Meghalaya. There are differences of political opinion. Why should they involve the Speaker or the conference.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): When this matter was first raised in the meeting which you had with the Leaders of the Opposition, you took a lot of trouble to explain to us.....

MR. SPEAKER: I laid the whole position before them.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: You took a lot of trouble to explain as to what transpired at these various meetings which you addressed and it was said at that stage by the leaders present there that they were satisfied and that the matter might be closed. Subsequently, again next day Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu came up again with one of those statements..... (*Interruptions*). For once why do you not listen to me?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said that it did not cover one of the speeches.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Then, the hon. Speaker took the trouble of explaining at length as to what transpired Now, after the hon. Speaker has made a categorical statement that he has not made any such statement and has explained the circumstances under which he said what he said, should we not accept the statement? Instead of that, the hon. Member is raising the matter again on the basis of some telegram somebody sends him. We must keep the dignity of the Chair and the House. This is the convention. I understand that this is the convention that even when an ordinary Member denies something we attach importance to it.... (*Interruptions*). May I complete? It is an unwritten convention of this House that even when an ordinary member makes a statement and denies the allegation, we give respect to it. Cannot we give the same respect to the Chair in this case?.....

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Let us end the chapter. There is no controversy.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Therefore, I am appealing to Shri Jyotirmoy Bose also not to move further in the matter. And we would like to express here and now our greatest confidence in the Chair and the Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not a matter which should be suppressed like that. I am not raising this matter in that sense. I assure you my regards for you are there.... (*Interruptions*). You must understand that six senior journalists were there and they ask, 'Where do we stand when we give an authentic bit of news and publish it and we are discredited?' Here is a signed telegram by an MLA.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can a telegram be signed?

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you I might have been taken astray because sometimes when you speak in a private club, sometimes in a social circle, you do some loud thinking.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are the guest speaker as Speaker of Lok Sabha and not in your personal capacity.

MR. SPEAKER: In my house, social circle or a club, I am not a Speaker. I have given you the gist of what I spoke.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I suggest that once you have made a categorical statement, the matter should be dropped.

And I may inform you that Mr. Piloo Mody yesterday said that he has no objection to one-party system provided it is BLD.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): He has distorted what I said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I cannot throw it into the waste paper basket. He says 'I am hopeful of securing conclusive evidence....'

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बार आप ने इन्कार कर दिया, मामला खत्म हो जाना चाहिए। हम नहीं चाहते कि यह मामला बार बार उठे।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे अब आगे बढ़ने दीजिए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The matter should be ended now.

Let us take up the next item, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was most unwise to quote Prime Minister of Zambia. He has no *locus standi*...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप जम्बिया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कंट्रोवर्सी का मैटर इस हाउस में मत बनाइए।

MR. SPEAKER: I said exactly what had been said there. They have already given that out. I am so sorry, if even on an academic question, or academic discussion, I should be debarred from expressing myself; tomorrow for instance, if I talk of Gandhiji or Marx or Engels or some other modern writers, and motives are attributed. God help!

Now, Shri Madhu Limaye.

12.22 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

IMPORT LICENCES CASE

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने तुलमोहन राम वाले मामले को उठाने की मुझे अनुमति दी है। तुलमोहन राम वाले लाइसेंस स्कैण्डल के बारे में इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया गया था कि सी० बी० आई० की जांच पूर्ण होने के बाद सारी जानकारी सदन को दी जायेगी, लेकिन लोक सभा बुलेटिन में तुलमोहन राम की गिरफ्तारी और जमानत पर रिहाई के अलावा इस सदन को और कोई जानकारी नहीं दी गई। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सदन को गृह मंत्री जी ने जो वचन दिया था उस वचन के विपरीत क्यों काम किया गया है ?

दूसरा मुद्दा—इस सभा को आश्वासन दिया गया था कि लाइसेंस काण्ड के सभी पहलुओं की पूरी जांच की जायेगी। आप को याद होगा—28 अगस्त, को ही, यानी जिस दिन उस मामले को हम ने सदन में उठाया था, उसी दिन मैंने जानकारी दी थी कि इण्डो-बंगला देश ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन और उस के श्री सिद्दीकी इन लाइसेंसों को बेचने के काम में लगे हुए हैं। मैंने 28 अगस्त को यह जानकारी दी थी, लेकिन इस के पीछे क्या रहस्य है, क्या राज है, तकरीबन डेढ़ महीने के बाद इण्डो-बंगला देश ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन के कार्यालयों पर और उन के निवास-स्थानों पर छापे मारे गये।

इसी बीच में व्यापार मंत्री को मैंने दो पत्र लिखे थे। इस लिए इस बात की सफाई भी होनी चाहिए कि जब 28 अगस्त को मैंने इण्डो-बंगला देश ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन और इन लाइसेंसों के बारे में जानकारी दी थी तो डेढ़ महीने तक सी० बी० आई० और सरकार की दूसरी इन्वेस्टीगेटिंग ऐजन्सियों द्वारा क्यों कार्यवाही नहीं की गई—इस की सफाई होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीसरा मुद्दा यह है कि कामर्स मंत्रालय के कण्ट्रोलर आफ़ इम्पोर्ट्स एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट्स इन लाइसेंसों की एप्लीकेशन्ज़ की जांच करने के लिए पाण्डिचेरी, यनाम और माहे गये थे और उस दौरे में निश्चित रूप से उन को यह पता चला था कि ये कोई इस्टेब्लिश्ड इम्पोर्टर्स या जैनुइन पार्टीज़ नहीं हैं, ये बिलकुल बोगस पार्टीज़ हैं और 19 साल और 15 साल के बाद इन के लाइसेंसेज़ के बारे में आर्डर पास किये जाते हैं। ये जो कण्ट्रोलर हैं—ये श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र से लेकर प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय तक जो व्यापार मंत्री रहे, इन के बीच में एक कड़ी के रूप में काम करते रहे। इस लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक इस अफसर को, जिन का नाम पिल्ले है, सस्पेण्ड कर के उन के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई ?

मेरे 30 सितम्बर के पत्र के उत्तर में 31 अक्तूबर को व्यापार मंत्री से एक पत्र मुझे मिला, उस में कहते हैं :—

"As regards the delay in replying to your letter, I was out of the country for a number of days, and, besides, certain consequential action had to be taken on receipt of interim reports, mainly from the CBI."

यह बहुत सिग्निफिकेन्ट बात है, इस का मतलब है कि सी० बी० आई० ही नहीं, अन्य इन्वेस्टिगेटिंग एजेन्सियों की रिपोर्टें भी आईं, जिनकी जानकारी हम को नहीं दी गई है।

"The information sought by you in your letter of the 30th September, 1974, is therefore, being given at the earliest possible opportunity."

मैंने इम्पोर्ट कण्ट्रोलर के बारे में भी पूछा था—ये आगे कहते हैं —

"It is correct that officers of the Import Trade Control Authority visited Pondicherry to make on the spot study. You are also aware that CBI is enquiring into these matters and their report is awaited. On receipt of the report such action as may be considered necessary will be taken."

इस लिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इम्पोर्ट कण्ट्रोलर के बारे में आज तक कोई एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया गया। इन्होंने पाण्डिचेरी जाने के बाद कौन सी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी थी, उस में इन तथाकथित इस्टेब्लिश्ड इम्पोर्टर्स को लाइसेंस देने के बारे में कौन सा जस्टीफिकेशन दिया गया था। जब कि वास्तविकता यह है कि ये पार्टीज़ इतनी बोगस हैं कि इन के नाम से जो 28 लाख रुपये का लाइसेंस इन को मिला था, ये उस का माल मंगवाने की स्थिति में भी नहीं हैं, इस से इन की बोगसिटी और ज्यादा जाहिर हो जाती है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि सी० बी० आई० तथा अन्य इन्वेस्टीगेटिंग एजेन्सियों की जितनी रिपोर्टस है, उन की कापियां इस सदन के सभा पटल पर रखनी चाहिएं।

साथ ही साथ तुलमोहन राम के बारे में मैंने नियम सं० 184 के तहत एक प्रस्ताव भी दिया था, लेकिन आप का कार्यालय मुझे सूचित करता है कि जो युजुअल प्रोसीजर है उस को आप फौलो कीजिए। यानी यह प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास जायेगा और इस के बारे में सुबूत दीजिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारी सूचनायें आप के सामने हैं, रोजाना

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अखबारों में रिपोर्ट छप रही हैं, फिर भी आप का कार्यालय कह रहा है कि तुलमोहन राम के लिए जो आप का प्रस्ताव है, उस के लिए इस्टब्लिश्ड प्रोसीजर फौलो कीजिए। वह कौन सा प्रोसीजर है, इस पर मैं आप की रूलिंग चाहता हूं।

मेरे प्रस्ताव में यह कहा गया है ——

"That this House resolves that Shri Tulmohan Ram who had made false statements after the prorogation of Lok Sabha and found guilty of receiving gratification and other misdemeanours be removed from the membership of the House."

इस के साथ साथ मैंने एक दूसरा प्रस्ताव भी दिया था कि इन सभी रिपोर्ट्स के आधार पर आप पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी नियुक्त करने की जो हम लोगों की मांग है, उस को मान लीजिए, क्योंकि गृह मंत्री जी ने खुद कहा था कि हम पार्लियामेन्ट के अधिकारों को नहीं छीनना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हम लोगों को मौका देंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी नहीं बैठती है तो श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र, प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय और इन के बड़े बड़े अफसरों का जो इस लाइसेंस काण्ड में हाथ रहा है, उस का रहस्य-विस्फोट हम लोग नहीं कर पायेंगे। यह काम सी० बी० आई० से होने वाला नहीं है। अखबारों में हम ने पढ़ा है—सी०बी० आई० का तो यह कहना है कि 20 सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर स्वयं तुलमोहनराम और उनके साथियों ने फोज किये हैं....

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमण्ड हार्बर): नहीं, नहीं .....

श्री मधु लिमये : अखबारों में यही आया है कि इन्होंने फोर्ज किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या सी० बी० आई० इसी तरह के सर्टिफिकेट देता जायगा? मैं आप को श्री कानूनगो के पत्र के बारे में याद दिलाना चाहता हूं —सी० बी० आई० के जो हैण्ड-राइटिंग एक्सपर्ट—श्री गुप्ता थे, उन्होंने अदालत को यह सलाह दी थी कि श्री कानूनगो के सिगनेचर फोर्ज्ड हैं, लेकिन बाद में क्रास-एक्जामिनेशन में वे कोलेप्स हो गये और उन्होंने स्वीकार किया कि सिगनेचर जैनुइन हैं। इस लिए सी० बी० आई० के एक्सपर्ट की बात चलने वाली नहीं है। आज अखबारों में खबरें छप रही हैं कि 6–7 सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर जैनुइन हैं। इस लिए पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी नियुक्त कर के हम को इण्डीपेण्डेन्ट हैण्डराइटिंग एक्सपर्ट को बुलाने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी नियुक्त नहीं होगी, तब तक इन लोगों के बारे में शक बना रहेगा और यह स्थिति संसद् की गरिमा के बारे में अच्छी नहीं है। इस लिए इन सारे मुद्दों को मैंने आप के सामने रखा है और आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मेरे प्रस्तावों को आप अवश्य स्वीकार करें। मेरे इन दोनों प्रस्तावों पर यहां बहस होनी चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष जी, आज फिर सदन में लाइसेंस काण्ड की गूंज सुनाई दे रही है। पिछले अधिवेशन में जब यह मांग की थी मैंने एक प्रस्ताव के द्वारा कि श्री तुल मोहन राम को सदन की सदस्यता से निलम्बित कर दिया जाय तो गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कोई प्राइमाफ़ेसी केस नहीं है, जांच हो रही है, जांच रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हम कार्यवाही करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष जी, कार्यवाही में इतनी देर हुई यह तो एक आम शिकायत का विषय है, लेकिन जब इस सदन के एक सदस्य को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया तो मतलब यह है कि

प्राइमाफेसी केस है। अब सदन की नेत्री, प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, मुदगल केस के अनुसार श्री तुलमोहन राम के विरुद्ध प्रस्ताव क्यों नहीं ला रही हैं ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I want to know is he speaking on privilege motion?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं भी प्रिवलेज पर ही बोल रहा हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: Before me on a motion of privilege, three names are given. I have got three names under one heading. When I say his. I mean, Madhu Limaye's.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या कारण है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी श्री तुलमोहन राम के विरुद्ध प्रस्ताव लाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ? संसद सदस्य के रूप में अब उन्होंने अपनी स्थिति का दुरुपयोग किया, अपना पद लाभ उठाने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया उन पर धोखाधड़ी का आरोप जालसाजी का आरोप है। क्या यह सारे मामले इस बात का तकाजा नहीं करते कि उन के विरुद्ध सदन कार्यवाही करे ? जो मामला सी० बी० आई० ने दाखिल किया है वह चलेगा, लेकिन संसद सदस्य के रूप में उन का आचरण इस सदन की भी निन्दा का और कार्यवाही का विषय बनना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या लाइसेंस कांड के बारे में हमें सारी जानकारी समाचार-पत्रों से मिलेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सी० बी० आई० ने भी इस मामले में आप को अभी तक कोई जानकारी दी है ? जब सदन की आखिरी दिन बैठक हो रही थी पिछले सत्र में तो आप ने कहा था कि सी० बी० आई० को छूट दे रहा हूं कि इस मामले के बारे में जिस को चाहे वह पूछताछ कर सकते हैं। उस समय हम ने कहा था सी० बी० आई० आप को भी जांच की प्रगति के बारे में जानकारी देती रहे। कल जब को एक बजे गिरफ्तार किया गया, गृह मंत्री सीधे में आ कर वक्तव्य दे सकते थे अभी तक सी० बी० आई० जांच करती रही उस का क्या परिणाम निकला। कल, भी जब समाचार-पत्रों ने पूरी जांच की रिपोर्ट मांगी तो समाचार-पत्रों को दी नहीं गई। पिछले सैशन में भी हम को ऐफ० आई० आर० के बारे में पूरी तरह से विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया था। अगर आप को जानकारी नहीं दी गई है तो मैं कहूंगा गृह मंत्री जी एक अनौचित्य के दोषी हैं। भविष्य में हम समाचार-पत्रों से इस बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करें यह सदन की गरिमा के लिए ठीक नहीं होगा। हमें गृह मंत्री से पूरी जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि सी० बी० आई० की जांच एक नतीजे पर पहुंची है और गृह मंत्री महोदय पिछले सत्र में कह चुके हैं कि अगर कोई बात निकलेगी, और विधि मंत्री महोदय भी कह चुके हैं कि मामला सदन के सामने आ जायगा और सदन जो फ़ैसला चाहेगा वह करेगा। यह मामला कौन ले कर आयेगा ? विरोधी दल वाले लायेंगे ? ऐफ़ आई० आर० की कौपी उन के पास है, सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट उन के पास है, समाचार-पत्रों में छुटपुट खबरें छप रही हैं, सदन अंधेरे में है, हमारे पास पूरी जानकारी है हम यह दावा नहीं करते, और सरकार मौन बैठी है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों के नोटिसेज के अलावा क्या आप के पास गृह मंत्री का भी कोई पत्र आया है कि वह तुलमोहन राम के बारे में कोई बयान देना चाहते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: This morning they conveyed to me that they want to make a statement on this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तुलमोहन राम का मामला हम ने कल ही उठाया था कि पकड़ लिये गये और बेल पर छोड़ दिये गये। आप को याद होगा अर्थमंत्री प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय ने कहा था

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कि यह जो फ़र्में हैं जिन्हें लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं यह वास्तव में ठीक काम कर रही हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि ला सस के आधार पर उन्होंने माल मंगाया । जब यह पूछा गया कि उन्होंने लाइसेंस बेच दिये, उन्होंने माल नहीं मंगाया, सिफ कमीशन लिया है, तो वाणिज्य मंत्री ने कहा कि माल मंगाया गया है लाइसस बेचा नहीं गया । अभी आज अखबार से पता चलता है कि यह फर्में अस्तित्व में ही नहीं हैं, यह लाइसेंस ले कर दूसरों को दिया करती थीं और मुनाफ़ा कमाती थीं। दूसरी फर्में माल मंगाती थीं । यह बात अगर सच है तो वाणिज्य मंत्री प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय सदन को गुमराह करने के दोषी हैं । ऐसा उन्होंने क्यों किया यह उनको स्पष्ट करना चाहिए, नहीं तो उन के विरुद्ध हम प्रिवलेज इश्यू लायेंगे । यह सदन तभी अपना दिमाग बना सकता है जब सी० बी० आई० की जो रिपोर्ट अब तक की है उस को सदन के सामने रखा जाय और उस जांच के आधार पर प्रधान मंत्री श्री तुल मोहन राम के खिलाफ़ क्या कार्रवाही करने जा रही हैं यह भी सदन को बताया जाय । इस तरह से हम समाचार-पत्रों से खबरें प्राप्त करें यह सदन की गरिमा के लिए ठीक नहीं हैं । और मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा करें । सारा मामला सरकार पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given my privilege motion under Rule 223 because the Home Minister has deliberately committed a breach of privilege by allowing the C.B.I. Enquiry Report on the Licence scandal to go to the press without first placing it before this House violating his earlier clear and categoric promise and assurances given on the floor of the House. While replying to the licence scandal debate, he said—I am quoting from the debate:

> "I am making a promise. I am giving an asurance that after the investigation is over, the first thing that we will do is to come to Parliament and we will see this is where we have arrived. Please tell us what we should do. It is only after that according to the wishes to the Parliament, that we will proceed. We are not closing the door for further investigation by Parliament. There can be one remote possibility when the matter can go to the committee. As it is to-day, my request is that the matter should not be pressed."

Sir, he gave a clear and categorical assurance that once the C.B.I. has given its report, it will first come before the Parliament. The Home Minister undertook that responsibility of narrating the findings of the C.B.I. before the House before they may decide the course of action.

Now, instead of that, what they have done is that ten days prior to the commencement of the session or seven or ten days before, they gave it to the press. I have got the clippings from the Statesman—a double column given by Shri Kuldip Nayyar, who is a man of standing in the journalist world. Now, on the face of it, the C.B.I. has allowed this so called enquiry findings to the press which could well be seen in the newspapers for instance, the Statemen etc. Furthermore the Government has prosecuted, without even informing the House, Shri Tul Mohan Ram, a sitting Member of the House and has arrested him along with some other persons. All these have been done within ten days prior to the commencement of the winter session.

This has been done by Government in clear violation of an undertaking, denigrating the House and committing a serious breach of privilege thereby, at a time when the session was practically knocking at their door. This is a

clear case of breach of privilege and I would like the matter to be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Arising out of the remarks that have been made by some hon. members, may I draw your attention to a news item which has been circulated by the UNI, a very respectable news agency, which says that the approver in this case has already made a statement that several honourable members of Parliament have received lakhs of rupees in this manner? This is in *The Times of India* of today.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Only from one party.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This further widens and deepens the issues with which we have been grappling all the time. This is one aspect of the matter....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): These are stray remarks. He is condemning a class as such by saying 'several MPs'. This is wrong. He must specify. Otherwise, he should not make a wild allegation. He must specify one. He should not read a thrash. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not going into a stray matter. He has said that arising out of what has been said, he is saying this referring to what the approver in this case has said. This is related to that. That is why I allowed it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am not making any allegation. Then I would also like you to recall that when during the course of the discussion last session I had made a request to you that the FIR and other necessary information must be made available to us, you were pleased to say that had I informed you earlier, you would probably have been in a position to secure such necessary information for the House. After that, I wrote to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Lok Sabha Secretariat, after three or four reminders, was able to get for me the FIR, after 1½ or 1¾ months of struggle. I would like to know what has been the reason for this kind of reluctance on the part of Government to part with necessary information, information which is very necessary for our functioning and for coming to certain decisions in this matter. If we are prevented from functioning in a proper manner by Government, it is for the custodian of the House to take notice of it.

Then so far as the two motions are concerned, it seems to me that one is a formal motion by the hon. member, Shri Madhu Limaye, and the other is probably a suggestion embodied in the form of a motion that action should be taken against one member, the hon. Shri Tulmohan Ram. But may I tell my hon. friends not to walk into the trap of the ruling party which wants that the matter should and after the termination of the membership of Shri Tulmohan Ram? We cannot countenance this. If Shri Tulmohan Ram's membership has to be terminated, it must be on the basis of the view taken by the House and not the view taken by the CBI. We will have to come to certain decisions about this.

So the case of Shri Tulmohan Ram must be remitted to the care of the Privileges Committee, because on the basis of available information, the hon. member, Shri Tulmohan Ram, has undermined the prestige of this House. He has lowered the dignity of the House. So it is a fit case for reference to the Privileges Committee and we should not allow the matter to end after there is a formal motion from the other side, which probably the other side is only too eager to bring forward for the termination of the membership of Shri Tulmohan Ram. The issues go much more beyond Shri Tulmohan Ram or any other person.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will remember that a discussion took place in this House. I then moved a motion that a committee consisting of 15 to 17 Mem-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

bers of Parliament should be appointed and it should go into the whole affair. Unfortunately, that motion was defeated by the brute majority over there. But I did realise at that time, and our premonition was correct, that a time will come when the CBI will submit a report on the whole matter and that Shri Tulmohan Ram is going to be punished for the offence. The matter is more serious and it deserves deterrent action also.

Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, when he was the Home Minister, gave certain assurances already in this House. His portfolio has been taken away; whether that portfolio contained some of the important papers and who is keeping them, whether it is the Prime Minister or the Home Minister, I do not know. So, in this case, I would like you to appoint a committee of this House. You can appoint a committee of this House to go into this entire matter, so that it may elicit more information and elicit the truth. A committee of this House is a must, and that should be appointed.

Today's newspapers say that Shri Tulmohan Ram, Shri Yogendra Jha and Shri S. M. Pillai have been arrested. Another Pillai was involved; but he has not been arrested. Ordinarily, even for small faults a Government servant is suspended immedietely, but this Pillai has not been suspended though he is a senior Government official. So, I request you to see that the Home Minister makes a statement and this privilege motion and the other motion which has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, should be kept in abeyance, kept pending, till such time as you make up your mind about the appointment of the committee to which I have referred.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, a point of order. I have given a specific motion and my basis for that is the documentary evidence taken from the debate which shows that the Home Minister was under a clear obligation to come before the House with the report of the CBI finding and than proceed against Shri Tulmohan Ram or do whatever the House decides about it. Instead, they have gone to the press and they have taken action against Shri Tulmohan Ram and company. (*Interruptions*) I want my motion to be dealt with as it should be.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I want to know whether the Government has given you the report of the CBI, interim or final, before any action was proceeded with. Has it been done?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not got any.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, there are two aspects of this question. One aspect is concerned with the House and the other is concerned with the Government. There is a situation in which Shri Tulmohan Ram has created a situation whereby the dignity of the House has been lowered. And it is your responsibility to initiate steps against Shri Tulmohan Ram; that is your responsibility, because he has lowered the dignity of the House and the privileges of the House. This is one aspect. We want to know from you what steps you are going to initiate, and in which way; he has lowered the dignity of this House and the privileges of this House. And that is your concern; it concerns the House.

The other aspect is one which concerns the Government. The Government is committed to this House that when the CBI enquiry is completed they will *suo motu* come out with a statement before the House. On the first day, it passed off. This is the second day they have not done anything. When my friend Limaye drew the attention of the House to the matter the Government is coming to make a statement, although they have taken steps against Tulmohan Ram. There is one aspect about you also. The Government made a commitment to this House and that has not been fulfilled by them because they have leaked out the news to the Press.

There also it is your responsibility to pull up the Government why they have failed you should initiate a committee to go into the whole matter. The whole thing boils down to this, it is your responsibility.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): In this regard I want to submit that the Government wants to take shelter under the plea that the matter is *sub judice* because they have charge-sheeted certain persons. They want to go back on the assurance given to the House that they would place all the papers here before they proceed against any particular individual. It appears that Mr. Tulmohan Ram is made a scapegoat and others who were a party to this scandal are going to be let scot free. All the papers should be laid before the House even before the Government makes a statement: the House should be shown all the papers.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen the old record, it is not because I do not believe in what Mr. Bosu had quoted but because you asked me to see it again. The Home Minister at that time gave a categorical assurance on 9-9-1974: "I may give an assurance that after this investigation is over, the first thing that we will do is to come to Parliament and we will say: this is where we have arrived, please tell us what we should do."

It is your predecessor's words. I am quoting I do not know what you will do. He said: "It is only after that, according to the wishes of Parliament that we will proceed. We are not closing the door for further investigation by Parliament. There may be one remote possibility that the matter can go to a committee." He has been guarded in this sentence. He said further: "It is therefore my request that the matter should not be pressed."

May I invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister to one thing? In the observations made by hon. Members, they have raised some points. If he has a readymade statement which does not cover these points, you can revise that and you can come later.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a specific motion.

MR. SPEAKER: There are some other motions also.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI (Tehri-Garhwal): Earlier the hon. Home Minister Mr. Dixit had stated that he would take the House into confidence and everything would be placed before the House. I want to know whether the Home Ministry has released the news item which has appeared in the Press or did it get the news from its own sources.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): A request was made to permit me to make a statement during the course of the day. If you permit me, I will make a statement at about 5P.M. today.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It should cover all the points raised.

MR SPEAKER: I thought he was going to make it just now. That is why I said it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of Order, Sir. I have given as specific motion based on documentary evidence. It is clear that they have not complied with the assurance given to this house. This is a *suo motu* statement; it has nothing to do with the privilege motion. How can you mix up things and make a mincermeat of the rules of procedure like this? I want my privilege motion to be placed before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the minister make the statement first. Papers to be laid.

12.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (REGULATION OF SUPPLY TO RETAIL OUTLETS) ORDER, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Petroleum Products (Regulation of Supply to Retail Outlets) Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 396(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 18th September, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8445/74].

ORDERS OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION UNDER DELIMITATION ACT, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders (Hindi and English versions) of the Delimitation Commission under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 1972:—

(1) Order No. 22 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Haryana, published in Notification No. S.O. 535(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 11th September, 1974.

(2) Order No. 23 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Rajasthan, published in Notification No. S.O. 587(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 4th October, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8446/74].

NOTIFICATIONS, COST ACCOUNTING RECORDS (SUGAR) RULES, 1974 AND REPORTS ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

(i) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1016 in Gazette of India, dated the 7th September, 1974.

(ii) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1017 in Gazette of India, dated the 14th September, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8447/74.]

(2) A copy of the Cost Accounting Records (Sugar) Rules, 1974, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 982 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8448/74].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi version) under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

(i) Annual Administrative Report on the working of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for the period 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8449/74].

(ii) Report on the working and administration of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for the period 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8450/74].

(4) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi version) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

(i) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Vidyut Metallics Prop. Panama Private Limited Calcutta and the Order dated 16th July, 1973 of the Central Government thereon.

(ii) Report under section 22(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. T. V. Sundram Iyengar and Sons Private Limited, Madurai and the Order dated 2nd December, 1972 of the Central Government thereon.

(iii) Report under section 22(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Kamani Tubes Private Limited. Bombay and the Order dated the 28th February, 1974 of the Central Government thereon.

(iv) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Gwalior Rayon, Silk Manufacturing (Wvg.) Company Limited, Nagda (Madhya Pradesh) and the Order dated the 3rd May, 1974 of the Central Government thereon.

(v) Report under section 23(6) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Macneil and Barry Limited, Calcutta and order dated the 19th February, 1973 of the Central Government thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8450/74]

(5) A statement regarding prosecution of persons found guilty of indulging in restrictive trade practices, in pursuance of an assurance given by the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs on the 20th August, 1974 during a supplementary on Starred Question No. 413. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8450/74].

RAILWAYS RE TARIFF (6TH AMDT.) RULE, 1974 UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railways Red Tariff (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1060 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974 issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8451/74].

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस के ऊपर एक नोटिस दिया है, आइटम नम्बर 5 पर और बात जरूरी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास तो नहीं है ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : आप देख लें, मैंने दिया है और वह बहुत जरूरी है । इसलिए कि पिछले 30 अक्तूबर को आर इंडिया गाड़ी में आग लगी और रेल मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक अभी तक 58 लोग आग लगने से मर चुके हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब इस पर बहस आएगी, तब बोल लीजिएगा । अभी तो लेइंग आफ दि पेपर्स चल रहा है ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री बूटा सिंह स्पेशल ट्रेन से उस दुर्घटना को देखने के लिए गए और इस दुर्घटना को देखने के साथ साथ ये वहां पर वाल्मीकि

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

स्कूल में एक जलसा हो रहा था, उस जलसे में चले गए । उन को यहां मुद्दा वहां पर रखने का हक वहीं होना चाहिए । रेल मंत्री ललित नारायण मिश्र बनारस में दो दिन से पड़े हुए थे जिस दिन दुर्घटना हुई उस से पहले और दुर्घटना के एक दिन बाद विन्ध्याचल जा कर देवी का दर्शन करते हैं । लोग मर जाते हैं उस की परवाह नहीं करते । इसलिए सब से पहले जरूरी है कि रेल मंत्रालय इस्तीफा दे । इन को इन मुद्दे को रखने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए । कोई भी कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार इन को नहीं होना चाहिए ।

12.59 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED POWER CRISIS IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported serious power crisis in the country, especially in U.P. hitting industries and agriculture."

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): A serious shortage of power was experienced in various parts of the country in 1972-73. The condition of shortage continued in 1973-74, and the States which had to impose significant restrictions on the consumption of power were Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab Haryana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and the DVC area. The main reason for this situation was the shortfall in additions to generating capacity during the Fourth Plan. Due to the failure of the monsoons, the situation was agravated by reduced water availability in some of the hydro-electric reservoirs. It was recognised that the conditions of shortage could be mitigated in the short-term by maximising generation from the thermal stations and expeditious completion of on-going generation projects.

I have already placed before the House in the last session the various decisions taken in the Conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power, in regard to the steps to be taken to maximise generation and minimise the power shortage. We have been pursuing the implementation of these decisions, and montoring the performance of the thermal generation projects, as well as the progress of new schemes being implemented in the States. Only last week, we had detailed discussions with the Chairmen of all the State Electricity Boards to review their performance and the progress of future generation programmes. The picture which emerges is as follows:

The loss of production and disruption in power supply was the greatest in the Eastern region till a few months ago. I am now happy to inform the House that there has been a very considerable improvement in the power situation in the West Bengal and Bihar areas, including the DVC. The DVC has, since the 1st of October, removed all restrictions on the consumption of power and the demands within the Valley are being fully met. The DVC is presently supplying about 100 MW to West Bengal though it is under no contractual obligation to do so. This includes some generation from the Santaldih Station of West Bengal which is now feeding into the DVC System. In addition, U.P. is being supplied upto 2 million units a day through the Bihar System and recently, because of reduction of availability of power in Orissa, 20 to 25 MW are being supplied to the Rourkela Steel Plant. In West Bengal, a rationing scheme was introduced in August this year and this scheme is working reasonably satisfactorily. Load shedding is now usually not necessary. In fact there is surplus.

energy available during night hours in West Bengal and if the labour and the management cooperate to implement measures designed to flatten the demand curve, industrial production could further go up in the State.

In Bihar, the power generation during the last six months has been about 6 per cent higher than last year, and there is no shortage. In Orissa, due to the failure of the monsoons, the hydro-electric projects at Hirakud, Balimela and Machkund have water to generate only 35 per cent of their normal energy potential. Despite the generation from the Talcher Thermal Station being 30 per cent higher compared to last year, Orissa has had to introduce substantial power cuts from the last half of October, but agricultural loads have been exempted.

In the Southern Region. Kerala has surplus power while Tamil Nadu has not had any power cuts during the last few months. Tamil Nadu is, however, reviewing the situation for the coming months. Andhra Pradesh has a shortage of about 20 per cent though thermal generation is higher this year. The situation is, however, being managed by curbing non-productive consumption though a judicious mixture of quotas and graded tariffs. Karnataka has imposed power cuts upto a maximum of 35 per cent, on the basis of a system of graded priorities. Agricultural loads and small domestic consumers have been exempted from the cuts.

In the Western Region. Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh do not have any power cuts. In Maharashtra the monsoon this year was inadequate and hydel energy potential is 50 per cent less than last year. Consequently, Maharashtra has had to introduce power cuts ranging from 4 per cent to 25 per cent with relaxation to agricultural loads and essential and priority industries.

The Northern Region continuous to be the worst hit in respect of power shortages. The States primarily affected are U.P., Punjab and Haryana. Punjab and Haryana are almost entirely dependent upon power from the Bhakra project. This year, Bhakra has had a serious shortage of water inflow, and as a result the energy availability is only 60 per cent of the actual generation of last year which was an exceptionally good year. This has led to reduced supply of energy from the Bhakra System, to Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab. Delhi does not have any problem, specially because of improved generation at the thermal station of the DESU. The situation in Haryana and Punjab continues to be difficult. The industrial production in these two States has been adversely affected. However, special measures were taken to protect agricultural crops by giving priority to agricultural consumers, specially when there was failure of rains during the khariff season. Power from the Badarpur Station is being supplied to Punjab, Haryana and U.P. Further, load-shedding was resorted to in Delhi in order to help the agricultural requirements of these three States. The Bhatinda Project has been commissioned in Punjab, while the first unit at the Faridabad thermal station is expected to be synchronised in two or three days. Two units are functioning in the Badarpur thermal station and the third unit is expected to be commissioned next month. Rajasthan has some surplus power, but so far it had not been possible to evacuate it. Recently, experimental parallelling of the Rajasthan and Bhakra system was done so as to transmit power from Rajasthan to the deficit States. The results were satisfactory but, certain technical aspects have to be sorted out for continued parallel operation of the two systems. It is expected that these measures would make up the shortage in Bhakra generation.

The position in U.P. continuous to be extremely difficult. This is due to the successive failure of the

[Shri K. C. Pant]

monsoon in the Rihand catchment, and delays in commissioning of new projects. The energy availability from Rihand this year would be lower even than last year. However, thermal generation from existing stations in the State has shown improvement. The generation from the thermal stations in April-October 1974 was higher by 340 million units as compared to the corresponding period last year. In fact, the generation during the last three months has been higher by 45 per cent over last year's level. This increased thermal generation has compensated for the reduction in availability from hydro stations this year. The import of power nto U.P. from the DVC Bihar system, and from Badarpur, is also now much higher. As a consequence, the overall position in U.P. in the last quarter has been somewhat better, and no new power crisis has developed.

This year, the addition to generating capacity has so far been about 700 MW. With the improved performance of thermal stations, specially in the last 2-3 months, the power availability is better than what it was last year. It would thus not be correct to say that any power crisis has recently developed in the country. The Ministry is closely monitoring the implementation of the various measures necessary to reduce the power shortages Vigorous effort will continue to be made, and we expect that the trend towards higher generation and improved power availability will continue in the coming months.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am really sorry that my hon. friend, Shri K. C. Pant, for whom I have the gratest regard and who is also coming from U.P., has, in his statement, said:

"As a consequence, the overall position in U.P. in the last quarter has been somewhat better, and no new power crisis has developed."

I am sure, he reads newspapers, particularly the newspapers printed in U.P. In U.P. the condition is that all the rolling mills, re-rolling units, foundaries and small scale industries which are producing either mild steel or pig iron ore on the verge of closure. Nearly 1.50,000 workers are laid off. The situation has been further aggravated by the decision of the Employers' Association of Northern India not to pay lay-off compensation to the workers who are laid off due to power shortage. Upto September, those workers who were laid off, whether in Kanpur or Varanasi or other places, were paid lay-off compensation. Now the Employers' Association of Northern India has taken a stand that they will not pay lay-off compensation if the workers are laid-off because of power shortage, and notices to this effect have been pasted on the Notice Board of textile mills, jute mills, rolling mills and so on. The Labour Commissioner, U.P. has received similar information from all the units situated in Varanasi and other places. In the textile industry, 20,000 to 25,000 workers are laid off, and two textile units producing medium and coarse cloth in Kanpur are likely to be closed down because of power shortage. Recently what has happened? The rolling mills have been assured some power and those units will work from 9.00 P.M., that is, one shift. The textile workers are working in two shifts and in some places in one shift. The entire small scale industries in Varanasi, Naini and other places in U.P. are practically on the verge of closure. I am quoting from the newspaper which says: 'U.P. faces industrial unrest'. The All India Trade Union Congress, CITU and other organisations have taken a decision that, if lay-off compensation is not given to them by the employers, they will resort to a general strike. All those workers, whether in West Bengal or Faridabad or Haryana or U.P. or any other place, who were getting this lay-off compensation were able to manage, with

great difficulty, two meals a day; they were facing semi-starvation conditions. Now the decision of the Employers' Association not to pay them lay-off compensation would mean starvation for those persons. At present the mood of the workers is that they will not allow their chilren to die out of starvation because of the situation created by them, because of their total failure to have more power during these 27 years, that they will fight to the last. Ultimately it will develop into a law and order problem.

The hon. Minister has said that the situation has impoved in West Bengal. In what respect? All these units are working only for five days instead of six days and one of the jute mills still remains closed in Bengal and the employer is taking advantage and they have intensified the work-load taking six days' work from the workers and paying them only five days' wages. This is the improvement the hon. Minister is talking of.

In Haryana, if you really go to Faridabad which is quite close to Delhi, practically all the units are facing a sort of closure. Staggering working hours have been introduced without any fruitful results. In other places, especially, places like Ludhiana, Jullundur and Khanna there is also the same thing happening. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps have been taken during the last so many years. He has convened a meeting of the Power Minister from each State. He has convened a meeting of the Chairman of the various Electricity Boards. Will he at least assure that UP will not be deprived of necessary power? Is it because the power which was given during the recent elections in UP has now been withdrawn? It will be a sad commentary on those assurances which were given to the industrial workers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the situation is likely to improve in the near future or we have to remain at the mercy of the nature?

With regard to the Rihand dam, I still hold that the entire dam was constructed for the benefit of the Birlas and nothing else. It has been wrongly constructed. Everybody knows that there is little rain in that particular area. During the British times some people simply wanted to have a good place for shikar and picnic. So the dam was constructed and Mr. Birla was kind enough to have an aluminium factory in that particular area. And the electricity supplied to him is cheaper than the cost price.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether instructions will be issued to the Chief Minister of UP that he will assure those workers who have been laid off because of the power crisis, that every one of them will be given lay-off compensation and nobody will be deprived of that, whether some power will be diverted to mitigate the present situation in UP and whether in Bengal any worker who is suffering loss of wages as he is working for five days instead of six days, whether that money will also be paid as lay-off compensation. I do not wish to threaten. If the situation is not tackled properly, there will be starvation amongst the workers and their children are facing starvation. I want to know whether adequate action has been taken to safeguard the interests of workers against this on slaught.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If the hon. Member had listened carefully to the statement I have made, I have given some facts and figures to substantiate the general statement I made.

Firstly, about the last quarter, the availability of power has been better

[Shri K. C. Pant]

If he likes, I can give him the exact figures. In August 1973 the thermal generation was 300 and in August 1974 it was 374 and import of power from outside was 37 in 1973 and 34 in 1974 and the overall availability was 548 in 1974 as against 515 in 1973. That is an improvement. In September also the thermal generation rose from 255 in 1973 to 422 in 1974 and that my friend will agree, is a sizeable increase.

He was speaking about imports from other States. Imports from other States went up from 36 to 71—that is a sizeable increase. The overall availability went up from 430 in 1973 to 640 in September 1974. The position in October is that as against thermal generation of 315 in 1973 this is 414 in 1974—it is almost hundred more. In 1961 the import is 58 and the overall availability is 53. The reason why it is marginally higher in spite of the much higher increase in thermal production is because of the lower hydel production. While we can certainly insist on the States taking certain measures to increase thermal production where there is shortage of rainfall we are helpless in the matter, the hydel power shortage is to be compensated to the extent we can by increasing generation from thermal stations and nuclear stations etc. The Rihand Dam has been conceived with a design potential of 875 m.u. a year. The average generation for 8 years of working since commissioning in 1966 has been about 780 m.u. a year. It is wrong to say that this Rihand scheme has not been conceived or worked properly. The difference is this, namely, 875 and 780. The Birlas are getting very little power from the generation units just now. They are getting power from their own captive units but not much from the grid as far as I am aware.

So far as rerolling mills are concerned I understand their difficulty. They have met me also. When I was in Steel Ministry I have advised them to set up many things. At one stage I had even informally talked to the UP Government and they have got some extra power. But in the ultimate analysis it is for the State Government to allocate priority and supply to the various consumers.

I have here a long list of various consumers—hospitals, defence requirements, agricultural pumping etc. They will get higher priority. Then there are coalmining, iron and steel industries, cement, explosives, etc. All these have higher priority. So, it is difficult for me to say here what are priority industries in any particular State or to say that any one particular industry must be given priority.

The question presently is, to what extent we could give more power to UP from other States. That is what it comes to just now. Also, we have to see to what extent we can help the States in maximising their own production, and expediting the projects which are under construction. I have already indicated to the House what we are doing in the matter. We have already given a large amount of power from Delhi, Badarpur Station. This is entirely reserved for Punjab, Haryana and U.P. During last khariff season Delhi suffered because of this but I am happy to say, the people of Delhi willingly accepted this. Fans, air-conditioners and even lights were cut off....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): There were two-hours load shedding per day.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There was a regular roster. Some people accepted it. It worked well. Again we are sending power from Badarpur to Punjab, to Haryana, to U.P. because rabi sowing will be there and so you will agree with me that for rabi sow-

ing, priority has to be higher than even for the oil industry.

Broadly, this is the position. We are helping them. As I said in my statement, Bihar is helping them; D.V.C. is helping U.P. and Badarpur is also helping U.P. So far as generation is concerned it has gone up for thermal units. So far as new units which are coming up are concerned, we are trying our best to see that they come up although I am afraid that in a few cases there had been some difficulties.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My submission is that the situation has been aggravated because the employers' associations are not Indians. They have refusced to pay any lay-off compensation. They have paid up to September. The workers should not starve. I want an answer to this.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have answered so far as it is relevant to my department.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This has been aggravated because of the decision taken by the employers in Northern India that they will not pay the lay-off compensation to the workers. Will he take up the matter with the Chief Minister for paying the compensation? It has been paid upto the month of September.

MR. SPEAKER: You will kindly sit down.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He can take up that matter with the Labour Minister. This is not within my power.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But the Labour Minister has not replied. The matter cannot be shuttle-cocked between the two departments.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not preventing you. You come to me direct. I shall ask the Labour Minister to reply. Otherwise you may raise it under 377.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You were kind enough to give permission and accept the Call Attention Notice. That kindness will not help me. In the State of U.P. there are big conflicts and industrial unrest because the employers do not want to pay the lay-off compensation to the workers.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot commit himself on behalf of the other Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not want the commitment. Will he ask the Labour Minister to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: You address direct to Speaker and I can ask the Labour Minister to make a statement. Mr. Modek.

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a serious power shortage affecting the whole country. This affects the agricultural and industrial production. That is due to the defective planning followed since Independence. Hithertofore, the emphasis was not on the electricity generation. Recently since the Government has changed its mind, a separate ministry for energy has been created. It seems that still there is this imbalance in planning—generating power shortage. The picture as given in this statement is not up to the mark. As you will see from that statement, the production and distribution of power in the eastern region is not satisfactory. I can give you the picture about West Bengal. The picture here is that in West Bengal, the power supply is from the D.V.C. About 100 M.W. of power is being supplied. It is stated that there is no contractual obligation to do so. Actually the D.V.C. is not supplying 100 M.W. of power as given in the report. Secondly, from the grid system as it is existing, the D.V.C. is not in a position to supply the power. Will the Minister look into this also?

[Shri Bijoy Modak]

Secondly, regarding the rationing system, even after its introduction, there is a serious crisis of power there. Though the Minister says that there is surplus—he says in the statement, 'Load shedding is now usually not necessary'—I say that there is load shedding still there. In fact, because of the rationing, the mills are working only for five days. There is a dispute between labour and managements throughout the State. Due to this in my district. India Jute Mill has been locked out. The management do not pay the actual wages for five days for which the workers worked.

Then there is total general lay-off. I do not know the average. So I want to know from the hon. Minister the total number of workers laid-off during the last six months and the production loss due to power shortage.

Then there is supply of bad quality coal to the Bandel thermal power station and due to this the generation of electricity has been hampered. Good quality coal must be guaranteed.

Lastly, after the introduction of rationing, what is the shortage of power and what is the quantity supplied and what are the plans and programmes for remedying this shortage? Also what is the period that will be required for actually solving this power shortage problem in West Bengal?

SHRI K. C. PANT: As I said in my main statement one of the bright features in the power situation is that there has been a significant improvement in the eastern sector in the last few months. My hon. friend will remember that only a few months ago there was a lot of difficulty in Calcutta on account of frequent unscheduled load shedding. This had created problems in industry and also in domestic power supply. But now this kind of unscheduled load shedding, I understand at least from the West Bengal officers, is a thing of the past.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Not wholly; it may be partially true.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am told that it is so. There may be odd instances here and there. I can only tell you on the basis of the report I got from them that this situation is not there now.

What I do know as a fact is that some months ago DVC was able to supply Calcutta something like 40 MW of power per day and Calcutta was asking for 75. The old contractual obligation which is finished was for 75 MW. Nevertheless today DVC is in a position to supply 75 MW plus something more plus what it gets from Santaldih. There have been occasions when the supply has been quite high, subject to the limitations of the line to which Shri Modak referred, which is correct, with which I agree. The answer to that lies in the completion of the Santaldih-Calcutta line. We have been advising the West Bengal Government to expedite it. We have also been helping them wherever our help has been needed to expedite that line because that will really sort out the problem of Calcutta. and Santaldih will be a sure source of supply.

So this is the position. When I talked of surplus, it was only at night time. In the day time everybody wants to take power. The load curve goes up at day time and comes down during night time. If there can be a staggering of industrial loads, there can be more of industrial production, because at night Bandel has had to shut down part of its power generation capacity—there were no takers. If this kind of staggering can be arranged, to that extent there will be more of industrial production and more work, and the problems to which he referred can be partially sorted out

If my friend talks while I am giving the answer, then it is not fair of him to ask me to repeat my answer.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन के एक सेंटेंस पर बड़ा खुश हूं । इन्होंने एक बड़ी अच्छी बात कही :

"Vigorous efforts will continue to be made, and we expect that the trend towards higher generation and improved power availability will continue in the coming months."

लेकिन 56 अरब और 76 करोड़ रुपया 1973 तक इन्होंने खर्च किया है और इतना खर्च करने के बाद रिपोर्ट क्या है कि :

"The Committee are unhappy to note that the achievement during the successive Five Year Plans was not commensurate with the investments made as there had been consistent shortfalls in the planned targets ranging from 20 per cent in the First Plan to 37 per cent in the Fourth Plan. (1st Three Years)."

यह है इन का अचीवमेंट । यह है जो अरबों रुपये की धनराशि खर्च करने के बाद प्राप्त किया है । आज सारे वर्ल्ड के अंदर जहां पर 12 सौ किलोवाट बिजली पर कैपिटा खर्च होती है वहां हमारे देश के अंदर 93 भी नहीं होती और अगर अरबों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद आप यह स्टेटमेंट दें, यह बताने की कोशिश करें कि हम बड़े विगोरस एफर्ट्स कर रहे हैं, तो 27 साल का एफर्ट तो यह है कि कहीं भी किसी भी राज्य में लीजिए जो काश्तकार है उस को बिजली नहीं मिल रही । आप कहते हैं कि काश्तकार को पानी मिलेगा और अपना ट्यूबवेल वह चला रहा है, उस ने लेबर एम्प्लाय कर दिया, आप की बिजली फेल हो जाती है, काश्तकार का लेबर चला जाता है, उस को पैसा देना पड़ता है और आज तो सेठों के एसोसिएशन ने एलान कर दिया कि हम ले आफ होने पर पैसा भी नहीं देंगे । तो आप की यह क्या पालिसी है ? इम्बैलेंसेज कितने हैं, केरल में कितनी बिजली पैदा होती है और राजस्थान में कितनी पैदा होती है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि एक नेशनल पावर पालिसी बनाइए । यह कोई तरीका थोड़े ही है कि आप कहीं तो कुछ कर रहे हैं, कहीं कुछ कर रहे हैं, कभी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की बात करते हैं । थर्मल पावर स्टेशन जो कोटा का है कितने साल उस को हो गए । ये जो बोर्ड बनाते हैं, उन के चेयरमैन बनाते हैं, उन की क्या नीति है ? कोई आप की नेशनल पालिसी नहीं है । हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी बिजली की कमी होते हुए और इतनी आवश्यकता होते हुए और जब कि कई सालों से आप की कमेटी ने इस बात को बार बार कहा है कि यह पालिसी आप बनाइए, आप क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं ? कमेटी ने कहा है :

"Apart from the fact of co-ordination, it is also necessary to formulate at the Central level, a national power policy and prepare a long term plan for extending over a period of at least 15 to 20 years, a power generation scheme."

अपनी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी तो कह कह कर थक गई । दो बार उस ने कहा है । आप की नेशनल पावर पालिसी में कोई डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का सिस्टम नहीं । एक दफे आप एक पूंजीपति को पांच पैसे पर एलेक्ट्रीसिटी देते हैं और आप को लाखों रुपये का घाटा होता है । ट्रांसमीशन में लासेज आप के यहां हैं । व्यवस्था आप की ठीक नहीं है । ट्यूबवेल को चलाने के लिए जाय तो मेकेनिक कहता है कि आज तो बिजली ठीक नहीं है । कौन कम्पेन्सेशन देगा ? हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं । ये छोटे मोटे सवाल नहीं हैं । आप यह बताएं कि आप की कोई पालिसी अभी तक बनी या नहीं ? आप ने कह दिया कि फलां

[श्री मूल चंद डागा]

स्टेट में बिजली सरप्लस है। मैं कहता हूं राजस्थान में बिजली लोग मांगते हैं, मिलती नहीं हैं। कोटा का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन कौन से साल में शुरू हुआ और कब खत्म हो जायगा? कोयला आप का आता नहीं। कई जगह कोयले की शिकायत है तो कई जगह स्टील की शिकायत है। कोई नेशनल पालिसी नहीं है, प्लानिंग नहीं है। कभी इस स्टेट से ले लिया, कभी उस स्टेट से ले लिया। कभी कहीं ज्यादा कर दिया, कहीं कम कर दिया। तो आप पालिसी बनाने के बारे में उत्तर दीजिएगा और यह बताइएगा कि हिन्दुस्तान बिजली के अंदर कब आत्म-निर्भर हो जायगा? क्या आप की नई पालिसी होगी और राजस्थान में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन तथा ऐटामिक पावर कब तक काम करना शुरू कर देंगे? इम्बेलेंसेज कब तक दूर होंगे? कहीं बिजली ज्यादा है, कहीं कम है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं--अगर बिजली फेल हो जाय तो क्या बिजली बोर्ड काश्तकार को कम्पेन्सेशन देगा या इन लोगों को कम्पेन्सेशन देगा जो इस के कारण बेकार हो जाते हैं?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने प्लान में शार्ट-फाल की बात अपने स्टेटमेन्ट में कही है। मैंने कहा है कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में जितनी जैनरेशन क्षमता होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हुई, यही कारण के पांचवे प्लान के शुरुआत में ये दिक्कतें हमारे सामने आ रही हैं। हम कोशिश यह कर रहे हैं कि पांचवें प्लान की स्कीमों को समय से पूरा करें और उन के लिये साधन की कोई कमी न होने पाये, क्योंकि इस समय मुख्य कमी साधनों की है।

जहां तक आपने बिजली के बटवारे का जिक्र किया है--आप हमारी अमरीका और दूसरे देशों से तुलना करते हैं, लेकिन यह भूल जाते हैं कि 1950 में कितनी बिजली हमारे देश में पैदा होती थी और आज कितनी पैदा हो रही है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : लेकिन जितना आप ने प्लान किया उतनी नहीं हुई।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आंकड़ों को आप देख सकते हैं--1950 में कितनी पैदा होती थी और आज कितनी पैदा हो रही है--तब से अब तक कई गुना बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान की अमरीका से तुलना करेंगे तो आप को बहुत सी बातों को गहराई से देखना होगा, कहां से हम ने शुरू किया और इतने वर्षों में क्या किया--इन सब बातों पर भी गौर करना होगा।

जहां तक राजस्थान और केरल का आपने जिक्र किया--दोनों की पोजीशन ठीक है--मैंने अपने स्टेटमेन्ट में भी कहा है कि वहां बिजली है। आप ने कहा कि एक जगह बिजली ज्यादा हो तो दूसरे प्रान्त को जानी चाहिये--इसी में सहमत हूं। एक नेशनल ग्रिड की तरफ़ हम बढ़ेंगे। जैसे जैसे हमारे रीजनल ग्रिड्स मजबूत होते जायेंगे हम इस तरफ़ बढ़ते जायेंगे। माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि आज भी हमारे पांच रीजनल ग्रिड्स हैं। दक्षिण का ग्रिड एक जगह पश्चिम ग्रिड से जुड़ा हुआ है। उत्तर और पश्चिमी ग्रिड भी मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में एक जगह जुड़े हुए हैं। पूर्वी ग्रिड दक्षिण से जुड़ा हुआ है--उड़ीसा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में। उड़ीसा का बिहार से जुड़ा हुआ है, बिहार का यू०पी० से जुड़ा हुआ है, उत्तर और पूर्व का भी जुड़ा हुआ है। इस तरह धीरे धीरे हम नेशनल ग्रिड की तरफ़ बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी मैं नेशनल ग्रिड इस लिये नहीं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक मजबूत नेशनल ग्रिड न हो, तब तक उस को नेशनल ग्रिड कहना ठीक नहीं है। अभी तो हम रीजनल ग्रिड्स को ही मजबूत कर रहे हैं लेकिन धीरे धीरे उस तरफ़ बढ़ रहे हैं

आप ने कहा कि एक नेशनल पावर पालिसी होनी चाहिये—इस से मैं सहमत हूं और मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ एनर्जी का यह काम होगा कि वह एक नेशनल पावर पालिसी बनाये ।

कोटा का थर्मल स्टेशन पांचवीं योजना में शामिल नहीं है, इस लिये इस के बारे में मैं यहां कुछ कह नहीं सकता ।

श्री हरी सिंह खुर्जा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, भारत में आज का किसान बिजली के अभाव से बहुत पीड़ित है, बिजली के बिना उद्योग-धन्धे भी ठप्प होते जा रहे हैं । रबी की बुआई का मौसम चल रहा है लेकिन किसान को पूरी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है । ट्यूब-वेल्ज—सरकारी हों या प्राइवेट—नहीं चल रहे हैं, इस का कारण यह है कि हमारा बिजली देने और उस को स्टोर करने का जो ढंग है वह ठीक से नहीं चल रहा है, उस में लापरवाही बरती जा रही है । हज़ारों किलोवाट बिजली आज चोरी चली जाती है, उन की ठीक ढंग से नापतोल नहीं हो पाती है । काफ़ी बिजली ट्रांस्मीशन और मकैनिकल प्रोसेस में खत्म हो जाती है । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त जब कि किसानों का काम ज़ोरों पर चल रहा है, किसानों को बिजली की बेहद जरूरत है । तो उन्हें बिजली दिये जाने में प्रायारिटी बरती जाय । जहां बिजली की कमी है वहां दूसरे स्टेटों से, जिन के पास बिजली फालतू है, लेकर प्रायारिटी बेसिज़ पर किसानों को दी जाय । यदि आप इस तरफ़ शीघ्र ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो आगे चल कर विदेशों से और ज्यादा गेहूं मंगाना पड़ेगा । और साथ ही भारतवर्ष के किसानों को आर्थिक नुक्सान होगा ।

आज हमारे यहां जो बिजली बनती है वह ज्यादातर पानी से बनती है, मेरी दृष्टि में यह सिस्टम हिन्दुस्तान के लिये बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है । इस में देश को कुदरत पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है, इसलिए मुनासिब होगा कि हम पानी की बिजली के साथ साथ थर्मल की तरफ़ अपनी योजनाओं को स्विच-ओवर करें । मेरे इलाके में नरोरा-कलकत्ती पर अणु बिजली केन्द्र बन रहा है जिस का शिलान्यास प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया है । लेकिन उस में भी इतनी धीमी गति से काम हो रहा है कि वह कभी पूरा नहीं होगा, वहां आज रुपये की बहुत कमी है । नरौरा प्राजेक्ट का पूरा करने के लिये पैसे का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है जिस की वजह से वह काम ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्राजेक्ट को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार कितना रुपया और कब-कब देने जा रही है । क्या सरकार बिजली के संकट को देखते हुए नरौरा अणु बिजली केन्द्र के निर्माण की ओर विशेष ध्यान देगी ?

आज उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये 40 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है । मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की बिजली योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार कितना रुपया देने जा रही है और वह रुपया कब तक उन के पास पहुंच जायगा । नरौरा की योजना जो ठप्प होती जा रही है, उस के लिये फाइनेंस का इन्तजाम कराने के लिये आप कब तक आदेश देने वाले है और सरकार को जल्दी ही नरोरा के प्रोजैक्ट को पूरा करने के लिये तुरन्त रुपया देना चाहिए । मेरा अनुमान है कि जितनी जल्दी यह बिजली केन्द्र बन जायेगा उतनी ही जल्दी पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का बिजली संकट समाप्त हो जायेगा ।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त : जहां तक बिजली की चोरी और ट्रांसमिशन लास का प्रश्न है—राज्यों के स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डस के चेअरमैन और मंत्री लोग जब यहां आये थे, उन से इस के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी और उन से

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त]

अनुरोध किया गया था कि इस के बारे में जितनी निगरानी वे बरत सकते हैं उन को बरतनी चाहिये । उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया कि वे इस के बारे में पर्याप्त निगरानी बरतेंगे । इस सम्बन्ध में उन को कुछ तकनीकी कदम उठाने हैं, जिन को शीघ्र उठाने का उन्होंने आवश्वासन दिया है ।

राज्यों में किसानों को प्रायोरिटी बेसिज़ पर बिजली दी जानी चाहिये—इस बात से मैं सहमत हूं । मैंने पहले आप से कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब के किसानों को खास तौर से आज बिजली पहुंचाई जा रही है, जिस तरह से खरीफ़ की सिचाई के वक्त पहुंचाई गई थी । यह बात सही है कि खाद्यान्न पैदा करने के काम को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये और इस के लिये अगर दूसरे राज्यों के पास बिजली है तो उन से लेकर दी जानी चाहिये ।

हाइडल से हमारे यहां इस समय लगभग 40 प्रतिशत बिजली पैदा होती है । यह बिजली सस्ती पड़ती है और कुछ राज्यों में हाइडल आसानी से बन सकते हैं । इसलिये कोई सामान्य बात कहना कि हाइडल हो या थर्मल हो—यह ठीक नहीं होगा । दोनों को लेकर ही हमें चलना पड़ेगा, जसे भी हो, बिजली मिलनी चाहिये ।

जहां तक नरोरा का सवाल है—उस में काम चल रहा है । इस वक्त नरोरा में कोई कठिनाई है, इस की सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है । आप ने मुझे बतलाया है कि वहां काम ठीक नहीं चल रहा है—इस की सूचना इस समय यहा नहीं है, मझ म लूम करना पड़ेगा । जहां तक मुझे मालूम है नरौरा की योजना को योजना आयोग ने स्वीकार कर लिया था, इसीलिये उसमें काम शुरू हो गया था, वह यदि धीरे चल रहा है तो वह दूसरी बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पंत साहब, कुछ पंजाब के बारे में भी बतला दीजिये—प्रीसम का क्या होगा ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : उस के लिये आप इस वक्त मुझे क्यों बुलवाते हैं, फिर किसी वक्त बतला दूंगा । राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच में इस बारे में बातचीत चल रही है । जो रुपया उन को चाहिये किस तरह से उस का प्रबन्ध किया जाय, कितना केन्द्र दे, कितना बी०एच०इ०एल० से हो । कुछ कदम भी उठाये गये हैं ।

श्री सरजू पान्डे (गाजीपुर) : हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में सब से बड़ी समस्या काश्तकार की है । 6 घन्टे के लिये बिजली दी जाती है, लेकिन जब तक बिजली आती है, पानी चलना शुरू होता है, तब तक कट जाती है, खेती तक पानी पहुंच ही नहीं पाता । हजारों ट्रांस्फार्मर जले हुए पड़े हैं, उन की रिपेअर नहीं हुई है । पिछली दफ़ा जो खम्बे गिर गये थे वह आज तक नहीं लगे । एक तो बिजली की शोर्टेज, दूसरी तरफ़ प्रबन्ध में गड़बड़ी । काश्तकारों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है और मुसीबत यह है कि जब खेतों में पानी पहुंचता है तो बिजली कट जाती है और बिजली रात को आती है । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का आदमी गरीब है, उन के पास कपड़ा नहीं है, आप सोच सकते हैं कि जाड़े में किस तरह से खेतों में पानी ले जा सकते हैं । तो 6 घंटे जो बिजली दे रहे हैं इस को आप बढ़ायें, और पानी बरसा नहीं, आज भी हमारे यहां लोग खेतों को सींच कर रबी की बुवाई कर रहे हैं, अकाल को सी हालत हो रही है । खरीफ़ की फ़सल हुई नहीं और रबी भी नहीं होगी अगर पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी । तो आप बिजली देने के घंटों की तादाद बढ़ाइये, और रात को न दे कर दिन में

बिजली दें, इस के लिये आप उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या व्यवस्था कराने जा रहे हैं ?

बिजली विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार इतना फैला हुआ है कि जो चीज़ बरबाद हो जाती है उस के लिये कोई परवाह नहीं करता । चिट्ठी पर चिट्ठी लिखते रहे लेकिन आज तक खम्भे और तार पड़े हुए हैं । हमारे यहां कोल्ड स्टोरेज को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है जिस की वजह से काश्तकारों का आलू सड़ रहा है । पिछली दफ़ा 18 घंटे दी थी उस को भी काट दिया जिस से लोगों का नुकसान हो रहा है । हमारे यहां रोलिंग मिल्स तो नहीं है, बल्कि छोटे मोटे कारखाने हैं जिन को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है जिस के कारण लोग प्रदेश छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह अपने उद्योग ले जा रहे हैं । इस के लिये क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं आप ?

हमारे साथी माननीय बनर्जी ने कहा कि मिल बन्द हैं, मिल वाले मज़दूरों को पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं जिस से बेकारी की समस्या के साथ साथ ला ऐंड आर्डर की समस्या बनती जा रही है । इस तरफ़ सरकार को गहराई से ध्यान देना चाहिये जिस से मज़दूर बेकार न हों और कारखाने बराबर चलते रहें ।

अन्तिम बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लगभग 68 प्रतिशत बिजली आप बड़े उद्योगपतियों को दे देते हैं, इस बारे में हमारा कहना है कि सरकार या तो उन को कर्जा दे या मजबूर करे कि आप के पास इतना पैसा है इसलिये आप खुद अपने जेनरेटर लगा सकते हैं, और जो बिजली बनती है उस में से उन को न दी जाय । बिजली के अभाव में हमारे यहां मऊ में बुनकरों के पावर लूम्स बन्द पड़े हैं जिस के कारण लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं । इसलिए इस बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी मंत्री जी कदम उठायें । सब से बड़ी समस्या काश्तकारों की है । आप रात को बिजली देना बन्द कीजिये, खेतों की बुवाई के लिये बिजली की व्यवस्था कीजिये वरना रबी की फ़सल नहीं होगी ।

श्री इसहाक संभली (अमरोहा) : लगातार नहीं दी जाती है । एक घंटे दी, दो घंटे बन्द ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मान्यवर, अगस्त के महीने में कृषि के लिये 7 घंटे बिजली दी जाती थी, सितम्बर में बढ़ा कर 12 घंटे हो गई । अक्तूबर में 6 घंटे हो गई थी और माननीय सदस्यों को शायद मालूम नहीं है कि 9 नवम्बर से फिर से 12 घंटे बढ़ा दी गई । रबी की बुवाई के लिये 12 घंटे बढ़ा दी गई है ।

जो आप ने बाकी बातें कहीं उन का एक ही अर्थ निकलता है कि बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये क्योंकि हर एक चीज़ के लिये बिजली चाहिये और हर एक चीज़ के लिये प्राथमिकता है । मैं समझता हूं कि बिजली के उत्पादन बढ़ाने में आप का समर्थन है और इसी प्रकार यदि आप का दबाव सरकार पर पड़ता रहा तो साधनों को मुहैया कराने में आसानी होगी जिस के लिये मैं आप का आभारी हूं ।

जो आप ने बड़े उद्योगपतियों के बारे में अपनी पावर बनाने का सुझाव दिया है उस को मैंने नोट किया है ।

13.55 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER: We now adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 3 O'Clock.

13.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I draw your kind attention that the Supreme Court has admitted yesterday a writ petition challenging the validity of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act. My information is that four instalments of DA have fallen due to the Central Government employees. Now, if the entire amount and not 50 per cent as in the past, is to be deposited, it will cause a great hardship and will result in growing discontent among the government servants. I would therefore request you to ask the Minister to convey to the Finance Minister to hold the recoveries in abeyance till the Supreme Court gives its final verdict. I request the Finance Minister should come and make a statement.

15.06 hrs.

NAVY (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

Clause 1 (Short title)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (2)

(Shri J. B. Patnaik)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-fourth" *substitute* "*Twenty-fifth*" (1)

(Shri J. B. Patnaik)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I move

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): At this stage of the Third Reading of the Bill I would like to make a few observations because it is going to be a part of our statute book and I could not get an opportunity to speak on the previous readings. So, I take this

opportunity to make certain observations.

We all wanted that there should be a comprehensive legislation so far as Navy is concerned. The Minister has given an assurance in his reply to the First Reading that at an appropriate time he would come forward with a comprehensive legislation...

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I have given no such assurance. I have said that the Act is already comprehensive.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Anyway I stand corrected because I was not there. But I would like to submit that the role the Indian Navy has to play so far as the defence of the country, the defence of the coastal shipping and the defence of our merchant shipping is concerned, is of vital importance. We have got 3500 miles of sea board which is nearly double the size of our land frontiers and to protect the seaboard, the role of the Navy is very important. We have been talking from the house tops and expressing our concern regarding the American naval establishment at Diego Garcia or of the movement of the Soviet war ships in the Indian Ocean. I would like to know categorically what steps we are going to take to improve our Navy.

Indian ocean is of strategic importance. As far as merchant shipping is concerned in the coming five year plan the tonnage of merchantile shipping is going to be doubled and our Navy should be streamlined. Iceland's economy depends on fishing. They took a very stiff and a stern and also a nationalist attitude so far as delimitation of the territorial waters..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope you have read the Bill.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I have read the Bill. So, the British Navy had to withdraw from the continental shelf. As far as we are concerned, though this Bill envisages some good steps at the time, I have to bring certain points which have arisen when we took up consideration of the Bill. There has been creation of a new cadre, that is Master chief petty officer. We all know that in the army there are these junior commissioned officers like the nayaks, subedars and subedar majors. We have got warrant officers in the air force. We have got petty officers in the navy. Even though they do some type of job of officers they do not get the same pay, they get only half and this is a legacy of the British imperialism. So I would like to get clarification from the Minister whether these master chief petty officers will get equal emoluments as that of commissioned officers. This is my first point.

Then there is penal law to safeguard against mutiny etc. So far as discipline is concerned there are no two opinions about it. We want a disciplined armed force. The Defence Service Regulation prohibits certain officers to seek redress by ventilating their grievances and so on. If they do collectively, if two are joined, then it is called mutiny. All sorts of penal provisions are made in this Bill, which is aimed to strike their collective bargaining power. Some mechanism should be created to redress their grievances and to ameliorate the conditions of these services. This is my point.

These armed forces are disillusioned by the recent report of the Third Pay Commission. It has hardly neutralised the rise in prices. Defence services are given a raw deal. I should say. And so far as the criteria for the appointment of Judge Advocate-General is concerned even though some improvements is made in this Bill. I would like to point out that one ex-Judge Advocate-General of the Navy Mr. Giraud..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why mention names?

SHRI P. K. DEO: There has been a question in this house, an extradition warrant pending against him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We should not take up individual cases in the House...

SHRI P. K. DEO: When criteria for appointment of Judge Advocate-General is going to be decided, I would be failing in my duty if I don't bring it to the attention of the House that is, the past malpractices which have been perpetuated by some individuals and my request is that there should not be any repetition of that thing.

He ran away wtih £12,000 which was given for the benefit of the ratings who took part in the World War II.

We think about the defence forces only at the time of the war but not in peace time. In the time of peace, we should think of their conditions of service and their emoluments. This is the proper time that we should be able to do something for them.

So far as Navy is concerned, I would be failing in my duty if I do not point out one fact that we should modernise our present warships.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is much beyond the scope of the Bill.

SHRI P. K. DEO. Though it is beyond the scope of this Bill yet I would like to take this opportunity to make a few remarks. Our destroyers and cruisers are of the 1938 vintage. Vikrant is going to outlive its utility by the seventies. At the moment Leander Class frigates which are produced in Mazagon and Garden Reach number 56. It will take us a long time to replace our present frigates and cruisers. At the same time, we should make every effort to see that we start producing more of such ships which can be replaced quickly. As Mr. J. B. Patnaik comes from Orissa I request him to see that Paradip shipyard is established as it has already been selected for the manufacture of these types of war ships. He should go ahead with this. Rourkela Steel Plant is in Orissa. We get plates from there. And Paradip is a port nearby the deepest seaport of the country. So, during his time, we must have the ship-building yard otherwise he would not be doing justice to his State.

With these remarks, I conclude my speech.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur): *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, you have not given your name. The Hon. Member has given his name in advance. Your name can come in the second round.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I only want two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise to support the Bill. At the same time I must also pay my complements to those who are running our naval forces. The hon. Member, Shri Deo who spoke just now said something about the vintage quality of our ships, cruisers and fighters. I am surprised to hear that he has appreciation for everything which is imported but not for the ships that are manufactured in his own country. These young naval officers and their ratings have fought the entire battle with Pakistan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We all appreciate what they have done. But, is this part of the Bill at all ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am talking of Navy only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am talking of the Bill—not of the Navy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall now confine myself only to the Navy. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister on one thing: As correctly stated by my hon. friend Shri Deo, as regards the wages, salaries and emoluments, the Pay Commission has done the greatest injustice to the army and air force. Something should be done to rectify it. I do not know whether it has been rectified or not. The Minister should assure us and tell this House that something will be done.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Just now Mr. P. K. Deo said that the Minister belongs to Orissa. And that is why he should look to the interests of Orissa. That is a very wrong conception. He is the Minister for the entire country and he has to look to the interests of the entire country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway he understood like that. You also want to look to the interests of Vizagapatnam.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: There is a mention in the book about petty officers. I want that this name should be immediately changed. I want an assurance from the Minister that such a menial name should not appear here. Everybody is an honourable citizen of this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody is petty; we are all honourable.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: So that must be removed.

Regarding the pay of our defence services men, we should give them more pay than the civilians who do not work, who strike and do so many things. This is a special category. They give their blood and life for the country and so they must be given more encouragement. I am glad that the promises made by Babu Jagjivan Ram during the war to them have been fulfilled.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I am thankful to the hon. members for their observations. Some general observations were made about the navy. I have replied to them yesterday and I am not going to repeat them.

Shri Deo made certain observations regarding some provisions in the Bill, particularly the cadre of master chief petty officer. This is not a new provision added to the Bill; it is already there.

SHRI P. K .DEO: A legacy of British imperialists.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: We want it to be deleted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Call them pretty officers.

SHRI J. B PATNAIK: The name 'petty' officer does not make an officer petty. He really does a very responsible duty in the navy and is rewarded as such. The cadre of master chief petty officer is a buffer between officers and sailors and they are not really officers. As for their emoluments, there has been a substantial increase in the new scales of pay that have been accepted by Government.

Regarding the word 'mutiny', it is already there in the Navy Act. It is not a new provision made in the Bill. The provision against 'mutiny' in all the Acts, whether it is the Navy Act, Army Act or Air Force Act, is the same. The hon. member would agree that mutiny in a highly disciplined service like the navy, air force or army is a very deplorable thing and should not on any account be tolerated.

As for redressal of grievances, s. 23 of the Navy Act makes enough provision. I will read a portion from it:

"If an officer or a seaman thinks that he has suffered any personal operational injustice or other ill treatment at the hands of any superior officer, he may make a

[Shri J. B. Patnaik]

complaint in accordance with the regulations made in this Act."

Then it says that:

"The regulation referred to in sub-section (1) shall provide for the complaint to be forwarded to the Central Government for its consideration if the complainant is not satisfied with the decision on his complaint."

So the provision is already there for making a complaint against any decision given by a superior officer and the Central Government is empowered to take a decision in this regard and redress the grievances of the officer. The grievances of officers in all the services are being redressed under this process.

In regard to the general emoluments of the armed forces, certain observations have been made. It is said that the armed forces are discontented as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. I would like to say that there is absolutely no discontent as far as the Government's improvement on the recommendations of the Pay Commission goes.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Question.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Improvements have already been made in the pay scales of officers. As far the pay scales of the jawans, this has earlier been done. I have never heard of any discontent anywhere and we should not import discontent into our highly disciplined and contented armed forces

As regards the case of a Judge Advocate General made out by my hon. friend, I do not know the particulars of this case. I would certainly look into it, but the amendment has nothing to do with it. The amendment is a simple one; it is just in order to provide a facility for the officers serving in the Navy who are denied this facility.

With these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

15.26 hrs.

INDIAN WORKS OF DEFENCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This amendment again is a very simple one. The Act came into force in March, 1903. The purpose of the Act was to keep our works of defence and the assets as safe and secure as possible. For this purpose, certain restrictions were imposed on the use of lands adjacent to the works of defence. The Act also provided for determining the amount of compensation to be paid for the removal of such buildings or constructions around or adjacent to any works of defence and to provide a machinery for this purpose. The machinery to enforce the provisions of the Act has been specified under section 37 of the Act. Under this section, it is usually the Collector or an officer authorised for this, who has to enforce the provisions of this section. If in enforcing the provisions of this section, the Collector or the officer authorised is impeded in his duty, then he is empowered to enforce compliance for this purpose. If he is himself a magistrate, he can enforce compliance, having the magisterial power. If he is not, he will have to apply to a magistrate and in certain places like Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the police commissioners have been empowered with the magisterial powers. So, in these three cities, the Collector has to apply for

compliance with the provisions to the police commissioners.

There are some places where the post of Police commissioners have been created. For example, at Nagpur and Poona. To provide for this in the Act, the amendment is brought before the House to the effect that the Collector has to apply to the police recommissioners wherever such posts are created.

The Government has taken advantage, taking this opportunity, to bring forward two minor amendments to the Act. The first is to the short title of the principal Act, namely, the Indian Works of Defence Act. Now, this prefix "Indian" is not given to any of our Acts, and we have taken this opportunity to remove this prefix from the name of the Act. It would be simply the "Works of Defence Act, 1903."

According to section 44 of this At, the Central Government is authorised to make rules for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with the enforcement of this Act. Now. all such rules have to be placed before both Houses of Parliament, and hence we have made a provision to this effect.

With these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Where is the amendment by which you seek to remove the word "Indian?"

AN HON. MEMEBEI.: It is there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One Minute. This Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, says in clause 1:

> "This Act may be called the Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Act, 1973."

You said that you had taken the opportunity of removing the word 'Indian'. I do not see it anywhere here.

The purpose of the Bill as far as I see is that besides the Commissioners of Police of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Commissioners of police in other cities as may be appointed will also be empowered to enforce the Provisions.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इण्डियन वर्क्स आफ़ डिफेन्स के सिलसिले में जो बिल पेश किया गया है, मुझे इस से कोई खास इख्तिलाफ़ नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक्ट 1903 का है । ब्रिटिश हुकमत ने इस कानून को बनाया था, बीच बीच में जरूरत पड़ने पर इस में अमेण्डमेन्ट्स होते गये और इस वक्त भी अमेण्डमेन्ट ही पेश किया गया है । मैं सरकार से यह उम्मीद करता था कि इस तरह के पीस-मील अमेण्डमेन्ट्स न ला कर वह कोई काम्प्रीहैन्सिव बिल लाती और इस कानून में मौजूदा ज़माने के लिहाज से तबदीलियां करती ।

दूसरी बात—इस अमेण्डमेन्ट बिल को लाने की बात आप के दिमाग़ में तब उठी, जब मुल्क में और इस पार्लियामेन्ट में मारुति का सवाल उठा । यह सवाल इतने ज़ोरों से उठा कि शुक्ला जी उस का जवाब न दे पाये, पूरी कैबिनेट भी उस का जवाब नहीं दे सकी, आप उस को डिफेण्ड नहीं कर सके । बड़ी बड़ी साजिशें इस के अन्दर चलीं । जो ज़मीन डिफेन्स के महकमे के तेहत थी उस को नाजायज़ तौर पर मारुति कम्पनी को दिया गया । जब उस की छानबीन शुरू हुई तब आप इस अमेण्डमेन्ट को लेकर यहां आये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This question came up so many times. It is not within the scope of the Bill. The scope is only to empower Commissioners of Police besides those of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to en-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

force the restrictions. Why go into that case which has figured in this House again and again?

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : जहां तक कलकत्ता का सावल है—मेरा तजुर्बा यह है कि मेरी अपनी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में डिफेन्स का बहुत बड़ा इलाका है—इच्छापुर से लेकर दमदम तक फला हुआ है, जिस में डिफेन्स की फैक्ट्रीज हैं । उस इलाके में डिफेन्स की इस जमीन पर सैकड़ों-हजारों मकान बन गये हैं, लोग किराये वसूल कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह भी पता नहीं है कि उस जमीन का कौन मालिक है । जब जगजीवन राम जी डिफेन्स विभाग में थे तो मैंने उन से पूछा था कि ये जमीनें किस की हैं । अगर ये जमीनें हमारी हैं तो इन पर मकान कैसे बन गये । तब उन्होंने एक कानून लागू किया—बंगाल का जो रेन्ट कन्ट्रोल एक्ट था उस के मातहत उस को लाये । इतने दिनों से लूट मच रही थी, लेकिन कोई देखने वाला नहीं था ।

वनहुगली में पचासों बीघे जमीन है । जब मैं वहां जाता तो लोग पूछते हैं । म्युनिस्पिल कमेटी नालियां बनाती है लेकिन यही मालूम नहीं कि वह जमीन किस की है । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि हमारे रिकार्ड में नहीं है । डिफेन्स वालों से पूछो तो व कहते हैं कि हमारे पास तो रिकार्ड नहीं है, दिल्ली रेफर कर रहे हैं । वहां डण्ड-बठकें लगती हैं, गुण्डे राज करते हैं । यह डिफेन्स की जमीनों की हालत है, एक्ट होते हुए भी आपने कुछ नहीं किया ।

कैन्टोंनमेन्ट एक्ट के तहत जो उन के आसपास के इलाके हैं, उन पर ऐसी पाबन्दियां आप ने लगा दी हैं कि लोग परेशान हो गये हैं। मैं यह जिक्र इसलिये यहां कर रहा हूं कि ये चीजें में आप की नजर में लाना चाहता हूं । अमेण्डमेन्ट आप चाहे जो भी लायें हैं, लेकिन आप को यह देखना चाहिये कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में आप के पास कितनी जमीन थी, कहां कहां थी उस का पता लगाइये और अपने कब्जे में लीजिये । अगर आप के पास फालतू जमीन पड़ी है तो उस को किसान को दे दीजिये ताकि वह अनाज पैदा कर सके । गरीबों को बांट दीजिये ताकि वह अपने लिये मकान बना ले । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि दूसरे उस जमीन को तकसीम करें, आप के यहां अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड इस तरह से चल रहा है और आप के अफसरान लाखों रुपया इस तरह से लूट रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की जांच कराई जाय । एन्कवायरी करा कर आप उस रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रखें ताकि सदन को पता चल सके कि आप ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

तीसरी बात—आज डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेन्ट में करप्शन का बोलबाला है, इतना करप्शन आप कहीं नहीं सुनेंगे । आप के यहां मिलिट्री रूल है, बड़ा डिस्प्लिन है लेकिन फिर भी लाखों रुपये का माल गायब हो जाता है और कोई कुछ नहीं कर सकता । बाहर का तो कोई इन्टरफीअर कर ही नहीं सकता, दूसरी जगह पुलिस तो जा सकती है, लेकिन यहां तो उस का भी दखल नहीं है—दिन-दहाड़े ये सब कम होते हैं इच्छापुर फैक्ट्री में गाड़ी-की-गाड़ी पीतल की चली जाती हैं, कोई बोलनेवाला नहीं है—यह अन्धेर नगरी चौपट राजा नहीं तो क्या है ? अगर किसी एम्पलाई ने कम्पलेंट कर दिया तो दूसरे दिन उस को सस्पैण्ड कर दिया जाता है, तुम ने क्यों इन्टरफीअर किया ? मैं जब से एम०पी० हुआ हूं, मैंने बहुत सी चीजें शुक्ला साहब को लिख कर भेजी हैं । अब आप आये हैं, आप को भी भेजूंगा, देखना है कि आप क्या करते हैं ।

इस तरह की धांधली डिफेन्स के एम्प्लाइज के साथ हो रही है । इतना ही नहीं, वहां जो सामान बनता है, उस में बहुत

सी चीजें बिड़ला के लिये ईयरमार्क कर दी गई हैं, ये-पुर्जे बिड़ला की फैक्टरी में बनेंगे। हमारे बड़े अच्छे अच्छे नौजवान लड़के वहां काम कर रहे हैं, नई चीजें ईजाद करते हैं, उन को उठा कर ट्रांस्फर कर दिया जाता है, हैदराबाद भेज देते हैं, नौकरी करनी है तो वहां जाओ। मैं ये बातें यहां पर आप की आगाही के लिये अर्ज कर रहा हूं।

जहां तक इन की सर्विस कण्डीशन्ज का सवाल है, जो प्रोडक्शन होती है, चोरियां होती हैं, करप्शन होती है, इस को रोकने का सवाल है--मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि ये लोग किस तरह से दिलचस्पी लें। आप चूंकि नये आये हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप कुछ कर के दिखलायेंगे। लेकिन जो कुछ करें उस को सदन में भी पेश करें। ऐसा न हो जैसा तुलमोहन राम के मामले में हुआ, वैसी धांधली यहां न होने पाये। सीधे-सीधे तहकीकात करें और उस को देश के सामने रखें ताकि हम लोगों को भी मालूम हो सके और हम अपने क्षेत्र में जनता को बतला सकें कि उन मामलों पर तहकीकात हो रही है, विचार हो रहा है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, while supporting the Bill I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend, Shri Mohd. Ismail. I come from Kanpur where also there is a cantonment with four defence factories and other defence units with nearly 35,000 employees. It is a fact that some plot of land is just taken over by the Defence Ministry or some defence department without any purpose. I can understand that the security has to be maintained but in the name of security, if large tracts of areas taken over by the defence department, which could be profitably used for cultivation and other purposes, it is not proper. This matter was brought to the notice of the Government in 1958 by a non-official resolution and at that time Shri Majithia, the then Deputy Defence Minister, assured the House that a comprehensive legislation is likely to be brought in soon which will amend those provisions in the existing Cantonments Act. I am told that a committee was appointed recently by Shri Jagjivan Ram, the then Defence Minister, with Shri Dave as Chairman and that he has submitted his report. I want to know what has happened to that report.

Are we really amending the existing Cantonments Act which was enacted by the Britishers? It was the idea of the British that the army should not be kept in touch with the people. So, they kept them separate. Today the army consists of the children of the soil, the brave sons of the peasants, workers and middle class employees of our country.

So, they should not be kept in isolation. Also what is the use of keeping so much of land idle when it could otherwise be profitably used?

Certain instances have been brought to our notice where some buildings which have been put up in those lands, either in the form of jhuggies or jompries or small cottages, they are demolished. This happened in Jubbalpur not long ago. Hundreds of people who have lived in those lands for the last 20 to 30 years suddenly received notice one day that their houses or cottages were likely to be demolished. Thanks to the intervention of the hon. Minister of State in the Defence Ministry, Shri Shukla, and also the then Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, those cottages are still there and they will be regularised.

Why should this depend on the Military Estates Officer or the Director of Lands and Buildings? It can be done on the basis of the report of some officer in the Cantonment Board. So I would request, the hon. Minister to go through the various provisions in the Cantonments Act also along with this. We do not mind passing this legislation, if it is required, but the time has

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

come when the entire complexion of the cantonments will have to be changed. Because, we cannot possibly afford to have more land at the disposal of the defence units than is absolutely necessary when we have a large number of peasants and landless labour. After all we canot stretch our land; land cannot expand; it can only shrink So, distribution of this land has to take place among the landless labour.

Then, everybody has to tighten his belt and, specially, the Defence Ministry has also to sacrifice in the interest of the country. I do not say that they are not doing it. They are doing it. They are laying down their lives for the sake of the country.

You take any Defence project, any ordnance factory at Ambajhari and at other places. I have been told that a huge area of land is lying at the disposal of the Defence Ministry. Let them put up farms there. Let the Defence Department start farms there. When there is a tremandous shortage of food in the country, when the people are dying of starvation how can we afford to have so much of land in the name of the security of a particular Defence project? This is a sad commentary on socialism and the talk of giving land to landless labour.

Another point is, as my hon. friend, Shri Mohammad Ismail, said, there are no quarters for the Defence employees working in the Ordnance Depots. You take all the Ordnance Depots throughout the country whether in Delhi Cant. or in Kanpur or anywhere else. The quarters are available only to the 50 per cent of the employees of the Ordnance factories. There is the M.E.S. They are supposed to build quarters for everyone. Naturally, you cannot expect efficiency from the Defence employees if they know that their address is only "C/o footpath". I would request the hon. Minister to do something about it.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister to assure the House that a comprehensive Bill be brought forward by the Government which will change the complexion of all the Defence projects and the surplus land available with the Defence Ministry either in the form of a project or an ordnance factory or a depot will be made available for cultivation purposes, for constructing quarters and so on.

I can understand about an ammunition factory that you cannot possibly construct anything within a range of 5-6 miles of the ammunition factory. But about those factories which are not ammunition factories, there at least you could do it. I would request the hon. Minister to go to the Panagarh depot and see that a stretch of land, kilometre after kilometre, is there which has become a dumping ground. Where the surplus land is available, it should be given to the peasants.

With these words I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on these matters. Let the hon. Minister assure us that he will apply his mind to these things. The whole difficulty is that by the time anybody is able to apply his mind honestly, intelligently and objectively on a paticular subject, he is transferred to another Ministry. This reshuffling has become the order of the day. I do not know when she is going to stop the reshuffling every year, every six months. When a Minister understands that the word is not "Ordinance" but Ordnance", he is shifted to another Ministry. I am saying from my own experience. (*Interruptions*)

This is a harmless Bill. I support it I have spent the ambitious period of my life about 20 years, in the Ordnance Depot. The hon. Minister is more educated than me. I would request him to consider the suggestions made by me.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : इंडियन वर्क्स आफ डिफेंस एमेंडमेंट बिल 1973 के बारे में मंत्री जी का कहना है कि यह बहुत छोटा सा बिल है। इस पर मुझे एक कहानी याद

आ गई । एक आदमी बाजार में दो उल्लू बेच रहा था, एक बड़ा था और दूसरा छोटा उल्लू था । एक आदमी खरीदने पहुंचा । उसने कहा कि बड़े उल्लू की क्या कीमत है, उसने पांच रुपये बताई । जब उसने छोटे उल्लू की कीमत पूछी उसने दस रुपये बताई । खरीदने वाले को बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ । उसने कारण पूछा तो उसने बताया कि बड़ा उल्लू खाली उल्लू है जबकि छोटा उल्लू उल्लू का पट्ठा है, इसलिए इसकी कीमत ज्यादा है । मंत्री जी ने बड़े इन्नोसेंट शब्दों में कहा है कि यह बहुत छोटा सा बिल है । मैं अपने पूर्व वक्ताओं से इस बात में सहमत हूं कि उनको एक कम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल लाना चाहिये और देश की सुरक्षा के साथ कोई खिलवाड़ न कर सके इसको देखना चाहिये ।

1903 का यह एक्ट है । इस एक्ट के तहत डिफेंस प्रोडकशन और फैक्ट्रीज के आसपास की जमीन पर कोई अनआथोराइज्ड आक्युपेशन न हो इसके लिए इस में सेफगार्डज रखे गए हैं जब से स्वतंत्रता मिली और आप शासन में आए तब से मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस एक्ट के तहत आपने कितने केसिस चलाए हैं, कितनी ऐसी जमीन पर और किन लोगों द्वारा अनआथोराइज्ड आक्युपेशन किया गया है और कितनी उस में से आपने छुड़ाई है, कलैक्टर्ज ने कितने केसिस में एक्शन लिया है । जब देश की प्रधान मंत्री मारुति कार के लिए डिफेंस की जमीन पर अतिक्रमण कर सकती है, जब देश के मुख्य मंत्री और मंत्रीगण ऐसा कर सकते हैं तब आप क्या यह समझते हैं कि साधारण को अधिकारीगण हैं तथा दूसरे जो भी पावर में हैं वे इस तरह के काम नहीं करेंगे ? कानून आप सुबह से शाम तक बनाते हैं लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं होता है । अमल ही महत्वपूर्ण है । कानून बनाना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है । कानूनों का संरक्षण करना, उन पर चलना महत्वपूर्ण है । मुझे दुख है कि आप कानून के हिसाब से नहीं चलते हैं । उसके हिसाब से आचरण नहीं करते हैं । आप अपनी आचरण सुधारें ।

आप पीसमील लेजिस्लेशन ला रहे हैं । आप ने चाहे सही या गलती से कहा कि आप इंडियन वर्ड को हटाना चाहते हैं, इंडियन वर्क्स आफ डिफेंस में इंडियन को ओमिट आप करना चाहते हैं । 1903 के एक्ट में जो डैफीनीशन क्लाज है उसको आप पढ़ें । सेक्शन 2 को पढ़ें । उस में कई चीजें आपको ऐसी मिलेंगी जिन में सुधार होना चाहिये । मैं उदाहरण देता हूं । एंटाइटल्ड टू एक्ट को आप देखें ।

"The following persons shall be deemed 'entitled to act' as and to the extent hereinafter provided, that is to say—

A married woman, in cases to which the English law is applicable, shall be deemed the person so entitled to act and whether of full age or not to the same extent as if she were unmarried and of full age."

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: That has already been amended by the Amending Act of 1965.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा I am coming to that. You have amended in 1965.

वह एमेंडमेंट किया । फिर इसको रखा क्यों ? 1965 में ये सब चीजें क्यों नहीं कीं, इसको भी तब खत्म क्यों नहीं किया । अब 1974 में क्यों कर रहे हैं । इसको भी आपने रखा, उसको भी रखा । लायर्ज पैरेडाइज आप कानूनों को क्यों बनाते हैं । ऐसे कानून बनाएं जो साधारण जनता की समझ में आ सकें । प्रोवाइडिड, प्रोवाइडिड कितने ही आप जोड़ देते हैं । इसकी क्या जरूरत है । 1965 में जो एमेंडमेंट आपने किया वह अपनी जगह पर ठीक है । मैंने उसको देखा है । उसके बारे में मेरी आलोचना नहीं है । मेरा कहना यह है कि

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

पूरे लजिस्लेशन को आप एक बार पढ़, और जो चीजें आज की कंडिशंज में फिट इन नहीं होती हैं उनको आप निकालें या बदलें और एक कम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल इस सिलसिले में लाएं। 1965 में इन्होंने जो एमेंडमेंट किया 2(ए) एक्ट 39 आफ 1965 के हिसाब से उसी समय आप सब कर सकते थे। उसकी तरफ आपने आज तक ध्यान नहीं दिया। और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आज तक जितने केसिस एनक्रोचमेंट के हुए हैं, दूसरों से उस जमीन पर कब्जा करवाया गया है, दूसरों को बांटा गया है उस सब के क्या दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे इसको देखा जाए।

अन्त में मैं पुनः आग्रह करता हूं कि इन सब चीजों को देख कर एक कम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल लाया जाए ताकि जनता को राहत मिल सके और जनता की अच्छी तरह से रक्षा हो सके और डिफेंस की भी रक्षा हो सके।

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill. As the hon. Minister pointed out in his introductory remarks, this is no doubt a small piece of legislation. But, the problems being faced by the common people as a result of implementation of the parent Act are manifold.

Initially, I would refer to Clause 4 of the Bill which provides the Government with the powers to formulate rules under this Act and also to place such rules on the table of both the Houses of Parliament. I have to say that there is firstly inordinate delay in framing rules not only under this Act but also under many other Acts. If after many months of enactment of a legislation the rules are framed, there is every chance of exceeding the powers granted to the Government under the provisions of the Act. We have the most important committee called the Subordinate Legislation Committee which examines thoroughly the rules to find out whether there has been any excess committed by the Government in delegating the powers under the rules. As we normally see every day, there is also unconscionable delay in laying such rules on the table of this House. In consequence the Subordinate Legislation Committee cannot function effectively and purposefully. By the time the Subordinate Legislation Committee examines this question and submits its report to the House, the Government would have gone on implementating the rules and regulations, however defective or excessive they might be in comparison with the provisions of the parent Act.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to ensure that the rules are framed expenditiously and placed on the table of both the Houses of Parliament without undue delay. They only the question of delegated legislation will have its significance in our democratic system.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, in my Constitutency, the Nilgiris there is Willingdon Cantonment, where many civilians are living. I regret to point that the Cantonment Board has not provided to them even the minimum basic amenities for living to these civilians. I have taken up this issue many times with the Cantonment Board authorities. They take great care and caution in meeting the requirements of their own Officers living there and the civilians are left to fend for themselves. I am sure that this must be the fate of civilians in almost all the Cantonment areas in many parts of our country. I request through you the hon. Minister to look into this human problem and do the needful immediately.

Similarly, in the Cantonment area of Willingdon, vast tracts of land had been taken on 99-years lease from the villagers by the Britishers. Now the 99-year lease period is over. The lands

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

have not been purchased outright from the villagers; they were getting all these years only lease charges. The villagers have been repeatedly pleading with the authorities that the lands must be returned to them because the 99-year lease period is over. If that is not possible they should be given alternative land outside the Cantonment area. If that is also not feasible, they should at least get adequate compensation for the land which has been taken from them on 99-year lease only. But all their pleas have fallen on the statue-like Cantonment Board which remains unmoved. I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should bestow his personal attention in solving this human problem. I would even go to the extent of saying that the lands which remain unutilised by the Cantonment Board could easily be cultivated by the local people; after all they are the citizens of this country; they are not going to manufacture bombs in such areas. They will naturally contribute something to the nation's growing requirement of foodgrains. We are passing through such hard times that every inch of cultivable land, whether it is within the Cantonment area or not, should be utilised for producing foodgrains. If the Cantonment authorities cannot trust the local people let them do cultivation themselves and produce foodgrains. We cannot afford to allow such vast tracts to go waste. I hope that the Government will ponder over this problem in all seriousness.

There is another important issue in my constituency, The Nilgiris. There is Aravangod Cardite Factory which was set up by the Britishers. They chose this area for producing gunpowder etc. because of the salubrious climate in this area. There is vast area available for expanding this factory. Instead of expanding this factory, the Government, I regret to point out are shifting in parts this factory to the northern parts of our country. I do not know the reasons for taking away this landmark in my constituency. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should stop this process of shifting this factory to other places. It should be expanded further in Aravangod itself. The Government should not deprive the backward area like my constituency by taking away this factory to some other place; this will further reduce the dwindling job opportunities in this area. I appeal to the hon. Minister that the Government should formulate a comprehensive land policy in the Cantonment areas of the country.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन तो करता हूं, लेकिन मैं इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं ।

मेरे क्षेत्र में झांसी और बबीना दो कैन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड हैं । जब बबीना कैन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड बना, तो 17, 18 गांवों को हटा दिया गया और वहां के किसानों की जमीन ले ली गई, बहुत से किसान गांव छोड़कर चले गये । लेकिन वह जमीन आज भी खाली पड़ी हुई है । मिलिटरी की तरफ से न उसका कोई उपयोग होता है और न ही कोई खेती होती है । किसानों को अपनी जमीन के बदले में न जमीन मिली है और न मुआवजा मिला है ।

झांसी कैन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड बहुत पुराना है । वहां की इमारतें 1914 से पहले की बनी हुई हैं । इस समय ऐसा कानून है कि अगर किसी आदमी की खपरैल गिर भी जाये, तो वह दूसरी खपरैल नहीं बना सकता है । बाहर तो लोग लीपा पोत कर अच्छे औपड़ बना लेते हैं, लेकिन वह खपरैल भी ठीक नहीं कर सकता है । छत डालना तो दूर की बात है । कैन्टोनमेंट एक्ट बहुत पुराना है और उसमें संशोधन करना आवश्यक है ।

कैन्टोनमेंट एरिया में मिलिटरी पर्सोनल के लिये तीन तीन मन्जिला मकान बनाये जाते हैं ? तो फिर बस्ती में रहने वाले लोग क्यों नहीं अच्छे मकान बना सकते हैं ? वहां पुराने टाइप की लैट्रिन्ज बनी हुई हैं,बड़ी गन्दी नालियां हैं और सफाई का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है । ऐसी हालत में बस्ती में से गुजरना

[श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार]

मुश्किल होता है और वहां बीमारियां भी बढ़ती हैं ।

कैन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड के दो सदस्य वहां के एक्सीक्यूटिव आफिसर से मिलने के लिये गये, जो कि एक कर्नल है । उस कर्नल ने उनको कहा कि ठीक खड़े रहो, मैं यहां का कर्नल हूं, मैं तुम्हें बाहर निकाल दूगा । उसने जनता के चुने हुये मेम्बरों को धक्का देकर बाहर निकाल दिया । मैंने इस बारे में लिखकर शिकायत भेजी है ।

झासी कैन्टोनमेंट की बहुत बुरी हालत है । वहां पुराने मकान और बंगले हैं, जो बहुत बुरी हालत में हैं । अगर वहां मकान बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है, तो म्यूनिसिपैलिटी को दे दीजिये । मकानों को नीलाम करने और लीज पर देने की बात कही जाती है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इतने पुराने कैन्टोनमेंट एक्ट के स्थान पर नया कानून बनाया जाये, ताकि अच्छे मकान बन सकें और स्वास्थ्य-सेवाओं की व्यवस्था की जा सके ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को देखने के बाद और मंत्री महोदय का भाषण सुनने के बाद मैं अभी भी इस राय का हूं कि अगर यह बिल पास कर दिया जाये, तो वह इस लिये निरर्थक हो जायेगा कि डिफेंस की जगह के बगल में जो बड़े लोग अपनी इमारतें बना लेते ह या कारखाने खुलवा लेते हैं, उन लोगों की इमारतों और कारखानों को हटाने की क्षमता इस सरकार में नहीं है । इस स्थिति में यह बिल बेमतलब है । बिल की भाषा शक्तिशाली है, लेकिन इसका मतलब तभी सिद्ध हो सकता है, जबकि इसके द्वारा इस प्रकार के निर्माण को रोका जा सके ।

कई पूर्ववक्ताओं ने मारुति कारखाने का जिक्र किया है । पालम हवाई अड्डे के बगल में डिफेंस आफिशल्ज ने उस पर आपत्ति की, लेकिन हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री ने बहु जमीन मारुति कारखाने खोलने के लिये दे दी । अगर मंत्री महोदय इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद वह कारखाना रुकवा देगें, तब तो इस बिल का कोई मतलब है । जो गरीब हरिजन, धोबी, नाई और भंगी आदि मिलिटरी के लोगों की सेवा करते हैं, और कैन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड के बगल में सदर बाजार के नाम पर बसा करते हैं, अगर मंत्री महोदय इस बिल के द्वारा उनकी झौंपड़ियों को गिराने का अधिकार चाहते हैं, तो हम समझते हैं कि इस बिल का कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

कहीं न कहीं तो आप की सरहद बनेगी न । डिफेंस की जमीन होगी और उसके बाद सिविल लोगों की जमीन होगी । बीच में कहीं सरहद बनेगी । आम तौर से जहां कहीं डिफेंस आफिशल्ज रहते हैं, वहां उसके बगल में जो मुहल्ले बना करते हैं, हमने देखा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में और अन्य कई जगह उनको सदर बाजार कहते हैं । एक तरफ तो डिफेंस के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के लिये आप बढ़िया इमारतें बनते हैं । उन क दरवाजे पर तोप खड़ी कर देते हैं और गुलदस्ते सजाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ सदर बाजर के नाम पर जो बस्तियां बनी रहती है, जहां उन अधिकारियों के कपड़े धोने वाले, उनके पाखाने साफ करने वाले और उनके यहां झाड़ लगाने वाले लोग रहते हैं, उन बस्तियों में पाखाने बदबूदार होते हैं और सड़कें ऊबड़-खाबड़ और टूटी हुई होती है । कैन्टोनमेंट की तरफ से इस बारे में कोई इन्तजाम नहीं होता है और डिफेंस भी उसको कभी नहीं देखता है । आखिर डिफेंस की जमीन हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर की जमीन नहीं होगी—वह इसी मुल्क की जमीन होगी । सरहद के बगल में जो आम जनता रहती है, वह आपके तहत होती है, वह किसी सिविल अधिकारी के तहत नहीं होती है । इसलिये इस बिल में उन लोगों के लिये सड़कों और सफाई आदि का इन्तजाम करने की गारंटी देनी चाहिए ।

[illegible] बहुत जमीनें होती हैं। मैंने कई जगह देखा है। कई हवाई अड्डे देखे हैं। इलाहाबाद में देखा है। अंग्रेजी जमाने के हवाई अड्डे हैं। जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं। आज तक उन पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ। एक इरादतगंज में हवाई अड्डा है। अभी जब पाकिस्तान से बंगला देश वाले शरणार्थी आये थे तो महीने डेढ़ महीने के लिये उन्हें ठहराया गया था वरना 27 साल से वह जमीन बैरन पड़ी हुई है। उसका कोई मतलब डिफेंस से है नहीं, कोई रिश्ता नहीं है, लेकिन उसको फंसा कर रखना चाहते हैं। लोग मांग करते हैं कि आप दे दीजिये, हरिजन हैं, गरीब हैं या आपके ही मुहकमे के बहुत से लोग होंगे जो नौकरी करते होंगे, उनके घरों पर जमीन नहीं होगी, उन के रिश्ते दारों को दे दीजिये, वे खेती करें। लेकिन आप देते नहीं हैं। किस लिये वह जमीन रखे हुये हैं? आज देश में खाने का ठिकाना नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार दौड़ दौड़ कर विदेशों में गल्ला भीख मांगने के लिये जाती है। दूसरी तरफ विदेशों से लड़ने के लिये जो मिलिटरी रखी जाए उसके लिये इतनी फालतू जमीन रखी जाये, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत अच्छा सिम्पटम हिन्दुस्तान के लिये नहीं है। इसलिये मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि ऐसी जितनी भी डिफेंस की जगह हैं जिनका कोई इस्तेमाल पिछले पांच सात साल से नहीं हो रहा है और आपके अधिकारी यह रिपोर्ट दे सकते हैं कि आने वाले दस सालों तक इस जमीन की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी इस तरह की जमीनें उन लोगों के बीच में जो हरिजन हैं, भूमिहीन हैं या आपके डिफेंस के ही गरीब एम्प्लाइज हैं उनके रिश्तेदार हैं, उनमें बंटवा दीजिये। आपके ही डिफेंस के बहुत से एम्प्लाई जो लड़ाई में मारे गये हैं उनकी विधवाएं हैं, उनकी मां हैं; उनके बूढ़े बाप हैं उनमें बंटवा दीजिये। उससे पैदावार करके वे अपने रोजी रोटी चलायें।

चौथी बात-कई जगहों पर मैंने देखा है कि जहां डिफेंस की जमीन है डिफेंस के लोग [illegible] सड़क बनी हुई है, मुश्किल से एक फर्लांग के आगे पी डब्लू डी की सड़क चलती है केवल एक फर्लांग के लिये डिफेंस की जमीन पड़ती है तो उसमें ये लोग कहते हैं कि पी डब्लू डी के द्वारा हम मरम्मत नहीं होने देंगे। अपनी सड़क की तो ये खुद मरम्मत करते नहीं है और हिन्दुस्तान भर में पी डब्लू डी और सी० पी० डब्लू डी की जो भी सड़क होती है उस पर अपनी मोटर गाड़ियां और भारी मोटर गाड़ियां चलाने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन इनके यहां एक फर्लांग भी डिफेंस की जमीन सड़क में आ गई तो ये चाहते नहीं कि इसकी मरम्मत कराई जाय या बराबर वाला सड़क के बराबर कर दिया जाय। यह छिड़की में जहां डिफेंस का डिपो है वहां पर मैंने देखा है कि केवल एक फर्लांग का रास्ता है। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से वहां के गाव के लोग, प्रधान लोग, कई बार फरियाद कर चुके हैं कि पी डब्लू डी ने यह सड़क ले ली है, इसमें एक फर्लांग जो यह पड़ता है इसकी चाहे तो डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री वाले मरम्मत करा दें, नहीं तो पी डब्लू डी के लोगों को देदें वे मरम्मत कर देंगे। लेकिन जिद है क्योंकि पल्टन के लोग हैं, इनकी जिद हुआ करती है। इनकी जरूरत पड़ती है जब मुल्क पर कोई खतरा आता है तो हम लोग इनके यहां कहने जाते हैं कि आइये मदद कीजिये। लेकिन इतना मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि किसी मुल्क की हिफाजत अकेले पल्टन नहीं किया करती है, मुल्क की हिफाजत मुल्क की तमाम जनता किया करती है। इसलिये उसकी जरूरतो को नजर अन्दाज करके केवल पल्टन की जमीन के नाम पर गरीब को उजाड़ते जायेंगे और जो लोग राज काज में रहेंगे, उन के बेटों को कारखाना खोलने के लिये इजाजत देंगे तो यह आप का बिल बिल्कुल निकम्मा होगा और इस बिल को पेश करके आप केवल इस सदन का समय खराब करेंगे। इतना ही मुझे कहना था।

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I am thankful to the hon. members for their observations and I take it that

[Shri J. B. Patnaik]

they have accorded general support to the Bill. Some confusion has been created by certain speaches made by hon. members regarding defence land in cantonments and land to be brought under restriction as provided for in this Bill. We are not discussing cantonment land which comes under a different Act altogether, that is, the Cantonments Act, of 1924. I assure the House that Government are contemplating a comprehensive Bill to amend the Cantonment Act of 1924 which would be brought before this House as early as possible, may be in the next budget session of Parliament.

But this Bill, as I have said earlier, is an enabling Bill of a very simple nature. I do not understand how some hon. Members have asked for a comprehensive legislation. This legislation for this particular purpose is comprehensive. This Act the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903, is a comprehensive Act itself. While this Act was being worked over the last so many years, certain deficiencies have been found out. The purpose of this Bill is to remove those deficiencies in the working of this Act.

As I have observed earlier, hon. Members would appreciate that works of defence need a certain amount of safety and security. For that purpose, there should be some restrictions on the constructions around the works of defence or adjacent to the works of defence. For that purpose, this Act is now empowering the Collector, or the officer so empowered, to apply to the Police Commissioners in particular places where they have both police powers and magisterial powers. Some new Police Commissioners posts have been created in certain cities, and there may be such posts created in future. This Act has only taken this fact into account and that is why this amendment has been brought forward. So, I request hon. Members to accept this amendment which is of a very simple and enabling nature.

I shall now come to certain observations made by some hon. Members in this respect. The hon. Member, Shri Mohammad Ismail, made an observation regarding the lands which are illegally trespassed upon. Everybody knows that not only defence land but Government land all over the country is trespassed upon. There are thousands of such cases. They will also remember that scores of cases have been instituted against such trespass by individuals. I would only request hon. Members to use their influence over the people not to trespass upon the land that belongs to Government, either in the Defence Ministry or in any other Ministry.

AN HON. MEMBER: Maruti.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: The ghost of Maruti is still possessing many people's minds; it is still haunting them. This has been comprehensively dealt with in the House, and I do not want to waste the time of the hon. House over. Maruti again.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The word 'Maruti' has been declared as unparliamentary!

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: As regards surplus land, Government is thinking of a comprehensive Bill as to how to dispose of surplus land belonging to defence. After this policy is decided upon, I hope it would be to the satisfaction of the hon. Members. For the present, our land policy has not been a stable one. Therefore, the Government is thinking of a comprehensive policy in regard to the land belonging to defence and to dispose of the surplus land thereof.

When that policy comes into operation, the grievances of landless ex-servicemen and the needs of the local bodies and municipalities would be taken into account. Certain specific cases have been mentioned by some

hon. Members Shri Gowda and others. I promise that I shall look to those cases and they would be dealt with fairly. With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SEAPKER: We take up clause-by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clause 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short title).

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974" (2).

(*Shri J. B. Patnaik*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-fourth Year"

Substitute—

"Twenty-fifth Year"

(*Shri J. B. Patnaik*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"*That the Bill, as amended, be passed.*"

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am told that the hon. Home Minister will be ready with the statement round about 5.30, not 5.00. I am mentioning this so that Members who are interested may know. We shall now take up the next business.

16.24 hrs.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to amend certain provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. At this stage, while commending the Bill or consideration, I shall make a mention of only the relatively more important amendments.

One set of amendment is intended to extend the scope of refinance from the Reserve Bank primarily for agricultural operations. It is proposed to extend the facility of concessional refinance to apex co-operative Banks in respect of loans given by them to co-operatives formed exclusively for activities allied to agriculture such as poultry farming, pisciculture, etc. There is also a proposal to permit the Reserve Bank finance the development of fisheries through loans from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund. Certain pro-

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

cumbrous formalities for obtaining refinance from the Reserve Bank in respect of advances for agricultural operations or for marketing of crops or for bona fide commercial or trade transactions are proposed to be simplified.

A second set of amendment relates to collection and dissemination of credit information. Reserve Bank has a Credit Information Bureau which collects credit information from banks and financial institutions and also makes available such information as they may need. There are certain inhibitions which restrict free exchange of information among banks and financial institutions on the affairs of their customers. The amendments which are being proposed in keeping with the recommendations of the Banking Commission would give statutory protection to banks and financial institutions in case they choose to exchange information mutually among themselves. We are also taking the opportunity of enlarging the definition of "credit information" so as to cover collection of information relating to means, antecedents, history of financial transactions and credit-worthiness of any borrower or class of borrowers.

The third set of amendments aim at tightening the regulatory provisions of the Reserve Bank in respect of deposit taking non-banking institutions. The definitions of "deposit" and "financial institutions" are proposed to be made more comprehensive and precise. It is also proposed to arm the Reserve Bank with powers to inspect any non-banking institution whenever the Reserve Bank considers such inspection necessary and expedient. There is a proposal to make it compulsory not only for companies but also brokers to disclose full particulars and information regarding the companies before canvassing for deposits.

Sir, there are certain other miscellaneous amendments in the Bill which are intended to rationalise or simplify existing provisions of the Act or are mainly of a procedural or consequential nature. These may be explained in detail in the notes on clauses. I do not think I need take further time of the House by explaining these provisions in detail. Sir, I move.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Sir, the Bill as moved by the hon. Deputy Minister is so brief that I do not think I should be in a mood to oppose it *in toto*. But I am afraid I cannot support it *in toto* either. As has been pointed out, this Bill enumerates three different categories of amendments. So far as the first amendment is concerned, i.e. concessional refinance to cooperative banks for agricultural operations, I feel it is a laudable objective. Agriculture needs all encouragement. At the moment, agriculture has not been able to move forward largely for reasons that our farmers are not able to secure bank credit. Banks have been nationalised for quite some time now. One of the objectives of nationalisation was that the banks would be able to extend large credit facilities to our rural population. But unfortunately, even today if agricultural production is not moving up and has stagnated at 104 million tonnes. it is largely for one reason that the farmers are not able to secure either essential inputs or agricultural credit. Therefore, I would support any measure coming from the Government so far as supporting the agricultural community is concerned. I wish that such efforts are further extended to such an extent that all credit requirements of the farmers are fully met.

Having said that, there are two other categories of amendments, relating to the collection and dissemination of information and tightening the regulatory provisions of the Reserve Bank of India in regard to the acceptance of deposits by non-banking institutions which, I am afraid, I will have to oppose.

All over the country the most important tradition of the banking system is that the banks have got a right to keep all information confidential. If the banks are obliged to release any information of a secret nature to the Reserve Bank, I am afraid it is going to become a very serious affair. Similarly, in respect of non-banking institutions the provision for inspection is also fraught with dangerous consequences. So, I am opposed to these two categories of amendments, while I feel that so far as the refinance to the cooperative banks is concerned. it is a laudable objective.

Whenever we think of the Reserve Bank, we think largely in terms of the money situation in the country. Is it not a fact that the people of this country as a whole have no faith in the value of the money? Who is responsible for this if it is not the Reserve Bank? I say that the Reserve Bank of India is charged with the primary function of stablisng the internal and external value of the rupee. What is the value of the rupee today? It has gone down to 25 paise. We all know it. When the value of the rupee is dwindling at such a faster pace, one does have serious doubts about the total functioning of the Reserve Bank. I have been saying for quite some time, and I repeat it now, that the Government must do something to go into the functioning of the Reserve Bank. I have demanded that the Parliament should appoint some sort of commission to go into the funntioning of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has failed to discharge its responsibility to the nation, so far as the stability of the rupee is concerned, which is basic if we really want our economy to move forward.

Even though a lot has been said on this subject, it is rather unfortunate that the Government has not been able to make up its mind or devise a scheme or machinery to look into the whole affairs. So long as the monetary management by the Reserve Bank is not properly looked into, I am afraid the economy of this country can never be improved. So, I would suggest within the limited time that I do have very serious apprehensions about the Bill I also feel that the Reserve Bank is not discharging its functions properly and the Government should better think in terms of bringing some sort of comprehensive Bill in respect of the total functioning of the Reserve Bank, rather than such piecemeal effort. I feel that this Bill does not go very far, so far as the functioning of the Reserve Bank is concerned, nor is it doing justice to the economy. So, I would request the Government to think in a deliberate manner and to think in terms of bringing some sort of comprehensive Bill on the total functioning of the Reserve Bank. I am sorry that the Government has not yet applied its mind to the economic stagnation which prevails in the country today.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Sir, the hon. Minister has just now stated that these amendments are meant to extend the scope of refinance from the Reserve Bank for agricultural operations, to extend the facility of concessional refinance to apex cooperative banks in respect of loans given by them to cooperatives and to permit the Reserve Bank to finance the development of fisheries. There are also certain other minor amendments about collection and dissemination of information.

There is also another amendment which is supposed to tighten up the regulatory provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act in respect of deposits and credits of banking and non-banking institutions.

We do not have any fundamental difference of opinion in regard to these amendments. But somehow or other, it appears to us that the amendments which are brought forward by the Government from time to time have lost all meaning. After all, the Reserve Bank is the princi-

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

pal financial institution and one of its functions is to regulate and control money and credit in the economy with a view to maintaining stability. Where is the stability? Unless the economic policies of the Government are directed towards achievement of the goal which the leaders of the ruling party announce in their speeches day in and day out, it cannot be denied that in spite of all their professions, ours is mainly a capitalistic economy, not only a capitalistic econimy but an economy dominated by monopolistic big business houses. That is why, as regards the functioning of the Reserve Bank is concerned, we find that it has been admitted by the Reserve Bank itself and also by the Government on the floor of the House that during the last 15-20 years, the credits have been so manipulated that certain big business houses have mainly benefitted.

In this Bill also, it has been stated that "agricultural operations" have been widened to include animal husbandry, dairy and poultry farming, etc. But, in practice, actually what we find is that the Reserve Bank and the banking institutions which offer loans to cooperative banks or to cooperative bodies do not reach the masses, the common people. About 60-70 per cent of the country's population is completely poverty-stricken and the people have very little lands. Inspite of bank nationalisation, inspite of credit policies followed by the Reserve Bank of India, the gap between the wealthy and the poor is still widening. We have no doubt in our mind that in spite of the amendments which have been brought forward by the hon. Minister, the gap is not going to be reduced unless the main economic principles and policies are directed towards that goal. This has not been done so far.

That is why our criticism is mainly confined to implementation. The amendments are all right. There is nothing wrong in the amendments. But the question is: Who is to implement them and how to implement them? Learning from the lessons of the last so many years, two decades and a half, how are you going to implement them? What is the machinery? As far as the machinery is concerned, that is completely at logger-heads. They do not care for the policies of the Government. They do not for any pronouncements made on the floor of the House by the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister or by the other big leaders outside the House. That is the main criticism which we want to make on these amendments that there is absolutely no implementing machinery.

There are about 22 items or so on which the Reserve Bank lends assistance. Here I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the coir industry in Kerala which earns for us a lot of fereign exchange and which employs hundreds and thousands of people in that State; these concessional facilities as regards lending, as regards giving assistance, are not extended to the coir industry in Kerala. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the coir industry in Kerala is helped and assisted, so that the industry can prosper, so that the hundreds and thousands of people who are being employed in that industry do not suffer.

There are certain other provisions which are quite allright, which are innocuous, about which there can be no objection, as I have already stated. But I would like to say that there is no hint in these amendments to restructure the total agricultural credit system so that the cooperative societies are put on a viable basis. That is one criticism which I want to offer on behalf of our Party.

We agree with the objects which the hon. Minister has stated in this House, but as far as the agricultural sector is concerned, it is still being neglected. In spite of the fact that during the last few years crores and crores of rupees have been lent to the agricul-

tural sector, we find that the results are totally disappointing because of the simple fact that 60 per cent or more of them are living below poverty line; they have no lands, they have nothing to mortgage they cannot give any guarantee or security. These 60 or 70 per cent of the people living in the countryside, living in the villages the agricultural labour and the poor peasantry do not get any loans or assistance from the cooperative societies. Nobody knows where actually these moneys are going. Some monies are definitely being misappropriated. Some money may be returned to the State exchequer or Central exchequer, we do not know; but they do not trickle down to the villagers. We find that in my constituency, in the Cachar district, which is economically and industrially backward as a matter of fact in the whole State, the poverty-stricken farmers and agricultural labourers, the poor peasantry, are still in the same state of economy in which they were ten or 20 years ago.

Therefore, I would like to state that we have got great reservations as far as these amendments are concerned.

As far as these amendments are concerned which run into 9 or 10 pages, they have no redeeming features and the implementing machinery is not at all being geared up so that the poor and the middle-class people can benefit and get assistance of the Reserve Bank and other banking institutions.

With these words I want to generally support these amendments but with the reservations I have mentioned.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): The objects of the Bill are laudable. We have no quarrel with the Government on the amendments. But, as it was stated, the main problem is: what is the guarantee that these laudable principles the Government is enunciating will be implemented. So far as the experience goes, what has been proved all these years is so disappointing an experience that the Reserve Bank has failed in performing the duties which it is supposed to discharge.

As was stated, it is the bankers' bank and it is supposed to stabilise the money and, particularly in a situation when we are facing serious inflations. What is the performance of the Reserve Bank? It is not at all giving us any confidence that the same machinery of the Reserve Bank will be able to implement the noble objects which are set in the Bill. To ensure that the Reserve Bank will implement this Bill, I feel there should be a restructuring of the Reserve Bank itself. In the course of the discussion in this House on the Banking Commission's report, this was brought to the notice of the Government and, unfortunately, they did not reply at that time. So, I would like the hon. Minister while replying to this debate, to say what she thinks about the restructuring of the Reserve Bank. By that what we mean is that the present Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank should be re-constituted and at all levels in the Reserve Bank, the workers should have a say. Then, that will be perhaps a guarantee that the principles enunciated by the Government in this Bill will be implemented because it was the experience of the Government itself.

I am sorry the Minister is not listening. What is the use of my saying?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am listening.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): In an one-party government, it does not matter.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The point is that the representatives of workers in the nationalised banks contributed greatly to implement the new credit policy. That the Government itself has admitted in the course of several debates in the House and we want the Government to reconstitute the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank so that the workers will have a say and the representatives of the

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

employees will have a say regarding the implementation of what the Government say in the Bill. That should not be confined merely to the Board of Directors. They should be given representation at all decision-making levels in the Reserve Bank.

Secondly the Government say that this amendment is meant to extend more credit facilities to the agrarian sector and also to the co-operative sector.

It is a very noble thing, there is no doubt about it. When they nationalised banks in 1969 Government said that the nationalisation of the banks was meant for delinking the financial institutions of this country from the grip of the monopoly houses. Today I am quite sure the Government will not be able to say with confidence that they have succeed in that objective. The figures which are available about performances of the Reserve Bank of India and the Commercial Banks also in respect of the credit policy are I should say, most alarming. This is particularly so when the Government and the nation is facing such a serious inflation as we have today. The Government said that money supply should be restricted. They brought forward the credit squeeze policy. It was to curb the inflationary trends in our economy. But what happened? I will give some figures. In 1972 the credit given to the commercial and scheduled banks was Rs. 6564 crores. It was 25 per cent more than what was the previous year's figure. That is to say after introducing the credit squeeze, 25 per cent more credit was taken away by business houses mainly. In 1974, take the figures for the 2 months that are available, January and February; you will find there is an increase of 50 per cent when you compare this with the previous year. This is the position. In 1972 it was Rs. 300 crores and in 1974, January-February, it became Rs. 460 crores. It has mostly gone to big business houses. It has not gone to the agrarian sector or to the neglected sector.

When we debated the Banking Commission's report in the House the facts were placed before the Government. The large chunk of credit which was given by nationalised banks and other banks has gone to the big people. This is my submission. It has not gone to the cooperative sector or to the common man, ordinary man, the sharecroppers, the landless people and the ordinary workers, the technically qualified people who do not have any immovable property and all that. They do not get credit so easily from these banks. That is the sort of credit policy which you follow even after the nationalisation and that is the credit policy which is being pursued by the R.B.I. without any hesitation, whatever be the policy statement made in the House. This is the present position.

So, what I submit is that the R.B.I. should be made accountable to Parliament. Whatever may be the performance of the Reserve Bank, today the condition is that they can go on doing whatever they may like without answering Parliament. They may be answering to their Ministry, but not to the Parliament.

The Bill should have been more comprehensive that it should deal with these aspects of the Reserve Bank including its accountability to Parliament and the re-structuring of the present board of directors and all that.

As things stand to-day, just now, my friend spoke about the fate of coir industry in Kerala. According to the Reserve Bank of India Act, in clause 17(2)(b) there is a provision for giving certain concessional finances to small-scale industries and cottage industries. It was included with a view to help the traditional industries to develop. This kind of finance was available to the handloom sector. And later, the Government included 22 more industries but the coir industry was not included. By concluding the debate on this Bill in the Rajya Sabha, at that time, the hon. Minister Shri K. R. Ganesh gave an assurance to Rajya

Sabha that he would look into this matter and see that coir industry was included in the list of those industries which would get the concessional finances from the banks. I would like to ask the Minister now whether that promise which was made in February, has been fulfilled or not till now. We are at the end of this year. I want to know the reason for not fulfilling that promise. Why I insist that this promise should be fulfilled is that there is scheme submitted by the Kerala Government to the Centre. Rs. 15 crores will be necessary for the implementation of that scheme. There will be various cooperative societies in the field which will be financially viable. This industry will come mainly in the cooperative sector. But, the Reserve Bank is denying finances to the cooperative sectors on the basis that these cooperative societies which are not financially viable. I would therefore request the Minister to give an assurance in this House whether the Government will do something about the coir industry.

These are the few observations which I would like to make while participating in this debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (DIAMOND HARBOUR): Sir, I want to seek a clarification. This morning I had tabled a privilege motion. There is a documentary evidence. This morning the Speaker deferred further debate on that because the Minister of Home Affairs will make a statement at 5 'O' clock. I hope he will make a statement now. I have to catch the train to go to Patna with a Parliamentary Delegation.

It is *suo motu*, fixed at 5-30 to suit the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not accept that.

I have already made an announcement because this information was passed and I passed that on to the House. Might be that he is not vet ready with his statement. After all, half-an-hour does not make a difference. Leave that to me. When we are in the business, let us not bring other factors. As far as I am concerned, I am concerned with the business of the House and I think a margin of half an hour is very legitimate. The Minister is not ready.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make a submission?

17.00 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । आप को मालूम होगा कि पिछले सत्र की 9 तारीख को इस सदन को स्पष्ट आश्वासन दिया गया था कि हम लोगों को विश्वास में लिया जायगा । तो इनका बयान तो कल आना चाहिए था । कल नहीं आया और उन्होंने क्षमा याचना भी नहीं की । ये लोग इतने बेशर्म और बेहया हो गये हैं कि क्षमा भी नहीं मांगते हैं । (व्यवधान)—— आज सवेरे हम लोगों ने यह सवाल नहीं उठाया होता तो यह बयान भी ये नहीं देते । पांच बजे का जो इनका वायदा है उस को पूरा करने में इन को क्या दिक्कत है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are now concerned with a very limited question. Instead of making the statement at 5 P.M., as the Home Minister had said in the House earlier, he had given the information to me, which I passed on to the House earlier, that he would not be ready at 5 P.M. but would make the statement by 5.30 P.M. We are concerned only with that. Other things will come when the statement comes.

Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission. In the morning. the Home Minister mentioned that he has already written to the Speaker....

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: That he would come at 5.30

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He was not ready. If he was not ready with the statement, how on earth did be write to the Speaker? This is all an afterthought. Some cooking is being done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not believe it because I saw the proceedings.... (*Interruptions*). When you draw my attention to something, you should listen to me also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Provided it suits us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. I saw the procedings, whatever little proceedings is there. The Home Minister said that he had made a request to the Speaker that he should be allowed to make a statement in the course of the day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Five O'clock—that was the word.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then the records have been tampered with, as is the practice nowadays.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am on my legs (*Interruptions*).

Now he had said that he had asked for permission to make a statement in the course of the day. That was what he said. Then after you had made certain submissions after certain other members had made certain submissions, the Speaker ascertained from him whom he would be ready with the statement. Then he said that he would be ready by five.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): About five.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is this 'about five'?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you want to fight over one little word?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How could you brush this aside? I am facing a problem. I have got to catch a train. I did not know that you would be so kind to us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not make all these statements.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We draw up a programme for the day. How could we stick to it if this kind of thing happens?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not accept this (*Interruptions*). Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल बहुत ही अच्छे उद्देश्यों के लिये लाया गया है। एक उद्देश्य जिसके जरिये कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये क्रेडिट की व्यवस्था की जा रही है यह बिल्कुल एक नई दिशा है। रिजर्व बैंक हमारे कृषि उत्पादन को पहले से भी फिनेंस करता रहा है। सहकारी बैंकों के द्वारा कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये उन का जो तरीका था वह सीजनल शार्ट टर्म लोन कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स के मार्फत देने का था। अब उन्होंने बहुत बुनियादी परिवर्तन इस कानून के जरिये किया है। शार्ट टर्म लान्स के बजाय उन्होंने लान्स की फाइनेंसिग कहा है। अभी मंत्री महोदया ने इस विधेयक को पेश करते हुये अपने भाषण में जो बातें कहीं मैं उसमें कुछ और बातें उनसे गहराई से समझना चाहूंगा। जब वह अपना फाइनल वक्तव्य दें तो उनके बारे में जरा सफाई से रोशनी डालें क्योंकि पूरा कानून मेरे पास था नहीं और यह अमेंडमेंट का जितना कानून है उसको जितना देखा, पढ़ा और समझने की कोशिश की उससे मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि रिजर्व बैंक ने जो यह निर्णय लिया है यह आज देश की सर्वोच्च आवश्यकता है।

इस देश में जब हम कृषि का नाम लेते हैं और उसके उत्पादन की बात करते हैं तो कृषि और उसके अलावा हमारा पशुपालन जो है, जानवर, जिन के लिये हमको बहुत उत्पादन

मिलता है और बहुत सी जनता के काम की चीजें मिलती हैं, उसके साथ साथ हमारे वन जो हैं वह भी कृषि के साथ जुड़े हुये हैं जिनके जरिये देश के लोगों को बहुत सी चीजें उत्पादित हो कर मिलती है और करोड़ों लोग जिसके अन्दर उत्पादन के साधनों में लगे हुये हैं, अपनी रोजी रोटी उस से कमा रहे हैं, उन लोगों की बहुत सी जरूरतें हैं देश के उत्पादन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये पर सबसे बुनियादी जो चीज है वह है क्रेडिट की अवेलेबिलिटी । आज तक जो भी नीतियां रहीं, उनके जरिये कृषि के अन्दर पिछली योजनाओं में कृषि के विशाल क्षेत्र को देखते हुये काफी बड़ी मात्रा में जो कुछ भी इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ उसके बाद भी बहुत बड़े विशाल पैमाने पर कृषि के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये इन्वेस्टमेंट की जरूरत है और इस इन्वेस्टमेंट को अगर हम अभी भी बहुत तेजी के साथ लागू नहीं करेंगे तो जिन मुश्किलों में देश फंसा हुआ है उनसे बाहर निकालने में बहुत जोर पड़ेगा । इसलिये यह दिशा जो इस कानून में दी है वह कृषि के विकास के लिये और खास तौर से एनीमल हस्बैंड्री के प्रोग्राम को जो इसमें इन्क्लूड किया गया है और उसके लिये बहुत जरूरी है और एक वह बहुत सही दिशा है । बहुत से लोग जिनके पास बहुत कम जमीन है या बिलकुल जमीन नहीं है वे लोग भी इसका फायदा उठा सकेंगे । इस तरह से यह बहुत जरूरी और बुनियादी प्रोग्राम है देश के गरीब लोगों के लिये जिन के जरिये हम उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और जिन को उत्पादन के प्रोग्राम की स्ट्रीम में जोड़ना चाहते हैं । खास तौर से राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने इसके ऊपर बहुत गहराई से चिन्तन किया है और उन्होंने जो कुछ भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की है कि क्रेडिट की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए उसके ऊपर हमारे देश की केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, योजना आयोग ने और आखिर में रिजर्व बैंक ने भी सोच समझ कर कुछ निर्णय लिये हैं । वे निर्णय यह हैं कि पिशिकल्चर चाहे वह मैरिन का हो चाहे फिशरीज का डेवलपमेंट हो उसमें ऐसे लोगों के जरिये अगर यह काम किया जायगा तो सहकारी बैंकों के मार्फत उन्हें उसमें सहायता मिलेगी और मैं क्लीयर होना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में कि वह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक जो भी कृषि के लिये लोन्स देते हैं उनके द्वारा ऐसे प्रोग्रामों के लिये लोन देने की या फाइनेंस करने की व्यवस्था होगी या नहीं होगी ? मैं समझता हूं कि होनी चाहिए क्यों कि यह फुल टोटल तभी पूरा होता है जब राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक और कोआपरेटिव बैंक जो भी प्रोग्राम एनीमल हस्बैंड्री के हों उनके लिये भी फाइनेंस करने का काम करें । अब एनीमल हस्बैंड्री में वर्डस बहुत क्लीयर नहीं है कि कौन कौन से प्रोग्राम एनीमल हस्बैंड्री में इन्क्लूडेड हैं ? क्या भेड़ का प्रोग्राम भी इस में इन्क्लूडेड है और दूसरे जानवरों का प्रोग्राम भी इसमें इन्क्लडेड है ? पिशिकल्चर का आप ने कहा ही है । जो शब्द लिखें हैं उनसे कुछ तो सफाई होती है , कुछ मैं जानना चाहता हूं सारे के सारे जानवरों से जो उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात है और खास तौर से छोटे काश्तकार या बेजमीन काश्तकार या मार्जिनल काश्तकार या छोटे लोग जो हैं उन लोगों को जो सहायता पहुंचाने की बात है, जिनके जरिये कि उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है और तुरन्त बढ़ाया जा सकता है, ऐसे प्रोग्रामों को साथ में रख कर जो हमारे रिजर्व बैंक ने अमेंडमेंट का रास्ता खोला है वह मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत सी स्वागत योग्य है और यह एक बहुत बड़ा बुनियादी परिवर्तन है । इसके जरिये हमारे देश के छोटे लोगों को जिनकी आमदनी कम है उनको अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाने का मौका मिलेगा । उनके जरिये जो उत्पादन होगा उससे देश की जनता की जरूरतें पूरी होंगी । इसलिये एनीमल हस्बैंड्री के प्रोग्राम को इसमें जोड़कर जो आपने अच्छा काम किया है उसका मैं दिल के साथ स्वागत करना चाहता हूं ।

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

कृषि की उत्पादित चीजों की मार्केटिंग के बारे में भी इसमें लोन्स और क्रेडिट की व्यवस्था है।

लेकिन उन लोन्स के बारे में भी हमारी नीतियों की बहुत सफाई होनी चाहिए, खास तौर से बैंकिंग और फाइनेंस मंत्रालय से मेरा यह कहना है कि इन सारी चीजों की बहुत क्लियर-कट पालिसी की जरूरत है।

संक्षेप में मैं एक चीज बतलाता हूं—इस मामले में हमारा वित्त मंत्रालय और कामर्स मंत्रालय सम्बद्ध होना चाहिए—जैसे छोटे छोटे लोग भेड़ें पालते हैं, ऊन पैदा करते हैं, ऊन का भाव जो 750 से 800 रुपये क्विंटल तक था वह पिछले 7–8 महीनों में गिर कर 350 से 400 रुपये क्विंटल हो गया है। रिजर्व बैंक और आप लोगों ने यह कह कर कि ऊन पिछले साल मंहगी थी और इंडस्ट्रीज भी ले रही थीं, आपने उसका एक्सपोर्ट बन्द कर दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज यहां की इंडस्ट्रीज ऊन नहीं उठा रही है, काश्तकार के दाम आधे हो गये हैं, 350 रुपये में भी कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है।

रूई का दाम ले लीजिये—जो पिछले साल था आज उससे कहीं ज्यादा गिर गया। किसान काटन कारपोरेशन से कह रहा है कि भाव गिर रहे हैं इस वक्त कारपोरेशन को मार्केट में आना चाहिए। रिजर्व बैंक और बैंकिंग विभाग की यह पालिसी होनी चाहिए कि कीमतें भी उंची न हों और इतनी नीचे भी न चली जायें कि किसान को नुकसान हो, इनमें स्टेबिलाइजेशन होना चाहिए। जब आप ने ऊन की एक्सपोर्ट बन्द की हम ने कहा—एक तरफ आप ऊन की इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, दूसरी तरफ एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं—यह मामला इतना आसान नहीं है। इम्पोर्ट होने वाली ऊन की किस्म हमारे यहां पैदा नहीं होती है, जो ऊन यहां से एक्सपोर्ट होता है वह दूसरे किस्म का है, कारपेट वगैरह बनाने के काम में आती है—यह इतना गंभीर मामला है जिस पर सोच समझकर कदम उठाना चाहिए। लेकिन होता यह है कि समय समय पर एकदम तेजी से निर्णय कर लेते हैं जिस का देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, उतार-चढ़ाव होते हैं। अगर काटन के दाम समय पर नहीं सम्भले तो उस का उत्पादन पर असर पड़ेगा। हर चीज का हर साल रीजनेबिल प्राइस लेवल नहीं रहेगा तो अगले साल उसका उत्पादन कम होगा। चाहे गन्ना हो या काटन हो या एनीमल हस्बैंड्री द्वारा पैदा होने वाली चीजें हों, इन सब के लिये एक लौंग रेंज-पालिसी-फाइनेंस, टक्सैशन और प्रोडक्शन की दृष्टि से बनानी चाहिए, इन तीनों में हायेस्ट कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए।

दूसरी चीजों के बारे में आपने जो परिवर्तन किये हैं—आप कुछ इन्फर्मेशन लेना चाहते हैं—ये सब बातें स्वागत योग्य हैं, लेकिन इनका ठीक ढंग से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए। रिजर्व बैंक तक लोगों की अपील किस तरह से पहुंचे—इन सब बातों के बारे में आप को गहराई से सोचना चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन के लिये और छोटे लोगों के लिये कर्जा लेने का जो रास्ता आपने खोला है—उससे लोगों को कर्जा मिलना चाहिए, जिससे कि वे अपना उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें। इसी दृष्टिकोण से कृषि आयोग में बैठकर जो कुछ सुझाव हमने आपके सामने रखे थे, उन पर विचार करके कार्यवाही की जाननी चाहिए। हम यह चाहते हैं कि इन कार्यक्रमों के पूरा करने में हमारे रिजर्व बैंक और नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक का क्या इन्वाल्वमेंट है, उन प्राजेक्ट्स को आप कैसे फाइनेंस करेंगे, इन सब बातों के बारे में आप कुछ डिटेल्ज बतलाइये। इस दृष्टिकोण से मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह संशोधन एक बहुत बुनियादी संशोधन है। आज देश में छोटे लोगों को आगे बढ़ाने का और उत्पादन बढ़ाने का इस कानून से मौका मिलेगा, इस आशा से मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (The Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Reserve Bank (Amendment) Bill.

Sir, at the very outset, I am very proud to say that my old friend Shri C. Subramaniam has become the Finance Minister. He hails from a renowned family of agriculturists. He has served in the Central Government as the Minister of Agriculture with distinction. He has rich agricultural background to comprehend the problems of agriculturists in our country. It is for the first time that the Finance Minister of the country has rich agricultural background. I am sure that he would have himself like to pilot this Bill providing concessional re-finance facility to the animal husbandry, dairy, poultry farming etc. Immediately after assuming the Office of Finance Minister, on 29th September, 1974 Shri C. Subramaniam announced the Reserve Bank's credit policy for the coming season. In this credit policy, he has given the prime of place to the needs of agriculture. The agriculture has been given the first priority in the matter of extending credit facility. I refer to this happy augury because this legislation also provides for concessional refinance facility through apex cooperative societies to the agriculturists.

At the very beginning I would like to say that I have the personal experience of how these credit schemes are being implemented. I am the Chairman of the District Central Cooperative Bank and also the Director of the State Cooperative Bank. Though such worthwhile legislations are enacted in the interest and welfare of agriculturists, yet the benefit of such legislation does not reach them at all. That is because there are so many bottlenecks and hurdles on the way. Besides the natural hindrances that occur in the process of implementation, the Reserve Bank also issues so many flats which are not easy to circumvent.

I will give you one or two examples from my own personal experience. On account of the failure of the monsoon the agriculturist, who has taken the loan from the Central Bank or from the Credit Society, may not only be not in a position to return the loan within the specified period but in fact may be in need of more money to meet the crisis. If he goes to the Central Bank or to the State Cooperative Bank, with all his jewelleries and ornaments for the purpose of pledging and getting some money, there is the fiat of the Reserve Bank that these Banks should not give more than 5 per cent of their value as loan. What will they do with this paltry sum? Then naturally go to money-lenders and non-scheduled Banks for getting this loan. They are made to pay 35 per cent interest on such loans. You can imagine their plight. In order to meet a crisis, which is not of their own, they are made to pay heavy penalty. I took up this matter at the highest level and demanded that there should not be this kind of ceiling of 5 per cent on such loans, which are meant to meet the emergent needs of the agriculturists. After a long struggle, this ceiling was raised to 10 per cent by the Reserve Bank. Even this has not helped the agriculturists very much. In the case of agriculturists, the revenue-raising resource is very limited. There should not be any ceiling of 10 per cent for such loans. They are pledging their own jewellery and ornaments, which they will redeem after paying back the loan with interest. There should not be any barrier between the credit institution and the beneficiaries. I have referred to this bottleneck in order to highlight the point that, whatever beneficial legislation we might pass here, the benefits do not go to the peasants.

Secondly, I would refer to another important problem being faced by the agriculturists, because of the fiat

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

of the Reserve Bank. For example, 100 members of an Agricultural Credit Society have taken loans from the society, out of whom 49 have returned the loan and 51 members have not returned the loans on account of genuine reasons like the failure of monsoon etc. There is a directive from the Reserve Bank that the Agricultural Credit Society should not give any loan, if its outstanding dues, arrears of loans, come to 50 per cent. Just because 51 persons have not been able to pay back the loans on account of genuine hardships, the remaining 49 persons who have repaid their loans are deprived of this loan facility. Is it proper and just? I would like to request the hon. Deputy Minister to bring down this ceiling limit of 50 per cent to 25 per cent, so that at least some people are able to derive advantage of the credit facilities. I can go on enumerating any number of such concrete instances to point out how the agriculturists are harassed and how they are unable to avail of the existing facilities being given to them in a statute. The Reserve Bank of India should issue a directive that there should be no ceiling for giving loans by the apex bank and the district bank on jewelleries and ornaments being offered by the agriculturists. Secondly, the ceiling of 50 per cent for not extending the loan facility in case the outstanding is 50 per cent should be brought down to 25 per cent, so that the agriculturists who have paid back the loans should be able to get their requirements.

In the end, I would refer to the financial problems of small tea-growers—not the big Tea Estates—in our country, more particularly to the small tea-growers in my constituency, the Nilgiris. They were getting long term loans—say for a period of 5 years—from the Cooperative Banks. They are not like the agriculturists. They will be getting their return only after a period of 5 years or so; tea-growing takes 5 years or so. Suddenly the Researve Bank issued a fiat that they should get their credit assistance from Land Mortgage Banks and not from apex Cooperative Societies. You will no doubt appreciate the problems involved in getting loans from the Land Mortgage Banks, as the very name will suggest to you. The small tea-growers live from hand to mouth. Where will they go for getting gurantees? Though tea is treated as a commercial crop, yet it is called a crop. The small tea-growers contribute greatly to the foreign exchange earnings of our country. I do not know in what way they are different from small peasants and agriculturists. Why should they be denied credit facilities from the Cooperative Societies? I know the financial constrains under which the small tea-growers are handicapped greatly in my constituency. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to direct the Reserve Bank of India and also the Registrars of Cooperative Societies to extend the credit requirements of small tea-growers through the Cooperative Societies.

I would once again request the hon. Minister to look into the problems of the agriculturists, small tea-growers and take such remedial steps which are essential so that they are able to get finances at the appropriate time in adequate quantum. Then only legislations of this nature will have some meanings.

With these words I conclude.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़): मान्यवर, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि पहली बार रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से छोटे किसानों की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है। अभी तक जो भी लाभ बैंकों से मिला है, वह केवल 10, 15 प्रतिशत बड़े किसानों को ही मिला है जिनके पास 10 एकड़ से ऊपर भूमि है। लेकिन जो मार्जिनल फार्मस हैं उनको कोई लाभ अभी तक नहीं मिला। पिछले साल बताया गया था कि अभी तक जितना पैसा बैंकों से ऋण में दिया गया है, उसका 70% शहरी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग धंधों के लिये दिया गया

और 30 प्रतिशत देहाती क्षेत्र में दिया गया जिसमें से 5 फीसदी है छोटे किसानों को मिला बाकी 25 फीसदी बड़े बड़े किसानों के पास गया। इसका कारण यह है कि सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से जो ऋण किसानों को मिलता है वह बड़े किसानों को ही मिलता है क्योंकि वही उसके अध्यक्ष और सदस्य होते हैं और चूंकि छोटे किसान उन समितियों के पदाधिकारी नहीं होते इसलिये उनको नहीं मिलता है। रिजर्व बैंक का एक नियम है कि जो सोसाइटी पूरा ऋण अदा नहीं करेगी उसके सदस्यों को ऋण नहीं मिलेगा। उदाहरण के लिये मैं बताऊं मेरे जिले में ऐसी कई सोसाइटियां हैं जिनमें 300 सदस्य हैं और 50 सदस्य ऐसे हैं जिन के पास 75 फीसदी ऋण है, बाकी 250 मेम्बरों ने पूरा ऋण चुका दिया है। लेकिन चूंकि बड़े किसानों द्वारा ऋण अदा नहीं किया गया है। इसलिये 250 मेम्बरों को ऋण नहीं मिल पाता। इसलिये जो आपने बताया है कि रिजर्व बैंक अपनी एक योजना बनाने जा रही है जो एग्रीकल्चर रीफाइनेंस द्वारा देहातों में शाखायें खोली जायेंगी उनके द्वारा जो ऋण दिया जायगा रिजर्व बैंक अपनी मशीनरी द्वारा इसकी जांच करायेगा कि वास्तव में सही रूप से सही लोगों को पैसा मिला कि नहीं। अभी तक यह देखा गया कि लैंड मार्गेज बैंक द्वारा जो ऋण बांटा जाता है वह ऐसी मशीनों पर मिल जाता है जिनकी कोई कीमत ही नहीं होती है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो वैलुअर होते हैं, बैंक के एजेंट होते हैं वह लोगों से मिल कर पथरीली जमीन को मार्गेज कराते हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जो मशीनरी सरकार नियुक्त करने वाली है उसको आदेश देना चाहिए कि जिन लोगों को जिस काम के लिये ऋण दिया गया है उसका फिजिकल वेरीफिकेशन होना चाहिए। होता क्या है कि आप के वैलुअर 200, 500 रुपये किसानों से ले कर ऐसे ही सर्टिफाई कर देते हैं कि हां कुआं खुद गया या पम्प लग गया जबकि वास्तव में कोई चीज ऐग्जिस्ट ही नहीं करती। इसलिये फिजिकल वेरीफिकेशन होना जरूरी है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जो छोटे किसान हैं उन पर जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि वह बेचारे इस हालत में नहीं हैं कि बैल खरीद सकें, कुएं खोद सकें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue afterwards.

The Home Minister.

17.30 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—*contd.*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, it will be recalled that as a result of verification a case under Sec. 120-B IPC, r/w 420 (cheating), 467 (forgery), 471 (using as genuine forged documents) and 162 (taking gratification to influence public servants) was registered in connection with issue of licences to some importers of Yanam and Mahe by the CBI (SPE) on 2nd September, 1974.

During the course of investigation it was noted that on 1st November, 1954 when the erstwhile French Possessions namely Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam and Mahe and Chandernagar were *de facto* merged with the Indian Union, the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued a notification extending the provisions of the Imports and Exports Act to these territories. A Public Notice was issued on 11th June, 1955 extending facilities of issue of special additional licences to all established importers of the former French Possessions. As in the body of the Public Notice only Pondicherry and Karaikal had been mentioned, another Public Notice was issued on 20th December, 1955 specifically removing misunderstanding in regard to importers of Yanam and Mahe and giving them a

[Shri Brahmananda Reddy]

further opportunity to submit their applications by 30th December, 1955. Seven merchants namely S. Ganapati Rao, A. M. AbuBekar, S. Mohammed Zecharia Maricar, A. Manimuthu Rediar, R. Muthian, Kumaran Stores and S. Chidambaram, submitted their applications for establishment of quota in Septemebr, 1956 and for special additional licences in January, 1957. Their applications for special additional licences were rejected as by that time the policy was to issue such licences on repeat basis only. In 1969 a group of importers, which included the 7 merchants named above, formed an Association, namely the Yanam and Mahe Merchants (Importers) Association and Shri S. M. Pillai was nominated as its Secretary. Three of the 7 merchants had also filed writ petitions which were dismissed as withdrawn on 11th September, 1972 by the Delhi High Court.

Shri S. M. Pillai continued to take interest in this matter. In March 1971 one Gurbachan Singh put Shri S. M. Pillai in touch with Shri Tulmohan Ram. According to Shri Pillai, Shri Tulmohan Ram told him during talks in which Shri Yogendra Jha also took part that he would get the work done by exercising his personal influence but he would have to be paid a sum of Rs. 50,000. Shri Tulmohan Ram presented a petition dated 2nd April, 1971 of Shri S. M. Pillai on behalf of the importers to the Minister of Foreign Trade on 7th April, 1971. This petition was, however, not accepted. Shri Tulmohan Ram asked S. M. Pillai to prepare a fresh petition and he also gave S. M. Pillai letter papers bearing his name. On these letter papers a fresh petition was typed and was given to Shri Tulmohan Ram by Shri Pillai. This is the petition in question and bears the signature of Shri Tulmohan Ram and the forged signatures of 20 other M.Ps.

In the course of investigation, the opinion of Shri B. Lal, the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents Simla was obtained. In the light of his opinion as well as other evidence there are sufficient grounds to believe that signatures of the 20 Members of Parliament were forged and that 14 of the signatures were forged by Shri Yogendra Jha and 2 by Tulmohan Ram. Regarding the remaining 4, the opinion of the G.E.Q.D. was not definite. Further adequate evidence, both oral and documentary, has also come on record to establish that both Shri Tulmohan Ram and Shri Yogendra Jha used to meet Shri Pillai and that Shri Pillai paid a sum of Rs. 70,000, besides other small amounts, to Shri Tulmohan Ram. Shri Gurbachan Singh, who had put Shri S. M. Pillai in touch with Shri Tulmohan Ram had also obtained a pronote for Rs. 40,000 from Shri S. M. Pillai.

As the evidence mentioned above *pime facie* established that a criminal conspiracy was entered into by Tulmohan Ram, Yogendra Jha, Gurbachan Singh and Shri S. M. Pillai, a charge-sheet, as required u/s 173 Cr.P.C., was filed against Shri Tulmohan Ram, Shri Yogendra Jha and Gurbachan Singh u/s 120-B IPC r/w Sections 420, 162, 163, 468 and 471 IPC, in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, on 11-11-74. Shri Tulmohan Ram has further been charged with substantive offences punishable u/s 420, 468, 471/468, 162 and 163 IPC while Shri Yogendra Jha and Gurbachan Singh for having abetted offences u/s 420, 471, 162 and 163 IPC. Shri Tulmohan Ram and Shri Yogendra Jha were arrested and released on bail. Shri S. M. Pillai has become an approver and has been granted pardon accordingly by the court. Shri Gurbachan Singh has not yet been traced. The investigation

did not disclose that any of the officers who dealt with the matter were involved in the commission of the offence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We take it as you want us to believe. Dishonest investigation.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: During the investigation of the case, licences worth Rs. 26,16,262/- out of the total value of Rs. 29,15,119/- have been seized and on receiving information from the CBI, orders have also been issued by the Ministry of Commerce that no clearance should be allowed against the remaining licences. Thus none of these licences can now be made use of for any purpose. All the firms concerned are in existence and were established importers at the relevant time.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : झूठ ।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The question however whether these licences were the subject of any transaction in violation of the conditions of grant of these licences or of the relevant provisions of the Import and Export Control Act is being looked into.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Still?

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Law requires that every criminal investigation should be completed without delay and as soon as it is completed, investigating officer shall forward to the Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence all the relevant particulars ordinarily referred to as the chargesheet. The investigating officer of the CBI has complied with the requirements of law.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मंत्री महोदय को इसलिये समय दिया कि हम लोगों के द्वारा जो मुद्दे उठाये जायेंगे, वह उनका जवाब देंगे, वर्ना उसी समय बयान हो सकता था । वैसे जो पांच मुद्दे उठाये हैं, उनमें से किसी भी मुद्दे का उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया है । एन० के० सिंह, स्पेशल एसिस्टेंट टु कि मिनिस्टर, और के० एन० आर० पिले, जायंट चीफ कंट्रोलर आफ इम्पोर्टस एंड एक्सपोर्टर्स, ने श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र और प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपध्याय के कहने पर बोगस फर्मों को लाइसेंस दिये हैं । उन लाइसेंसिज़ को इमपाउंड किया गया है, उससे पता चलता है कि ये बोगस फर्म्ज हैं । नियमों का उल्लंघन किया गया है । इसलिये आप मेरे प्रिविलेज के सवाल को ले लीजिए ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (DIAMOND HARBOUR): You read out the assurance given by the Home Minister in the morning. I want clear and categorical reply from the Home Minister as to why the CBI report was not brought before the House first, before this action was taken. I want to make another submission.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सवेरे जब यह मामला उठा और कई सदस्यों ने समाचारपत्रों में छपी हुई खबर के बारे में टिप्पणी की, तो मंत्री महोदय ने समय मांगा । पहले तो उन्होंने पांच बजे तक समय मांगा और फिर साढ़े पांच बजे वक्तव्य देने की बात कही, जिस से हम लोगों को चर्चा के लिये ज्यादा समय न मिल सके, क्योंकि छः बजे सदन को स्थगित होना है । इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सदन का समय बढ़ा दें ।

हम लोगों ने जो मुद्दे उठाये थे, उनका जवाब कहां है ? अगर मंत्री महोदय को सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट पढ़नी थी तो वह रिपोर्ट पहले तैयार हो चुकी थी और कल मामला दाखिल किया गया है, इस लिये वह सवेरे ही पढ़ी जा सकती थी और फिर हम उस पर बहस कर सकते थे । आपने मंत्री महोदय को कहा कि हम लोगों ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, वह शाम को उन सब का जवाब दें । उनका जवाब कहां है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने आज्ञा दी थी कि हमारे द्वारा उठाये गये

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मुद्दों का जवाब दिया जाये । आप रूलिंग दीजिये कि क्या उनका जवाब आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस का जवाब नहीं आया है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बताता हूं कि किन मुद्दों का जवाब नहीं आया है मैं ने प्रो० डी० सी० चट्टोपध्याय का पत्र पढ़ कर आप को सुनाया । उस में उन्होंने कहा था कि जिन अफसरों ने पांडिचेरी में जा कर इस मामले की जांच की, और जिन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ये लाइसेंस दिये गये, उन्होंने कहा है कि ये एस्टाब्लिश्ड इम्पोर्टर थे और इस मामले में कोई इर्रेगुलेरिटी नहीं थी । तो फिर लाइसेंसिज को इमपाउन्ड करने की नौबत क्यों आई ? —इसलिये कि ये बोगस फर्म्ज थीं । स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि एक्स-ग्रेशिया लाइसेंस ग्रांट किये गये—मेहरबानी की गई । तो मेहरबानी करने वाले अधिकारियों और मंत्रियों को हाल अप किया जाये । उसके बिना हम लोगों को संतोष नहीं होगा । हम लोगों की आंखों में धूल झोंकने का प्रयत्न किया गया है । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर आना चाहिए । एन० के० सिंह और के० एन० आर० पिल्ले ने जा कर इनवेस्टीगेशन किया और उनकी सिफारिश पर लाइसेंसिज दिये गये । ये इन मंत्रियों के पिट्ठू हैं—ये ललित नारायण मिश्र और प्रो० चट्टोपध्याय के एजेंट हैं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave a clear substantive motion of privilege in the morning. I read out from the debate. The Government has given no answer, as to why they trample their own promises and assurances. Sir, it is a clear case. He said on the 9th:

> "I am giving an assurance that after this investigation is over, the first thing that we will do is to come to Parliament and we shall say."

I quote:

> "This is where we have arrived Please tell us what we should do. It is only after that, according to the wishes of Parliament that we shall proceed. We are not closing the door for further investigation by Parliament. There can be one remote possibility that the matter can go to a Committee as it is. To-day my request is that the matter should not be pressed."

I want to know from you as to why this thing did not come to Parliament? Shri D. Sen gave it first to Kuldip Nayyar and then they prosecuted that man. It is only when we catch him that the Minister makes a statement in the evening at 5-30 when the House is supposed to adjourn at 6 'O' clock. I want your protection. I want to know whether the House's rights could be trampled in this manner? I want a clear and categorical assurance on this. This is a clear case of breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, would you like to say anything?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to say one more thing. In the Statesman, in the last paragraph, there is an offensive and derogatory remark by the CBI official. The spokesman claims that a Parliamentary probe could not have got the facts and also the confessions by Shri Tul Mohan Ram. This is how Parliament is working in the eyes of the C.B.I. Official. Why should you preside over the funeral of this House?

MR. SPEAKER: Please be careful while making such observations. Don't be irresponsible. Kindly sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. According to the statement that was made by the former Home Minister was this. He categorically said in that statement which he made on the floor of the House that he will ascertain the wish of the House by making a full statement of the facts concerning C.B.I. inquiry. There are two points here.

Are you satisfied about one point? Is this the way to ascertain the wish of the House? He has categorically stated that the matter could not be proceeded with as the case has gone to the court. Are you satisfied with the statement that has been made? There are many concealed things. Why the Members' signatures could not be identified or could not be verified? In his statement he said that these licences were not used. But, ultimately it was found that it was not a fact.

I want to know whether you are satisfied that the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister is in accordance with the one made by his predecessor. If it is no, I want you to direct that a categorical statement should be made by him or..

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): He rises to a point of order and goes on making a speech for half an hour without coming to the point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have already raised the point.

We should ascertain the views of the House. For that the statement of the hon. Minister should be taken into consideration by this House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There are several points that are of relevance over here. First of all, when you yourself this afternoon read out what the previous Home Minister had said in Parliament, it was with an idea to give a direction to the Minister that his reply should be at least commensurate with the assurance given by Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit to Parliament. The statement that the present Home Minister, Shri Reddy, has read has no relevance to your direction at all. As a matter of fact, the same statement he could have made yesterday, the same statement he could have made at 12 O'clock, the same statement he could have made at 1 O'clock, the same statement he could have made at 5 Oclock when he promised to make a statement, instead of delaying it by another half an hour. What was this rotten thing they were working on? Is this a statement requiring any working or any consultation?

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get excited

SHRI PILOO MODY: Therefore, there is definitely mala fide action, not only about the timing of the statement but about the quality of the statement that has been made.

So it is quite evident from the statement that Shri Tulmohan Ram has been made a fall-guy to protect four or five or six individuals including two Ministers and several officers—and God knows who else is involved in this matter. In order to do that, all manner of long drawn-out sections under which this man has been committed is being sought so that the matter goes to court, it can stay there and it becomes *sub judice* and then afterwards nobody can discuss it.

This is by no means satisfactory. It has not only come out in the press; it has been said in this House unpteen times, and it is a matter of fact and knowledge very widely known, that many of these firms or all of them are bogus firms. It has also been known that none of these consignments were actually used by the users themselves; they were all sold without even their ever seeing them or even placing the order for them. All these things have happened, as the whole world knows now, for gratification received by certain Ministers of this Government. And this is the bottom of the matter that we want to get at. We do not want any of this white-washing, any of this window-dressing. I do not care how many Secretaries you employ to keep on making these statements. We will not accept it. We want to know who took the money, how it was used and how it was extracted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गृह मंत्री ने पिछली बैठक में जो एश्योरेंस दिया था

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

और जिसके ऊपर आज सवेरे आप का ध्यान खींचा गया उस के बारे में आप को फैसला करना है, गृह मंत्री को नहीं। यह कहा गया था कि इस मामले में कोई भी कार्यवाही करने से पहले हाउस को विश्वास में लिया जायगा। वह नहीं किया गया। सी० बी० आई० ने अदालत में मामला दाखिल कर दिया। सदन की उपेक्षा की गई। जो आश्वासन दिया गया था उसका उल्लंघन किया गया। इसके बारे में आप को निर्णय करना है। लेकिन अभी गृह मंत्री ने जो बयान दिया है उसमें कई सवालों का जवाब नहीं है। यह जवाब अधूरा है, असंतोषजनक है और हमारे मन में पदा इस आशंका को पुष्ट करने वाला है कि कुछ लोगों को बचाने के लिये श्री तुलमोहन राम को बलि का बकरा बनाया जा रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें, समाचार पत्रों में जो छप चुका है और जो सी० बी० आई० के सूत्रों से प्राप्त हुआ है उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय कुछ कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। उन्होंने कह दिया कि सी० बी० आई० ने अफसरों को दोष मुक्त घोषित कर दिया। जहां तक दो मंत्रियों का सवाल है, पुराने दो मंत्री जिन्होंने लाइसेंस नहीं दिया उनके बारे में हम जानते हैं। दो मंत्री जो लाइसेंस कांड से संबन्धि हैं उन की सी० बी० आई० ने जांच नहीं की। श्री चट्टोपध्याय कह चुके हैं कि लाइसेंस दिये गये उन्होंने सारा सामान मांगा है। अब गृह मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि लाइसेंस इम्पाउंड किये गये। श्री चट्टोपाध्याय ने यह भी कहा था :

"Nothing to our knowledge has been brought to raising or warranting any doubt that these licences have been trafficked into."

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि सामान मंगा लिया गया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि सामान ऊंचे दाम पर बाजार में नहीं बेच गया। अब यह कह रहे है कि लाइसेंस इम्पाउंड किये जा रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि समाचार पत्रों में छपा है सी० बी० आई० के सूत्रों से। मैं उसको आप के सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूं।

"On the advice of lawyers, a writ petition was filed in the High Court on September 11, 1972. In November the same year, Mr. Tul Mohan Ram allegedly suggested that the party involved should file a fresh petition as advised by Mr. N. K. Singh, a Government official, and that Rs. 20,000 would be paid to Mr. N. K. Singh"— as his fee.

प्रोफसर चट्टोपाध्याय ने श्री एन० के० सिंह का नाम उस दिन लिया था। एन० के० सिंह के द्वारा श्री चट्टोपाध्याय को चिट्ठी लिखी गई थी। अब एन० के० सिंह को भी मुक्त कर दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनसे पूछताछ की गई? तुलमोहन राम ने एन० के० सिंह का नाम लिया है और तुलमोहन राम ने कहा है कि 30 हजार रुपये मांगे। मंत्री महोदय ने एन० के० सिंह को भी छोड़ दिया, पिल्लई को भी छोड़ दिया। दो मंत्री छोड़ दिये गये। दो अफसर छोड़ दिये गये और दो तुलमोहन राम के साथी भी छोड़ दिये गये। गुरुवचन सिंह का पता नहीं है और नायर कहां है? एक मिस्टर अनवर इस सारे कांड में शामिल हैं। उन अनवर से पूछताछ की गई या नहीं? वह अनवर कहां है? सी बी आई ने अनवर के बारे में और नायर के बारे में जिन के बारे में कहा जाता है वह सदन के बाहर खड़े थे :

"Tul Mohan Ram allegedly advised the importers, the charge sheet said, that they would need to get signatures of some Members of Parliament to obtain the licences. They were asked to come to Parliament House on November 17th 1972. While Mr. K. V. Nair and Pillai waited outside, Tul Mohan Ram and Yogendra Jha went in."

यह मिस्टर के वी नायर कहां है? पिल्लई को माफ क्यों किया गया? क्या इसलिये माफ किया गया है कि पिल्लई साली तुलमोहन

राम और योगेन्द्र झा को फंसायेंगे, बाकी सबको छोड़ देंगे, मुक्त हो जाने में मदद देंगे पिल्लई को अप्रूवर बनाने का कारण क्या है ? क्या बिना पिल्लई को अप्रूवर बनाए सारे तथ्य सामने नहीं लाये जा सकते थे ? सी बी आई सारे तथ्य सामने ला सकती थी और पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी इस बारे में सारे जो तथ्य हैं उनको प्रकट कर सकती थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि प्रिविलेज मोशन के बारे में आप अलग फैसला दीजिये और यह जो बयान दिया है इस पर पूरी चर्चा का मौका दीजिये । आप चर्चा छुट्टी के बाद जब सदन बैठे तब के लिये तय कर दीजिये । यह मामला यहां दबने नहीं दिया जायेगा और मामला अदालत में है इसको आधार बना कर इस सदन को इस मामले पर चर्चा करने से रोकने नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I had raised some points in the morning, and I would like to be given at least two minutes' time.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें सिर्फ एक बात बताई गई है कि तुलमोहन राम का एक्ट क्या है और उन्होंने किस तरह से पैसे लिए । वह सारी चीजें सी बी आई की आई है । मगर यह मामला साफ नहीं हुआ है कि लाइसेंस देने वाले लोग कौन थे ? मिनिस्टर ने इस सदन में कहा था कि लाइसेंस ठीक दिये गये और किसी प्रकार की कोई गलती कानून की लाइसेंस देने में नहीं थी और नहीं थी तो सिर्फ एक ही आरोप तुलमोहन राम पर बन सकता था कि उन्होंने सिगनेचर्स फर्जी किए, मगर आरोप ज्यादा गम्भीर है इसलिये इस मामले की पुनः जांच करनी चाहिए कि कौन कौन लोग इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं । यह हमारे साथियों ने ठीक कहा है कि इससे हमारे सदन की प्रतिष्ठा गिरती है । सारे देश में जो प्रचार होगा उससे तमाम लोक सभा के मेम्बरों की प्रतिष्ठा गिरेगी । इसलिये इस मामले की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए कि सही मानों में कौन लोग इसके लिये जिम्मेदार थे और लाइसेंस देने में किन लोगों ने गलतियां की हैं । पूरी बात सदन के सामने आनी चाहिए हमारी मांग है—जैसा दूसरे सदस्यों ने कहा है—इस मामले पर सदन के अन्दर पूरी बहस होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि मेम्बरों की इस मामले में अलग अलग ओपीनियन है, कुछ मेम्बर शुब्हा करते हैं कि जो रिपोर्ट आई है वह ठीक नहीं है । इसलिये इस का एक ही तरीका है कि सदन में बहस हो ताकि सत्यता प्रकट हो सके ।

18.00 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: First I should like to have your guidance whether it should be considered as a statement or investigation report. In the morning what was decided was that the Home Minister would make a statement covering the points that had been raised by some hon. Members. What in effect he had given is the summary of the investigation report. Even as an investigation report summary it is thoroughly useless and incomplete.

The hon. Home Minister said that doubts still persist about four signatures. There has been no clearance. If that is the investigation report, who are the hon. Members about whom doubts still persist and who have not been cleared? Unless that basic information is given it cannot be considered to be an investigation report. Such information is not to be kept confined to the hon. Minister Mr. Brahmananda Reddy The House has been in possession of this matter all the time and the commitment made to the House was that the investigation report would be made available to the House. Where is that basic and vital peace of information?

The hon. Home Minister has been using the word "established impor-

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ters". Would it be by any such of imagination the description by an investigating authority? Therefore I say that it is a peculiar amalgam of both. If the investigating authority have established that they are established importers I must say that they are dishonest investigating authority. We have got all the information in our possession. They have not been established importers. Is the investigating agency competent to say this? Have they gone into this matter whether they have been established importers of not?

He has also referred to a Body called the Yenam and Mahe Merchants Association. There is no such Association registered with the Registrar of Cmpanies and Firms. We have made our own inquiries into this matter. How can you describe that? Why have you used this concept of association? That also we do not know.

In the morning you will recall that I had read out the substance of the report by the U.N.I. A point has been raised whether one person should be allowed to turn approver. What are the mysterious reasons for making him an approver? I do not want to go into that aspect now. The U N.I. report published in the *Times of India* says that several Congress Members of Parliament received lakhs of rupees in the Licence Scandal...." (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: It is irrelevent now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please see this report of the UNI. It says that several lakhs of rupees had been received by Congress Members of Parliament in that import licence scandle and that a statement has been made by one of the four accused who has turned an approver. We would like to know why this has not been included in the statement made by the hon. minister, if it can be called a statement. We raised it in the morning.

The assurance given by the then Home Minister has not been fulfilled in all respects. He had said that after the investigation is done, they will come to Parliament and say where they have arrived. They say, "We have not arrived anywhere. Only this much of information is given and that too incomplete. It has been rightly pointed out that any further course of action could have been taken in terms of the commitment made to the House only after the matter had been referred to the House. But the Government had in an unseemly way rushed to the court and that also in an incomplete way and in a very suspicious manner. Therefore, the Government has flagrantly violated the commitments made to the House.

The then Home Minister had also said:

> "We do not close the door for further investigation by Parliament and there can be a remote possibility for this matter to go to a Committee."

That also was an implied commitment that the Parliament might go into this matter through a Commnttee. What has the minister to say about that? Does he want to honour the assurances given by his predecessor or not? The statement made by him is thoroughly useless. The investigation report presented to the House is thorougly useless and also dishonest because the report says, no official has been found to be involved in this.

SHRI P. G. MAVALAKAR (Ahmedabad): The Home Minister's statemet has only confirmed some of our worst fears and suspicious about this sordid affair. Government has deliberately suppressed and perverted some of the most important facts about this case. The matter has been deliberately thrown in your court and you have to decide whether it should continue to remain in the orbit of the Government or whether there should be a parliamentary probe. In between the last session and this session the whole country has been discussing it again and again. We do not want the matter to be left only to the Government to do what they like showing the guilty as innocent. this bringing the whole

parliamentry institution into disrepute. Now that the ball has been thrown into your court, please hit the ball back correctly and rightly.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The point raised by several hon. Members is with regard to the assurance given by my predecessor which, Sir, you were also pleased to mention this morning. If the hon. Members have heard the last paragraph of my statement, they would have seen that as soon as the CBI processes have set in, they continue and no government can interfer with the processes that ought to take place after the inquiry is completed. Since a point was raised that the assurance was not kept up I am trying to submit to you that the legal processes have to follow after the inquiry. Section 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code says:

"(1) Every ivestigation under this Chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay

(2) As soon as it is completed the officer in charge of the police station shall forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report, a report in the form prescribed...." It will have to give several particulars.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can you say that it has been invariably followed in all cases after investigation? We know cases where you have not followed them

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: This is a mandatory provision. After the CBI complete the inquiry, they are compelled to submit the report to the court. Then the court can do one or two things. It can ask for further investigation or can accept the charge-sheet against a particular accused.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की धारायें सुनने के लिये हम को नहीं बुलाया है, वह हम सब जानते हैं । हमारे जो मुद्दे हैं उनका जवाब आना चाहिए । यहां कुछ पोलिटिकल सवाल उठाये गये हैं । क्या आप यही कहने जा रहे हैं कि जिस तरह से छोटी सादरी का मामला श्री मुखाड़िया के साथ सात साल से सब-जुडिस पड़ा हुआ है वैसे ही यह भी पड़ा रहेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता तो लगने दीजिये कि वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इनको बताना चाहिए कि इम्पोर्ट कंट्रोलर के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई, इंडो-बंगला देश ट्रेडिंग कोरपोरेशन पर जो रेड हुये उस का क्या परिणाम हुआ, और संसद सदस्यों के नाम बताने चाहिए ।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: As this is the compulsion under the law, naturally....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This is legal quibbling. We know all that.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am not here to answer all the suspicions or the misunderstandings which the hon. Members may have.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I rise on a point of order, Sir.

The hon. Minister says that he is not clear about what information we want. But his predecessor had categorically said that he would come before the House and clarify everything about the investigation made by the CBI. How does he say that he is not clear? How can he make such a statement? It is clearly contradictory to the statement that was made by his predecessor.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Therefore, it is absolutely clear because this is a compulsion of law. The C.B.I., after they complete the

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investigation, have to approach the court.... (*Interruptions*) It is not a question of assurance. There was never any intention on the part of the Government, nor it is there, to shut out any information which they have.

The point is that this is a process which has got to be gone through by the investigating authority. I may read again:

"As soon as it is completed.... (*Interruptions*) I can only speak about the investigation that was made. I made clear to the House about the investigation that was made by the investigating authority. If the four names have not been mentioned or the 14 names have not been mentioned, that is a matter of small detail.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How is it a small matter? It is only a petty mind which can say that.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't be aspersive in your remarks. Kindly avoid aspersions. After all, you are sitting in the House to deliberate on it.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I do not think Shri Shyamandan Mishra should lose his balance.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMANDAN MISHRA: You are trying to make the CBI to be dishonest.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I must say that this is a very uncharitable remark to be made against an investigating authority. It has taken great pains to investigate it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (KUMBAKONAM): Just now, the hon. Minister said that because of the legal compulsion, the investigation has to be carried on and he has not come before the House. But in the statement made by his predecessor, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, he categorically said that after the investigation is over, he will come to Parliament and it is only after that, according to the wishes of Parliament, he will proceed with the case. Either he was not aware of it or he misled the House. Either Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit was not correct when he made the statement and misled the House or the present Minister is not correct. Which is correct? His predecessor said, after the investigation is over, he will come to the House to ascertain the wishes of the House to proceed with the case. Now, the present Minister says that it is a legal compulsion. This legal compulsion has been there.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It is subject to legal technicalities.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी व्यवस्था पर आप निर्णय दीजिये। सबेरे आपने मंत्री जी को अधिक समय इसलिए दिया कि हमारे मुद्दों का वह जवाब दे सकें। लेकिन अभी तक इन्होंने चार लोगों के नाम नहीं लिये, इंडो-बंगला देश ट्रेडिंग कोरपोरेशन के रेड्स के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा, इम्पोर्ट कंट्रोलर के दफ्तर के जो अफसर थे उन्होंने क्या किया उसके बारे में जानकारी नहीं दी। (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The legal technicalities which the hon. Minister refers to now were there even when Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit made the statement. Either Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit or the present Minister has misled the House. I want to make it clear that Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit gave this categorical assurance with the legal technicalities in the background.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (RAJAPUR): Sir, we want your protection here. There is an assurance that was given in the last Session and as Mr. Madhu Limaye has rightly said, we had sought information on specific points. These legal and technical points which he is

raising now were there even at that time. We want information on the issues that have been raised in the House, and I would urge on the Home Minister to give the information before his portfolio changes; otherwise, there will be complications. Let him give the information. We are not interested in legal technicalities.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order. As against the commitment made by his predecessor, the hon. Home Minister has quoted from the Criminal Procedure Code. Apart from the fact that the Criminal Procedure Code existed at the time the commitment had been made by the hon. Home Minister, the thing for you to consider is whether, soon after the investigation is completed, the matter is to be taken to the court of law. That is the provision which he has read. I would ask your guidence as to what is meant by after the investigation is completed, it would be taken to the court of law'. Does it mean that, if the investigation is completed at 6.30, it would be taken to the court of law at 6.31? Is that the concept of taking the matter to the court of law? The matter could have been brought before Parliament and after that it could have been taken to the court of law. You have also been a lawyer, Sir. 'Immediacy' does not mean that, soon after the report is completed, it would be taken to the court of law. I can assert with all the knowledge that we command about this that three to four months would have been taken for processing the matter for presenting it to the court. I can assert that with all knowledge. Let anybody possessing legal knowledge tell us that this period would not have been allowed to intervene. I ask a direct question whether it is not a fact that in many cases when the reports had been completed, the Government, honestly or dishonestly had held up the matter and had not allowed it to be taken to the court of law. In many cases, I know, after the investigation reports had been completed, the Government had, for reasons best known to itself, not presented the matters to the court of law. I want you to give a clear guidence on this

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I want to make a submission. An exception is being taken as to why this case has been sent to the court and it is being said that the hon. Home Minister's predecessor has given an assurance that he would come to this House with the report and because the case has been sent to the court, something wrong has been done.

Now, with respect, I would like to submit firstly that if you read the Home Minister's assurance in the whole context in which the debate has taken place, at that time the debate was in the context of a demand for a parliamentary probe made by the Leaders of the Opposition. The Members of the Opposition were making that demand for a parliamentary probe. In that context, the Home Minister was making that reply. Now, if you see the Home Minister's statement in that context, you will find that nowhere he has said that the CBI investigation would be stopped or that the matter would not be sent to the court or anything of that kind. Firstly, he could not have said that, as I said last time, this Parliament is not above law,... (*Interruptions*) I say Parliament makes laws and the Parliament is not above the law that it makes....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Only the the Congress is above law.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Now, what I am respectfully submitting for your kind consideration is that if the Home Minister reads Mr. Dikshit's statement, nowhere he gave this assurance that the matter will not be sent to the court, because as the law

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

stands, everyone, whether it is Home Minister or the Parliament, they are bound by it.

Thirdly, Shri Vajpayee said last time that from the way Shri Dikshit is saying. it appears that even Shri Tul Mohan Ram will not be proceeded against. Now that Shri Tul Mohan Ram has been proceeded against, they come forward and say that he is being made a scapegoat.

Now that the matter has gone to the court, whether the Parliament can take any action or not.... (*Interruptions*) I say apart from the criminal offence, whether any person can be proceeded against by the Parliament or not for anything else within the competence of the Parliament is a separate matter. Therefore, I am not saying that because the case has been filed in a court of law, they should not talk about it for something also for which if evidence is found, and if they have a case, they can do.

Now, my friends say that there are other people also involved in it. May be there are others also involved, but if you have some evidence before you, you can produce that evidence. Or that evidence should be produced before the CBI. These friends claim many things on the floor of the House. I would like to know if any one of them could produce any bit of evidence to the CBI. If others are involved, nobody should be spared whether he is a Minister or an officer. I am not sparing anybody. On the other hand, if they have any evidence in this respect, they can place it before you to be forwarded to the investigating agency. Even now, filing of a report before the court does not mean that a supplementary charge-sheet could not be filed.... (*Interruptions*) Now, one of them has been made an approver. They do not know the law of evidence. Suppose a person is made an approver—I am just saying, on academic grounds, I do not know why they did it on this case—then if he becomes an accused, his statement becomes unacceptable against the other accused. That was why he was perhaps made an approver.... (*Interruptions*) I am telling you. You do not now the law.

Now, filling of this charge-sheet against these three people does not preclude and does not bar a charge-sheet against other people. The police can file a supplementary chargesheet. If there is further evidence that evidence should be produced and the CBI is competent to file a chargesheet against others. That is the position.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The crux of the problem is this. This matter reached Parliament before CBI enquiry was instituted, before it was taken to the court. This reached Parliament much earlier. This is the position and we have to decide whether Parliament is competent enough to discuss this matter even if court proceedings can be instituted. There are two issues; number one is whether you can debar discussion in this House on this statement of the Home Minister. And then midway, he has to give the information as called for by Mr. Madhu Limaye. And today the assurance that was given was that before proceeding to the court the whole matter would be brought here. If need be a Parliamentary Committee may have to be set up. This matter is now taken to the court and under the guise of *sub-judice* they want to shield this scandal; they are trying to shut out this matter being discussed in Parliament.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Have you not read the assurance made by Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit?

MR. SPEAKER: I have tried to follow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Historic ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Every day it is all historic! So far as that assurance is there, I have seen it again and again,—it is categorical. Why not listen till the end and then decide after that—give the applause after the final sentence!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't force us to withdraw applause, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I accept—it is all right.

The assurance was categorical, and my Chief concern is this. The MPs were involved in it. If it were somebody from outside, and the matter goes according to the law of the land, that is different. But here MPs were involved and so the House was seized of the situation. (*Interruptions*). It is not always my duty that I should have my ears open while speaking also and my eyes and ears also sometimes don't work simultaneously!

What was I saying?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): That MPs were involved...

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, when the House was seized of the situation, and the MPs were involved, it is not an ordinary case just as the case where persons from outside are involved. So, this came before the House and the House wanted to know what is to be done in this case and the Government gave this assurance that unless the information is before the House how can the House proceed in the matter. This is the background as far as I can remember. And then in the context of that, this assurance was given.

Now they have come with that statement after assurance, whether it is adequate or not. But, a difficulty has arisen because the C.B.I. instead of waiting and laying it before the House, has followed another course by sending it direct to the court. This is another thing. The Minister says that it was beyond his power. It was under some sections or rules that they were compelled to send it and therefore he has got nothing to do with this.

Now the investigation report has also come. I can say that they have brought it before the House. On the other hand, it has gone beyond the control of the House because it has gone to the court. A plea can be taken that it is now a *sub-judice* matter. But, the intention as conveyed by the then Home Minister was that before the House proceeds with taking up any discussion, why not we have the full information. The information is given. But, something has happened which has come in the way of the House. A plea may be taken that it is now a *sub-judice* case.

I can very well imagine that there may be many matters about which you can say 'all right, go ahead'. But, this House is directly concernsd with the honour of these MPs. So, some way should be found out of this tangle. I do not stand on prestige. The M.Ps. from this or that side have to show themselves that they are honest people. We do not like any black-sheep which may happen to come out of us. Many MPs resented because their signatures were forged. The CBI Report states that some of them are forged and some of them are doubtful. I do not say anything good or bad against it. I think that some way should be found. So far as M.Ps. are concerned, the House should be in a position to express its opinion. Let them think of this as to how to avoid this obstacle that has come in the way which the Minister says is out of his control but the law says is compulsion. We say that it could have waited. I would also request the Home Minister to look to this thing. Whatever has appeared in the press is sweeping. This is stated in a UNI report that the approver has said that. This is about the M.Ps.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Congress M.Ps.

MR. SPEAKER: When you say Congress M.Ps., mention Congress (O) also. I think we should not create a precedent. In the matter of decision about our own Members, some way should be found lest this House should be deprived of its own decision on their conduct and character, be they Ministers or ordinary M.Ps. belonging to this or that side; after all, we have to keep this image of Parliament clean. And this image can be kept clean only when it so appears in the eyes of the people and the public that the image is clean.

I will have to find a way out. In spite of this legal difficulty created. over which the Minister says he had no authority to control, this and that...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: ...we should find a way to express our opinion on these issues. And where the information regarding that report is found lacking, I very hope the Home Minister will bear this in mind: we may be here today, we may not be there tomorrow, but there should be no man in future to point at us that 'they were such people who did such things'. So we will have to find a way out of this difficulty. Kindly let me think over it as to how to cross over it.

18.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 15, 1974/*Kartika* 24, 1996 (*Saka*).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Fri-

Thursday, November 15, 1974/Kartika 24, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Aid for Drought hit areas of Madhya Pradesh

*61. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the Central Team that visited Madhya Pradesh to study the drought hit areas.

(b) the quantum of aid being provided by the Central to help the State; and

(c) the guidelines given by the Centre for the utilization of this aid by that State?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). According to the assessment made by the Centre, 16 districts of the State covering a population of about 88 lakhs could be considered to be affected by the current drought. The matter is under further consideration in consultation with the State Government.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: May I know whether, out of these 16 districts that have been found to be hit by the drought, apart from the areas of Chhatisgarh which are obviously very badly affected, how many districts that formerly were comparised in Vindhya Pradesh have been reported by the Central Team to have been affected by this drought?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There are five districts which are supposed to be badly affected. These are: Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur and Shahdol. There are four districts which to some extent but not to the same extent as category 'A'—Rewa, Sidhi, Jhabua and Betul—have been affected. Then there are seven districts: Raigarh, Surguja, Bastar, Mandla, Seoni, Panna and Satna, which have been marginally affected. This is the estimate that has been made by the team. But I would also like to mention that subsequently there have been good rains in certain parts of Madhya Pradesh, and particularly some of the late kharif crop has been saved and the rabi prospect is also very good. Therefore, even though the original report was a little bit alarming, that 16 districts have been affected, the rains particularly in the latter part of September and in October, I am told, have considerably improved the situation in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: The area in Madhya Pradesh which has been affected by drought has been preponderantly paddy-growing region and late rains for the paddy crop are usually not good enough. In the context of that, I would like to know what exactly is the quantum of Central aid that has been set apart by the Central Government for the Government of Madhya Pradesh and how much of that aid has been sent already to the State and how many works the State Government have started for relief of the people of this area.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is no such thing as specific Central aid

for drought relief now. Under the Finance Commission's recommendations the finances will have to be generally found by the State Governments, but certain advance allocation could be made for the purpose of meeting that expenditure. That will be taken into account in the subsequent years. On this matter we are still in consultation with the Madhya Pradesh Government and, therefore, even these advance allocations have not been finalised.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: If my memory is right, when a team of Ministers came from Madhya Pradesh Shri Subramaniam expressed sympathy and wanted to give support because he was the Food Minister. Now luckily for us he is shifted from Food to Finance. Food was not given by him. Finance is very important in order to open relief work and in order to provide employment. Rajnandgaon has been mentioned by the Minister. It is my constituency and I am very much concerned with it. May I know whether some advance fund is going to be allocated to the Madhya Pradesh Government in order to see that the relief works should be started?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member's impression that no relief by way of food supply was given is not quite correct. We did give some relief. If the hon. Member thinks it was not adequate, that is a different matter. As I have already said, with regard to financial allocations we are still discussing the matter with the Madhya Pradesh Government and, therefore, no specific allocation has been made.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: During the last session, while replying to the debate on the adjournment motion relating to the scarcity conditions in Bihar, the hon. Minister was pleased to inform the House, after consulting the then Finance Minister, Shri Chavan that the formula suggested by the Sixth Finance Commission in relation to the assistance to be given by the Centre in the case of drought and other natural calamities. will be reconsidered by the Union Government. May I know whether any decision has been taken in that regard?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have made a general review as to how to tackle the serious situation arising either by way of floods or by way of drought, and the general conclusion now is even within the recommendations of the Finance Commission it is possible to make adjustments and till now we have found it not necessary to go beyond the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The hon. Minister has said that the State Governments are allowed to draw advances to be adjusted later. When the advance was given, did the Central Government give them instructions as to how the money should be spent for carrying out minor irrigation works or creating permanent assets or it is left entirely to the discretion of the State Government?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM. It is not now entirely left to the State Governments. They have to take up projects included in the plan for creating permanent assets, so that they may get out of the conditions of floods and droughts later on.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: What is the total number of persons that become unemployed due to the drought conditions in Raipur division of M. P. and what are the steps taken by the Government to give them employment?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: For the five districts including Raipur, the population affected is given as 52 lakhs. I am sorry I do not have the figures particularly for Raipur.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I know (a) how much of the drought-prone area programme money in M.P. was actually spent within the stipulated period and (b) how much of the EAPP and rural employment crash programme was meant for minor irrigation and other works which will

EAPP and rural employment crash programme was meant for minor irrigation and other works which will lead to multiple cropping etc.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I should like to have notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My question was specific.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I did not want to say that it was irrelevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He can say that when he becomes the Speaker; that would be a bad day, I know. My question was, how much of the drought-prone area programme money meant for M.P. was spent within the stipulated period. If the minister does not come prepared I would only say, let him do his home work and come prepared. Don't go to Tirupati so often. It would not help you.

MR. SPEAKER: It is better that he gives a definite reply instead of giving a vague reply.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर : मंत्री जी ने 5 जिले अधिक प्रभावित बताये मध्य प्रदेशके और कुल 16 जिले बताये जो आंशिक रुप में प्रभावित हुए हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय दल ने जो 16 जिलों का दौरा किया उस की रिपोर्ट लेने का क्या तरीका था और क्या उन्होंने स्थानीय कार्यकर्ताओं को भी बुलाया या केवल शासकीय आधार पर रिपोर्ट बनायी ?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know the criterion followed in the assessment.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर : जो राशि दी जानी था दी गई है उस में किस आधार पर वह बटवारा करेंगे किन किन जिलों को क्यों कि कई जिले अधिक प्रभावित हैं, जैसे मेरे जिला झाबुवा की हालत बहुत खराब है। जिन जिलों की हालत खराब है उन को आप ने अच्छा बताया। तो क्या मंत्री जी फिर से इस की जांच करायेंगे ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Generally the relief work has been started in all these areas and it is going on. As I said, it has to be confined to projects which have already been included in the plan. Therefore, the projects which are being taken up now are minor and medium irrigation projects, Mahanadi canal excavation, soil conservation, drinking water works etc. This sort of work has been taken up particularly in those districts.

Loss suffered by I.T.D.C. on Running Tourist Vehicles

*62. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has suffered a loss of Rs. 85,000 on running tourist vehicles during 1972-73;

(b) if so, the types of vehicles that are being run by the Corporation and the reasons for such a huge loss in a year; and

(c) the measures being taken to avoid such a huge loss in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation runs Ambassador cars, imported cars (Ford Falcon, Ford Fairlane Holden Statesman, Chevrolet) big coaches (air-conditioned and non-airconditioned) and mini coaches.

The reasons for the loss during 1972-73 are:

(i) provision for depreciation for the full year in respect of the newly imported 41 Ford Falcon and Ford Fairlane cars although they operated only for two months during the year,

(ii) uneconomic tariffs fixed by various state trasport autho-

rities not matched with substantial increase in the cost of fuel and other consumable materials,

(iii) non-availability of inter-state permits for all the states.

(e) The following measures are being taken to avoid the loss in future:

(i) the fleet of big coaches, which are run on diesel and are economical, is being increased,

(ii) efforts are being made to secure additional business from travel agents and Government agencies;

(iii) efforts are being made to persuade those state Governments, who have not so far granted inter-state permits, to great them.

श्री सरजू पांडे : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 85,000 रु० का नुकसान हुआ है पर्यटन विकास निगम की सेवाओं को चलाने में। कुछ लग्जुतूरियस गाड़ियां चलीं और कुछ अधिकारियों का फ़ेल्योर हुआ। तो जिन अधिकारियों की नेग्लीजेंस की वजह से नुकसान हुआ उन के विरुद्ध भी कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि नहीं ?

दूसरे यह कि इस के जो चेयरमैन हैं उन के खिलाफ़ करप्शन के चार्जेज़ हैं, उस की सी० बी० आई० इनक्वायरी कर रही है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : मैं ने कहीं नहीं कहा कि जो नुकसान हुआ है वह कर्मचारियों की वजह से हुआ है।

श्री सरजू पांडे : पर्यटक निगम में कुछ लग्जूरियस गाड़ियां चलाये गई जिस से पैट्रोल कंजम्पशन हुआ। दूसरे आपने यह कहा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने परमिट्स नहीं दिये तीसरे यह कहा कि कुछ अधिकारियों की नेग्लीजेंस से नुकसान हुआ है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सवाल पहले भी पूछा गया है। सरकारी कर्मचारी कभी कभी इन गाड़ियों का इस्तेमाल जरुर करते हैं लेकिन डिपार्टमेंटल माइलेज आधा परसेंट आता है, टोटल माइलेज का इसलिए यह कहना कि मिसयूज़ कर रहे हैं, अकाउन्टेड फार नहीं है यह गलत है। जो कारण हैं कम फ़ायदा होने के वह मैं ने बता दिये और इस से पोजीशन काफी साफ़ हो जाती है।

श्री सरजू पांडे : मुझे यह पता चला है कि इस के चेयरमैन के खिलाफ सी०बी०आई० की इनक्वायरी चल रही है, तो उन के खिलाफ़ क्या स्पेसिफिक चार्जेज़ हैं, और इस बात को देखते हुए कि बड़ी गाड़ियां ज्यादा पैट्रोल कंज्यूम करती हैं उन को विदड्रा किया जायगा और ऐसी गाड़ियां डालो जायेंगी जो कम पैट्रोल कंज्यूम करें ? तथा जो राज्य सरकारों ने परमिट नहीं दिये तो इस का क्या कारण है, जब कि आप की ही सरकारें हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : जहां तक चैयरमैन के बारे में कहा है उन पर कुछ आरोप लगाये गये हैं उन पर इनक्वायरी हुई है और उस की रिपोर्ट आयी है जो विचाराधीन है। उन पर कोई गम्भीर आरोप नहीं है, इतना मैं कह सकता हूं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बासु : कब आया था ?

श्री राज बहादुर : चूंकि सारा मामला विचाराधीन है उस वास्ते इससे अधिक मैं इस स्टेज पर कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether, while reckoning the losses, the Government does keep in view the

facilities which are being given to the Government Transport Department and which are not given to the other private transporters and secondly, whether it is a fact that some complaints have come to the Government that new tyres have been replaced and, instead of them, old tyres have been fixed and new tyres have been sold in the market?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As far as my information goes, no such case has been brought to the notice of the Government that new tyres have been replaced. But as far as the facilities available to either the private operators and Government operators are concerned, the facilities are equal to both. The difficulty with the I.T.D.C. is that the I.T.D.C. has to operate vehicles over those sectors which are not remunerative. The private sector has a choice to operate their vehicles wherever they like and where it is more remunerative. The I.T.D.C. has to operate vehicles all over the country. That is the reason why they cannot make as much profit as the private sector does.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : म जानना चाहता हूं कि निगम को किस साल से घाटा होना शुरु हुआ है ? क्या इसी एक साल हुआ है या इससे पिछले सालों में भी लास होता रहा है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : 1969–70 में प्राफिट हुआ था। 1970–71 मे लोस हुआ। 1971–72 में प्राफिट हुआ। 1972–73 में लोस हुआ जिसका जिक्र इस सवाल में है। 1973–74 में आई टी डी सी को 18000 का फायदा हुआ है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आई टी डी सी की गाड़ियो को जो नुक्सान होता है उसके बारे में क्या पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी ने कोई सिफारिश सरकार के पास की है, अगर की है तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी का सम्बन्ध है उसने जरूर आई० टी० डी० सी० को एग्जेमिन किया है। गाड़ियों पर हुए नुकसान का सवाल इसलिए उत्पन्न नहीं होता है क्योंकि कुल मिलाकर इतने सालों मे सिर्फ दो सालों में कुछ घाटा हुआ है। जहां तक 1970–71 का सम्बन्ध है 65 वीहिकल्ज जोड़े हैं, उनका डिप्रिसिएशन....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं जानता हूं कि कमेटी ने गाड़ियों के बारे में सिफारिश की है इस वास्ते उसी के बारे में मैं पूछ रहा हूं।

श्री राज बहादुर : मुझे निश्चित रुप से इसके बारे में मालूम नही हैं। इसके बारे में आप सवाल अलग से पूछे तो मैं जवाब दे दूंगा।

Fall in Passenger Traffic of Indian Airlines

*64. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether passenger traffic of Indian Airlines has fallen this year by more than 27 per cent as compared to the last year and if so, the main reasons therefor;

(b) whether there has been considerable loss to Indian Airlines due to the fall in passenger traffic;

(c) if so, the extent thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the working and profits of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). A statement

giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) There has been a drop in the number of passengers carried during the period April to September, 1974 to the extent of 9.9 per cent as compared to the corresponding period in 1973. The seat factor achieved, however, in the same period has registered an increase to the extent of 4.5 per cent. The drop in the number of passengers carried is due to an overall reduction in the capacity offered arising out of the phasing out of the Viscounts and Dakotas from the fleet of the Corporation and giving up unremunerative and commercially unimportant routes in the context of the steep increase in the price of aviation fuel. With the arrival of the four additional Boeing-737 aircraft, the capacity offered is being progressively augmented from 1st November, 1974, which should result in a corresponding increase in the number of passengers carried and previous earned.

(b) to (d). In the year 1974-75, Indian Airlines anticipated that it would suffer a loss of Rs. 16.5 crores, wholly on account of the steep increase in the price of aviation fuel with effect from the 2nd March, 1974. However, as a result of a slight reduction in the price of aviation fuel announced on the 18th September, 1974 and the vigorous pursuit of various economy and productive measures, the loss is expected to be brought down to less than Rs. 4 crores.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Since I am not satisfied with the statement of the Minister, I would like to ask whether it is not a fact that this fall in the passenger traffic is due to the unnecessary restrictions and new practices that have been introduced in the Indian Airlines in the name of economy drive, that is, introducing wrong Schedule of timings, etc., and also introducing certain systems, like, stopping of serving food to passengers, making the passengers to travel hungry, wonderful practice of introducing contractors to carry the luggage at the airport and stopping the bus service from the airport to the terminal office, etc., etc. and is it not a fact that these new restrictions are responsible for the fall in passenger traffic?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I must first try to remove the impression from the mind of the hon. Member that the fall in passenger traffic is not due to the factors that he has mentioned. The utilisation of each aircraft has shown improvement. In fact, the seats that we have offered are better utilised, and the utilisation has gone up from 62 per cent to 69 per cent in 1973 and from 68 to 70 per cent in 1974. This shows that there is no question of these particular factors mentioned by the member coming in the way. But it is a fact that, consequent upon the increase in fuel prices, the Indian Airlines have been hard put to find ways and means to run it from day to day. The result was that some of the uneconomic aircraft like Dakotas and Viscounts had to be taken off except in one case, namely, Calcutta-Port Blair. The break-even load in the case of Dakota was as much as 300 per cent, that means, three times the number of passengers for Dakota to break even; in the case of Viscount, it was 144 per cent. So, they had to be grounded and, therefore, the number of seats offered was less and the passengers became less. But the remaining aircraft were certainly better utilised and they gave better performance.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I request the hon. Minister to inform the Indian Airlines authorities to consult, whenever they make changes in flights, the important passenger organisations and some of the Members of Parliament of the region and also the public? It is no use simply looking into the profit aspect alone. The profit aspect may be important, but the inconvenience that is being caus-

ed to the passengers is also very important and has to be taken into consideration.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The profits will come later. First, we have to break even. We had anticipated a loss of Rs. 16.5 crores in the current year, but because of the measures that we have taken, we hope that the loss will be less than Rs. 4 crores. We have taken a number of steps. But I must also say that we always take into account the convenience of the passengers and the ease of connections to various places. At the same time, we have also got to secure the maximum utilisation of an aircraft. The two factors have to be reconciled. We have to secure the maximum utilisation of the aircraft, the maximum utilisation of the crew, the most economic use of the crew, so that they do not have to stay overnight at various places, and there have to be juxtaposed with passenger convenience, and both are being juxtaposed or reconciled as far as we can.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether or not it is a fact that, except for Boeing and a few Caravelles, all other aircraft were losing money as soon as they were air-borne. The increase in fare has decreased the traffic and this has added more to the losses. I would like to know whether any proposal has been forwarded by the Indian Airlines to the Government to make Airlines' working remunerative and if so, the details thereof.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: It is true that, consequent upon the increase in fares, there was some slackening of traffic for some time. But now the traffic has picked up again. It is quite true—the hon. Member is right—that except the Boeing and to a certain extent Caravelle, all other aircraft that we are using are really not economical so far as the break-even load factor is concerned, not even Fokkers and Avros. But then the needs of far-lung areas also have to be taken into consideration. I would say that we cannot merely run the economic services and leave altogether the uneconomic ones. Some of the uneconomic services, although they are uneconomic, have to be run and they can be run through Fokkers and Avros. A suggestion has been made asking for two additional Boeings by the Indian Airlines, and that suggestion has been recommended to the Government.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The hon. Minister has said that, while fixing up the schedules, they also see that overnight stay is avoided for passengers. But may I bring to his kind notice that from 1st November, the plane from Bhubaneshwar reaches Dum Dum at 6.40 p.m., but the connecting plane to Delhi, 402, leaves Dum Dum at 5.15 p.m. A second flight, 194, is scheduled to leave at 7.55 p.m., but then it is said that the commencement will be notified later. Therefore, we are forced to stay at Dum Dum overnight. Till a new Boeing is available, why not continue the old system? Likewise with regard to services between Bhubaneswar and Madras, we have to be in Madras for one whole day.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: In certain cases there may be some inconvenience. In this particular case, Bhubaneswar is not so well-connected although the connecting flights are there. With regard to Bhubaneswar to Calcutta and Calcutta-Delhi services, the matter is receiving the attention of the Indian Airlines.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I would like to know whether a new slip system as in the Air India has been introduced in the Indian Airlines and whether this system has brought down the losses of the Indian Airlines and if so, to what extent?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: With the introduction of the new shift system and the efforts that followed thereafter, we think there is a noticeable improvement in discipline and attendance. Further, the expenditure on over-time which was budgeted for

1973-74 at Rs. 382 lakhs, came down to Rs. 264 lakhs and in the current year we think this figure will further go down and we may end at a figure of only Rs. 30 lakhs. So, it would amount to a saving or Rs. 3.5 crores.

Then, there has been a marked improvement in on-time services. Against 37.31 per cent services being on time last year in September, this year during September, the performance has been 74.85 per cent. There are other improvements also effected. The number of night stops for the crew have been reduced from 35 to 12. There is thus a saving of a crore of rupees. Other standards have also been improved.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not true that many passengers travelling by the Indian Airlines flights have recorded their complaints that besides the economic constraints to which you have made a reference, the facilities and services have both suffered miserably in the course of the last one or two years. For instance, the transport provided from the airport to the cities has been withdrawn, and particularly in places like Calcutta, passengers feel a lot of difficulty in the absence of transport. At a number of places no alternative services have been arranged.

In addition to that, snacks and food services given on flights where you collect nearly Rs. 700-800 by way of fares have been withdrawn and no snacks or food packets are given and as a result, there is deterioration in the services and the passenger complaints have gone up. Is it not true that except only for the charming smiles of the air-hostesses there is no improvement in the Indian Airlines?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have given facts and figures. As I said, so far as the transport services are concerned, only at four big airports the Indian Airlines is not providing transport, but at the rest of the airports which are served by the Indian Airlines, transport still continues to be provided as before.

Regarding snacks, etc., we find it is not possible in flights lasting half an hour or an hour like Delhi-Agra or Delhi-Jaipur, but we have seen that in the trunk routes some substantial snacks are provided and I think you will agree that in the face of food shortages we have also to economise.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is rather a specious reply by the Minister when he says that except for the four major airports, the bus service continues everywhere with no explanation as to why it has been discontinued at the four major airports.

The second question is: he talks about the food shortage in the country. He has also complained of inflation. If there is a food shortage in the country and the Government want to economise on food, it should bring down the rates commensurately. But they go on increasing the passenger fares which have now become absolutely exorbitant. In the last three years it has jumped from Rs. 240 to Rs. 440—the fare from Delhi to Bombay and the services, as my colleagues over here, have said, have gone down. Then, what does he mean by 'substantial food'? There is no point in his saying that nothing will be substantial for me. If he can find that substantial food for himself, then perhaps it would have affected his wisdom also.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I can admit atonce that perhaps nothing may be substantial for my friend, Shri Piloo Mody. But he will certainly admit that the Indian Airlines does not discriminate him in the matter of food.

So far as transport is concerned, it has not been stopped as such. Alternative arrangements are being

made. Ex-Servicemen's co-operatives run the transport in Delhi. In Calcutta, a co-operative society has taken over porterage. Simultaneously we are also trying to provide porterage facilities also.

So far as increase in the fares is concerned, may I remind him only one thing? The cost of fuel has increased literally from Rs. 670 per kilo-litre in June 1973 to Rs. 1660 in March 1974. Only Rs. 100 has been now knocked off because of certain balancing dues being taken off from them. Apart from that, the Indian Airlines contributes through the fuel costs a revenue of Rs. 11 crores to the Central Excise and Rs. 4 crores to the State Governments on account of sales tax. Now, if this Rs. 11 crores and Rs. 4 crores are taken into account and the Indian Airlines have to pay them, it would be seen that the Indian Airlines are doing very well... (*Interruptions*) If you want, I will repeat the answer I have given. The on-time performance has improved. The over-time expenditure has gone down, etc.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So long as there is no improvement in the quality of Ministers, there cannot be any improvement in the quality of services.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Nobody will deny that there is great improvement in the Indian Airlines. It is said that the passenger traffic has fallen. I want to know from which stage to which stage the Minister has calculated.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: That was from April to September.

Increase in Exports due to detention of smugglers

*65. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the increase in export in view of the current drive against smugglers; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). In the nature of things it would not be feasible to assess the direct impact of the current drive against the smugglers on the country's exports.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any effect over our exports after the arrest of the smugglers.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I presume that the hon. Member is referring to the newly launched drive after the MISA Amendment Act. But that drive has been launched as late as September 1974 and thereafter. But the figures of exports available with us and supplied by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics are upto August. Apart from other difficulties explained in my oral reply. It is too early to give any precise figures of the impact of the current drive.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri G. Y. Krishnan—absent.

Shri Dhamankar.

Non-Fulfilment of Export Obligations

*67. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of industries have failed to fulfil their export obligations and had to face out in their import licences, if so, the percentage of defaulters;

(d) whether the obligation for export has led to distress sales in certain cases and eroding unit value realisation; and

(c) whether in view of the above Government are likely to have a reappraisal of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

There is a scheme under which certain large scale industrial units engaged in specified industries are to export a minimum of 5 per cent of their production, and adjustments are made in respect of their imported raw material requirements in the event of shortfalls in their export performance. The export performance of a large number of the units covered by the scheme was not up to the prescribed extent in 1973-74, and their import allocations were accordingly subjected to cuts, on a sliding scale.

No cases of distress sales and erosion of unit value realisation on this account have come to the notice of Government.

The policy in this regard is reviewed every year.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister which are the industries covered by the scheme last year under which they are required to export 5 per cent of their production and whether any small-scale or medium-scale industries are also covered by these schemes.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This scheme covered all industries covered by appendix X of the relevent Red Book and the small-scale industries are exempted from it and even the large-scale industries which have been under production for less than 5 years are under the scheme.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I would also like to know whether the short-fall of these large scale industries is due to the short supply of raw materials or whether it is due to the credit squeeze.

PROF. D. P. CHATTAPADHYAYA: It is very difficult to say to what extent it has been affected by the credit squeeze. But it is generally well-known that the credit squeeze had its impact on the production and performance of these units. Now, under these particular schemes I would say that this obligation is not unconditionally binding upon these units. So, if they want to have import replenishments, then they are required to get a particular percentage and if they are not intersted in import replenishment, then they are not under this obligation.

SHRI P. R. SHENEY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to the notice of the Government that exports are made in many cases, as in the case of cycle industry, at a huge loss just to fulfil the export obligation. If so, has the Government made any assessment of the annual loss due to this type of exports?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The Member has alleged that the cycle industry has suffered huge losses. I understand that the industry is not suffering any losses.

SHRI P. R. SHENEY: It is only as an instance.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am not aware of any loss suffered by any particular industry.

Smugglers Arrested Under MISA

*68. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers who have been arrested under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act;

(b) whether the use of this Act and other collatoral measures have resulted in achieving the objective of smashing the smuggling network;

(c) whether the ace smuggler, Haji Mastan has alleged involvement of politicians and Ministers in his activities;

(d) whether Police, preventive and enforcement agencies of Government have a list of politicians and persons in the administration who have been receiving regular and periodic payment from the smugglers; and

(e) if so, the names of such individuals and organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) 19 smugglers were detained under orders of the Central Government. According to reports received by the Central Government, over 550 persons have been detained by the State Governments upto 5.11.74 under the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, for involvement in smuggling and in activities prejudicial to conservation of foreign exchange;

(b) The steps taken by the Government to strengthen the anti-smuggling set-up, including the action taken under the Ordinance have had the effect of breaking the Indian links in the smugglers' gangs;

(c) Government have no specific information in this regard;

(d) and (e). In the case of officers who are found to have connived with the smugglers, departmental action is taken. Wherever there is sufficient evidence they are also prosecuted as provided for in law. The Government do not have any list of politicians who are alleged to have been receiving periodic payments form smugglers.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir. My name also was clubbed with this question. I want to draw your attention that the hon. Minister has deliberately suppressed and tried to provide shelter for the corrupt politicians. If you see part (c) of the question it reads:

"Whether the ace smuggler, Haji Mastan has alleged involvement of politicians and Ministers in his activities."

And the Minister has said...

MR. SPEAKER: It is no point of order.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Kindly see part (c) of the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It has not been answered.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप डायरेक्शन 13 देखिए ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It should be a complete reply.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे डायरेक्शन 13 पढ़ने दीजिए । डायरेक्शन 13 इसीलिए बनाया गया है । वह इस प्रकार है :

"13(A) Answers to questions given in the House shall be complete and. as far as possible, each part thereof shall be answered separately.

If, on his attention being drawn to an answer, the Speaker is satisfied that it does not fulfil this condition, he may direct the Minister to give a complete answer."

अब मेरा 74 नम्बर का क्वेश्चन है । उस में वह ऐडमिट कर रहे हैं कि पोलिटिकिल कनेक्शंस हैं और उस के ऊपर अनस्टार्ड क्वेचन्स आन्सर किए गए हैं । 74 नम्बर के सवाल का आन्सर देखिए । उस को इस के साथ क्लब किया जाय । ... (व्यवधान) .... आप मेरी बात समझ लीजिए । एक क्वेश्चन के आन्सर में कहते हैं 74 में कि हां और दूसरे में कहते हैं कि नो स्पेसिफिक इन्फार्मेशन ... (व्यवधान) ... एक का जवाब कामर्स मिनिस्टर देते हैं और दूसरे का फाइनेंस

मिनिस्टर देते हैं । ...(व्यवधान)... अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या मखौल बनाया जा रहा है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रश्न संख्या 74 भी साथ ले लिया जाय और उस का जवाब भी पढ़वाया जाय ।

श्री मधु लिमये : 74 नम्बर के क्वेश्चन की एक विशेषता है । हम ने पूछा है कि रीजन्स फार डिले और वह कहते हैं कि स्टेटमेंट इज़ लेड आन दि टेबल । जो स्टेटमेंट लेकिया है उस में उस का कोई खुलासा नहीं है । .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठेंगे तभी तो वह कुछ कहेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : झूठ बोलते हैं मिनिस्टर यह क्या है ? सुब्रह्मयम् साहब का जवाब एक है और कामर्स मिनिस्टर का जवाब दूसरा है । वह कहते हैं हां । पोलिटिकल कनेक्शंस के जवाब दिए गए हैं । नित्यानन्द कानूनगो, भानशंकर यागनिक रूलिंग कांग्रेस के म्युनिसिपल पार्टी के लीडर, कुली मस्तान से मिले हुए है, टेलिफोन दिलाते हैं ...(व्यवधान) झूठ बोलते हैं । झूठ बोलने की हद होनी चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is split into various parts and the allegation is that the part (c) is not properly answered. May I know what you want to say?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In reply to part (c) of the question we have said that we have no specific information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This news has come out in the newspaper. In reply to Q. No. 74 it has come out. In the other House it has been clearly mentioned. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very categorical question and the Member says it has already appeared in the Press. It is upto you now to answer.

श्री मधु लिमये : वही क्वेश्चन है । ये अपने मनमाने ंग से किसी को कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री में देते हैं, किसी को फाइनेंस में देते हैं । इस में हमारी क्या गलती है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कामर्स मिनिस्टर भी यहां हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं क्वेश्चन पढ़ देता हूं ।

"Whether Socialist MP tabled several questions in the year 1970 seeking to expose political connections of smugglers like Collie Mastan,"

If so, the reasons for delay in action against the smugglers and smuggling till September, 1974."

MR. SPEAKER: I think this question is addressed to the Finance Minister. How can you mix up both these questions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): May I make a submission? Question (c) is worded this way:

'(c) whether the ace smuggler, Haji Mastan has alleged involvement of politicians and Ministers in his activities;'

To this he has said that we have no information about it. Therefore, it is not merely giving a passport but also recommending for a phone. No longer it is a question of involvement of politicians and ministers in his activities as such. As far as I can see, I am concerned with Question No. 68. As regards (c) we have no specific information about this. Simply because some information is given by some newspapers that does not mean that.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This question was answered on the floor of the House in 1970. And it has come out in the newspapers. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is not merely referring to what has appeared in the press but what was stated on the floor of the House in 1970 in reply to a question.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This was replied four years ago.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri Sukhadia was alleged to have taken Rs. 25 lakhs from him. He says he has no information. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. These two questions are addressed to two different ministries—one to the Finance Ministry and the other to the Commerce Ministry. You should have addressed these questions to the same minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपने कागजात देख लीजिये, मैंने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को ही एड्रेस किया था । जब एक ही सवाल है तो दोनों को क्लब करने में क्या दिक्कत है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर विषय एक है और क्वैश्चन आर्डर पेपर पर है और साथ ही मंत्री भी मौजूद हैं तो आप दोनों को एक साथ ले सकते हैं । क्या आप इस तरह से मंत्रियों को इजाजत देंगे कि वे एक ही सवाल के परस्पर विरोधी जवाब दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो दोनों को इजाजत दी हुई है ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: He has addressed it to the Finance Minister.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let him answer to my question.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It has been brought to my notice that on 20th April, 1970, as far as the allegation is concerned, it was said. "Government's attention has been drawn to the allegation that the present Governor of Bihar has given a certificate recommending the grant of a passport to Shri Haji Mastan Mirza of Bombay and that a Minister in Maharashtra Cabinet and an ex-Minister of the Central Cabinet has given a certificate recommending the grant of a telephone to the said Haji Mastan Mirza as a social worker." (*Interruptions*). So, the point for consideration is this. In 1970 nobody know Haji Mastan. No doubt he is a very well-known smuggler. Now, everybody knows. At that time they were not aware of Mr. Mirza. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के ऊपर कम से कम 9 प्रश्न दिये गये हैं । अप्रैल में पूछा गया, दिसम्बर मे पूछा गया । आप को याद होगा—नित्यानन्द कानूगो ने कहा था कि मेरे हस्ताक्षर नहीं हैं, उस के बाद मामला अदालत में गया, अदालत ने कानूनगो को झूठा साबित किया । अदालत ने कहा है–

He lied beyond redemption.

वे इस तरह से झूठ बोल रहे हैं और आप इस को टालरट कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am concerned with what information I have got here.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister answer. As all, he has to clear the position.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is too pathetic on the part of the Minister. He cannot say when he is cornered in this fashion 'I am concerned only with this'. After all, he shares a joint responsibility with the Government. Let him discharge that responsibility.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The specific question is whether there is involvement of politicians.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. The hon. Minister has said just now.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you waste time like this?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Involvement of politicians and Ministers in these activities is a very

serious allegation where what is implied is not only recommending passport or a telephone but participation in these activities and perhaps making gains out of these. Certainly there is no basis for such an allegation at all. That is why we have said that Government have no specific information on that. Beyond that, I am sorry to say I cannot say that so and so is involved in these things and is participating in these activities. There is absolutely no material before Government to say that any politicians or Ministers were participating in these activities and involving themselves in these. There is absolutely no material before us.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request you to make a submission and not raise a point of order because I do not allow points of order during question hour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This question should be postponed to be taken up on some other day. This is in view of the serious contradictions in the answer given now and that given in 1970 when they accepted involvement of important politicians, the Governor of a State and the Minister of a State. Now they say there is no involvement of a Minister or politician. Therefore, I make a humble submission to you that such a serious matter should be deferred and this question should be taken up for consideration on some other day. Now there are only three or four minutes left before 12.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The campaign against smugglers has been well received by the people at large. Everyday news papers carry reports containing the names of people involved in this. Without going into the question whether any politicians are involved, I would like to submit to the Finance Minister that this question whether they have connections or not can be gone into in all aspects and the government machinery can find out. There is no doubt about it. Everything should be brought before the House and it should be taken into consideration by the House. This question should be discused in detail. There cannot be any prejudice to any individual or any personality in this matter. It cannot be discussed in this manner. It is not a small question. Every connection should be brought before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I make a submission? I would request you to give us proper guidance in this matter. The names of Shri Kanungo and Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia have appeared in connection with...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: All those politicians connected with this should be detained under MISA along with the smugglers (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This question, as soon as it was called, has landed us into a controversy. The Minister has read his reply. Members are also having their own questions and all of them are simultaneously speaking. I think I will leave it to some other day.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Question No. 74 also.

PROOF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Club it with Question 74.

MR. SPEAKER: Both sides are saying that this should continue later. So this should be deferred. There is no difficulty about it.

श्री [illegible] बिहारी वाजपेयी: यह फैसला आप को करना पड़ेगा कि मंत्री महोदय ने क्या जवाब दिया है। किसी स्मगलर को सोशल वर्कर बताया कर टेलीफोन दिलाने में मदद करना उस की ऐक्टिविटी में शामिल है कि नहीं। यह कहना कि टेलिफोन दिलाने और

स्मगलिंग से कोई मतलब नहीं है यह कहां तक उचित है, इस को आप स्वयं देख लें।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, he said...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called any Member, Nothing will go on record.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हुन्जा का पाकिस्तान में विलय

*41. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री गजाधर माझी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काश्मीर के एक भाग हुन्जा के पाकिस्तान के विलय पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त घटना के पश्चात भी सरकार शिमला समझौते को जीवित मानती है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) (क) पाकिस्तान रेडियो के 24 सितम्बर 1974 के एक प्रसारण के अनुसार, पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हुन्जा राज्य का अलग अस्तित्व समाप्त करके उसके प्रशासन को जम्मू और कश्मीर के उत्तरी क्षेत्रों से मिला देने का निश्चय किया है जिन पर पाकिस्तान का गैर कानूनी कब्जा है। पाकिस्तान सरकार की यह कार्रवाई जम्मू और कश्मीर के एक उत्तरी क्षेत्र की स्थिति में महत्वपूर्ण और इकतरफा परिवर्तन करने की कार्रवाई है जिसके लिए न तो उसे कोई अधिकार प्राप्त है न कोई स्वीकृति ही और इस प्रकार यह शिमला समझौते के पैरा 1(ii) का उल्लंघन है।

(ख) शिमला समझौते के प्रति सरकार का रवैया पहले भी कई बार बताया जा चुका है। हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि अगर पाकिस्तान की ओर से इसके प्रतिकूल कोई कार्रवाई होती है तो उनकी ओर संकेत करना और इस बात की कोशिश करना, हमारा कर्तव्य है कि पाकिस्तान शिमला समझौते पर उसकी भाषा और भाव के अनुरूप अमल करे।

Adulterated Poor Samples of Agmark Seal

*42. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of food samples with Agmark seal on them found to be adulterated in Delhi during the last two years;

(b) whether the Ministry has issued a circular to local authorities not to prosecute the vendors found selling food articles with Agmark seal on them without consulting the Director General of Health Services; and

(c) if so, the justification for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: (a) Two, during 1972 and 1973.

(b) A circular has been issued to all the Food (Health) authorities by the Directorate General of Health Services requesting them to consult the Directorate if an Agmark certified food article is found to be adulterated, to find out the cause and source of adulteration of the article, before launching prosecution.

(c) Agmark certification involves pretesting of foods by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, before putting their seal of certification. Hence, there should be no room for any discrepancy in the results of the

Chemist Incharge of a packing station and a Public Analyst. However, if any discrepancy occurs, it is essential to trace the real source of adulteration of that article.

Loss of Potency of Polio Vaccine imported from U.S.S.R.

*43. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged in a New Delhi daily dated the 24th September, 1974 that Polio Vaccine worth lakhs of rupees being imported from the Soviet Union is being wasted owing to dismal storage conditions which have led to 99 per cent loss of potency in some cases; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) A survey was conducted by the Central Drugs Standards Control Organisation in conjunction with the National Institute of Communicable Diseases on the quality of oral polio vaccine being administered in the country. 95 samples of vaccine were taken on all India basis, from Delhi, Jaipur, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Bhopal, from hospitals, charitable institutions, dispensaries, distributors, chemists and immunisation centres. Out of the 95 samples, 46 samples had lost their potency to the extent of 20 to 99 per cent. In institutions which maintained proper storage conditions, the potency of the vaccine was found to be satisfactory. Following the survey, a note on oral polio vaccine, the manner in which it should be stored, the precautions to be taken in administering and the 'dos' and "dont's" about the vaccine were circulated to the State Administrative Medical Officers, the Central Government Health Scheme, Railways, E.S.I.S., Army, etc. Instructions to the concerned officials and to the parents were also circulated. The Drugs Controller (India) also addressed the State Drugs Controllers in the matter. The Director General of Health Services convened a meeting of the medical officers concerned and appraised them the need and procedures relating to the manner of obtaining supplies, conditions of storage, and precautions to be taken. A check on the quality of imported vaccine is also being exercised by the Assistant Drugs Controller (India), Bombay and samples so far tested have been found satisfactory. Collection of samples and testing them in the National Institute of Communicable Diseases is being continued on a regular basis. The C.G.H.S. have also discontinued the practice of storing polio vaccine either in the Stores or in the dispensaries and the vaccine is being collected and administered on the same day itself.

Agreement signed at Islamabad between India and Pakistan

*44. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the agreement signed recently between the Governments of Pakistan and our country at Islamabad;

(b) whether there have been discussions to restore diplomatic ties with Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIR (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Texts Texts of the Agreements signed on September 14, 1974 with the Government of Pakistan, regarding (i) resumption of the exchange of Postal articles, (ii) restoration and estaba-

blishment of telecommunication service, (iii) extension of travel facilities to nationals of either country and (iv) Protocol on visits to religious shrines, have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. India's well-known stand is that there should be some substantive progress in the implementation of normalisation measures before diplomatic relations can be meaningful.

औषधियों के मानक और किस्म नियंत्रण विषयक नाथवानी उप-समिति के प्रतिवेदन को कार्यान्वित करना

*45. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों ने औषधियों के मानक और किस्म नियंत्रण विषयक नाथवानी उप समिति के प्रतिवेदन को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त समिति की विभिन्न सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली हैं; और

(ग) मुख्य सिफारिशों की रूपरेखा क्या है और सरकार ने उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ० ए० के० एम० इसहाक) (क) औषधि एवं उपकरण मानक समिति द्वारा नियुक्त नाथवानी उप समिति ने औषधि सम्बन्धी विभिन्न मौजूदा कानूनों की जांच की थी ताकि उन्हें समान रूप से लागू किया जा सके । ये कानून केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं जिनसे केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार का ही सम्बन्ध है । इसलिए इस उप समिति की सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्रियान्वित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । वैसे, इस उप समिति ने औषधि नियंत्रण मशीनरी के पुनर्गठन के बारे में जो कुछेक सुझाव दिये थे उन्हें केवल महाराष्ट्र, गजरात, कर्नाटक, पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल नामक पांच राज्यों द्वारा ही क्रियान्वित किया गया है ।.

(ख) और (ग). इस उप समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें इस प्रकार हैं:—

(1) अफीम अधिनियम 1878 तथा हानिकारक औषधि अधिनियम 1930 का सम्बन्ध स्वापकों (नार्कोटिक्स) से है और ये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेन्शन के अन्तर्गत आते हैं । इसलिए इन दोनों अधिनियमों को एक ही अधिनियम में समेकित कर लेना वांछनीय होगा ।

(2) औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री (आबकारी शुल्क) अधिनियम 1955 को किसी अन्य कानून के साथ समेकित करना किन्तु इसे लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी जैसा कि अब तक किया जाता रहा है आबकारी अधिकारियों को ही होनी चाहिए ।

(3) औषधि एवं ऐन्द्रजालिक उपचार (आपत्तिजनक विज्ञापन) अधिनियम, 1954 "औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम, 1940 तथा विष अधिनियम, 1919 को जहां तक इनका सम्बन्ध गैर-कृषि तथा गैर-औद्योगिक विषों से हो, एक ही कानून में संहिताबद्ध किया जा सकता है ।

(4) प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से तथा वितरण पैटर्न और प्रशासनिक

नियंत्रण मशीनरी में अन्तर होने के कारण खाद्य का मिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 को औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम, 1940 के साथ मिलाना व्यवहारिक नहीं है। वैसे इस उप समिति का यह विचार था कि औषधि निरीक्षकों तथा औषधि नियंत्रण अधिकारियों के ज्ञान एवं अनभव का उपयोग खाद्य पदार्थों पर और अधिक कारगर से नियंत्रण रखने के लिए किया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार दवाइयों और खाद्य वस्तुओं के विश्लेषणात्मक काम भी मिल-जुल कर किये जा सकते हैं।

(5) फार्मेसी अधिनियम का सम्बन्ध केवल आधुनिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के अधीन दवाइयों के नुस्खे बनाने से है और चिकित्सा, दन्त चिकित्सा और नर्सिंग अधिनियमों की तरह फार्मेसी अधिनियम का मुख्य उद्देश्य फार्मेसी की प्रैक्टिस और व्यवसाय को विनियमित करना है इसलिए इसे एक स्वतन्त्र कानून के रूप में बनाये रखना वांछनीय होगा।

औषधि एवं उपकरण मानक समिति ने उपर्युक्त सिफारिशों पर विचार किया और अब तक निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई है ——

(1) इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(2) क्योंकि इस अधिनियम को लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी आबकारी अधिकारियों पर रहेगी इसलिए इस पर कोई कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(3) इस समय विष अधिनियम को लागू करने का कार्य गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है जब कि औषधि एवं ऐन्द्रजालिक उपचार अधिनियम तथा औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम का काम स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय कर रहा है। इसलिए जब तक इन सभी अधिनियमों को लागू करने का काम एक ही मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं किया जाता तब तक इनको संहिताबद्ध करना संभव नहीं है। तदनुसार विष अधिनियम का काम स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को सौंपने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(4) अब तक केवल महाराष्ट्र में खाद्य एवं औषधि निदेशालयों को एक ही प्रशासन में मिलाया गया है। वैसे, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को मान लिया है और पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के अधीन देश के विभिन्न भागों में खाद्य वस्तुओं एवं औषधियों की एक मिली जुली प्रयोगशाला गठित करने का विचार है। इस अवधि में खाद्य पदार्थों एवं दवाइयों का परीक्षण करने वाली वर्तमान बारह प्रयोगशालाओं को भी सुदृढ़ किया जायेगा।

(5) इस सिफारिश को मान लिया गया है क्योंकि पहले ही एक पृथक् अधिनियम है इसलिए इस पर कोई कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं। उप समिति ने औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री

अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए कुछ सुझाव भी दिये गये जिन्हें आमतौर पर मान लिया गया है और औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम में संशोधनों का जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है प्रारूप तैयार करते समय इनको ध्यान में रखा गया है।

Report of Bonus Review Committee

*46. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received the report of the Bonus Review Committee;

(b) if so, its main recommendations and the number of recommendations that have been accepted; and

(c) when it is likely to be placed before the House?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. The report of the Committee was received on the 14th October, 1974.

(b) The recommendations made by the Committee are under study and decisions yet to be taken.

(c) This aspect of the matter is also being examined.

Wage Board for Journalists

47. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a wage board for the journalists in November, 1974; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines there-

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Government have decided to set up a wage board for working Journalists.

(b) The terms of reference and the personnel of the wage board are in the process of being finalized.

पाक-अधिकृत काश्मीर में चीनी सेना की सक्रियता

48. श्री एन० ई० होरो :
श्री समर गुह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य के हुन्जा क्षेत्र को जो कि पाकिस्तान के अवैध कब्जे में था, गिलगित तथा बालटिस्टान के साथ मिलाकर सैनिक दृष्टि से चीन को अपने अधिक निकट आने का अवसर प्रदान किया है ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि चीन ने उस क्षेत्र में सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों का निर्माण किया है तथा वहां अपनी सेना भी भेज दी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). हुन्जा राज्य के पाकिस्तान में मिलाए जाने का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान सैनिक तौर से चीन के समीप आ रहा है, क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान का पहले ही सैनिक नियन्त्रण है। इस क्षेत्र में से कराकोरम राज मार्ग के कुछ भाग के चीन द्वारा निर्माण की सरकार को जानकारी है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इस कार्य पर कुछ चीनी सैनिक लगाये गये हैं। पाकिस्तान द्वारा एक तरफा कार्यवाई हुन्जा के बारे में

स्थिति को बदलती है जो शिमला समझौते का उल्लंघन है और उसकी कोई कानूनी स्वीकृति नहीं है। सरकार ने पाकिस्तान और चीन की सरकारों को यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में उनके बीच तथाकथित समझौता अवैध, अप्रमाणिक और हमें पूतर्णतया अमान्य है।

Formation of Indo-U.S. Joint Commission

*49. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of U.S.A. and India have agreed for the formation of a Joint Commission to deal with mutual problems of trade, culture and education; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Joint Commission of U.S.A. and India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Joint Commission under the aegis of which there will be three Sub-Commissions, will explore the possibilities of fostering mutually advantageous cooperation between India and the United States in the economic and commercial, scientific and technological, and educational and cultural fields

Reorganisation of Health Service Programme in Rural Areas

*50. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to reorganise health service in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether a detailed health programme for rural population is likely to be started and prepared; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the main emphasis is on providing integrated health services for the minimum needs of the people, especially in rural and backward areas as under:—

(i) one primary health centre for each Community Development Block;

(ii) one sub-centre for serving a population of 10,000;

(iii) deficiencies in buildings for primary health centres and sub-centres and equipment in the present primary health centres to be removed in a coordinated manner;

(iv) drugs worth Rs. 12,000/- per annum per primary health centre to be provided;

(v) drugs worth Rs. 2,000/- per annum per sub-centre to be provided;

(vi) one out of every 4 primary health centres, to be upgraded to 30-bedded rural hospitals. These hospitals are expected to provide routine common specialised services in addition to preventive and promotional health care programme.

Use of Oral Contraceptives known as 'Pill'

*51. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to

news report published in a local daily on the 23rd October, 1974 that ORAL Contraceptive generally known as 'Pill' may precipitate a protein deficiency in the users;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and the reaction of Government and the General Public thereon; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oral Contraceptive pills currently being used contain hormones which are present in large amounts during pregnancy. The changes in the amino acid levels which occur during the use of oral pills are minimal and do not represent a medical hazard. In the Pilot Pill Projects where the use of oral contraceptives has been monitored, precipitation of protein deficiency in the users has not been found and no complaints from the public have been received.

(c) The question does not arise. However, the whole matter is kept under careful and continuing review.

चीन द्वारा तिब्बत में एक नया आणविक केन्द्र बनाया जाना

*52. श्री आर० बी० बड़े।
श्री शशिभूषण :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि चीन तिब्बत में एक नया आणविक केन्द्र बना रहा है जिसकी न केवल रेडियो-धर्मी धूल ही भारत पर दुष्प्रभाव डालेगी बल्कि भारतीय राज्यक्षेत्र का एक बड़ा भाग चीन के आणविक राकेटों की मार करने की सीमामें आ जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या चीन ने हिन्द महासागर में अपने प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों को छोड़ने का प्रयोग करने की योजना बनाई है, जो कि भारत की वायु-सीमा में मंडरायेंगे; और

(ग) चीन के इन आणविक राकेटों और प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने इस आशय के समाचार देखें हैं परन्तु इन समाचारों की पुष्टि करने के लिए कोई प्रमाणिक सूचना नहीं है। ऐसे समाचार हैं कि चीन अन्तरद्विपीय प्रक्षेपास्त्र परीक्षण के लिए तैयारियां कर रहा है जो सम्भवत: हिन्द महासागर में किया जाए।

(ग) सरकार का विश्वास है कि हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा परम्परागत हथियारों के आधार पर प्रर्याप्त सैनिक तत्परता द्वारा भली प्रकार से सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है। सरकार की नीति अणु ऊर्जा को केवल शान्तिपूर्ण प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोग करने की है।

Deaths due to Small Pox in the Country

*53. SHRI NOORUL HUDA:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drown to the reports of a large number of deaths in Assam and other parts of the country due to small-pox;

(b) the State-wise break-up of the reported deaths;

(c) the reasons for such large incidence of small-pox; and

(d) the measures adopted by Government to check and prevent the disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNNG: (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (d). Since last year there has been a noticeable increase in the incidence of small-pox particularly in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

The high incidence of small-pox can be attrabuted to accumulated backlog of primary vaccinations, the lingering superstition among sections of the people against vaccination, and the intensive search which is being carried out throughout the country for unearthing undetected cases. A statement containing information regarding number of small-pox cases in various States together with the number of deaths during 1974 is enclosed.

An intensive small-pox eradication campaign was launched in July, 1973 in consultation with W.H.O. The main emphasis was on the above mentioned four endemic States and the objective of the campaign was to undertake active search of small-pox cases followed by containment of the outbreaks. Under this intensive campaign, the State Governments who are primarily responsible for ahe implementation of the health programme, have mobilised health personnel and transport for case search operations. The Central Government have taken prompt measures to assist the State Health authoritites to meet the current situation. The number of surveillance teams headed by senior Epidemiologists has been increased so far to 94 from 22 and containment teams to 133 as against 15 working last year in the endemic States in addition to the normal staff of the Small-pox Eradication Programme. A number of additional vehicles have also been provided to the teams to ensure mobility. Adequate quantities of vaccine, bifurcated needles and health education material have been supplied and sufficient quantities kept in reserve.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory-wise incidence of Small-pox reported in India from January to 26th October, 1974.

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1974	
		No. of cases	No. of Deaths
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	245	35
2	Assam	5,804	916
3	Bihar	1,24,127	21,414
4	Gujarat	5	2
5	Haryana	71	16
6	Himachal Pradesh	6	..
7	Jammu & Kaxhmir	760	107
8	Kerala	4	2
9	Madhya Pradesh	2,240	276
10	Maharashtra	448	40
11	Manipur	10	2
12	Meghalaya	485	51

1	2	3	4
13	Karnataka	11	3
14	Nagaland	53	6
15	Orissa	2,058	444
16	Punjab	39	4
17	Rajasthan	61	11
18	Tamilnadu	18	4
19	Tripura	..	..
20	Uttar Pradesh	36,325	5,203
21	West Bengal	11,011	2,050
22	A & N Islands		
23	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1
24	Chandigarh	..	..
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..
26	Delhi	146	27
27	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..
28	IMA Islands		
29	Mizoram		
30	Pondicherry		
	TOTAL	183929	30,614

Bhutto's threat of War over Kashmir

*54. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the press entitled "Bhutto talks of War over Kashmir";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether India had told Pakistan that Pakistan has no *locus standi* on Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) We have seen press report to this effect. However, Radio Pakistan report of 25th Sepember gives a gist of what Prime Minister Bhutto is actually supposed to have said. He had said that Pakistan was ready to hold talks on Kashmir with India as provided under the Simla Agreement but that there were some people who did not want the issue to be resolved through negotiations. He also said that Pakistan did not want war nor did he see any reason why India should resort to war.

(b) and (c). India's stand on Kashmir that Pakistan is in illegal occupation of a part of Jummu and Kashmir territory is well-known.

Recruitment Requirements of Defence Public Sector Undertakings

*56. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Defence Public Sector Undertakings have been advised to project their recruitment requirements annually to the Placement Officers in the I.I.Ts. and o her training institutions concerned, in order to assist in improving the reruitment from amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to technical posts reserved for them in these Undertakings;

(b) whether these Undertakings also contact the Placement Officers in the various technical institutions; and

(c) if so, since when this practice is being followed and with what concrete results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes Sir. Advice to this effect was given to Defence public sector undertakings in July, 1972.

(b) and (c). Although these undertakings are notifying their reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to various agencies prescribed in the Presidential Directives issued to them on this subject, the assistance of Placement Officers in the Institutes of Technology does not appear to have been availed of by them for one reason or the other. They are again being advised to invariably project their requirements of technical posts to the Placement Officers in the Indian Institutes of Technology and other training institutions as and when there is requirement of filling up such technical posts.

Indo-Portuguese Relations

*57. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an English Newspaper dated the 17th October, 1974, the State Council of Portugal has adopted a law which removes from the Portuguese Constitution any mention of "Portuguese India"; and

(b) whether this will help to restore better relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Government of Portugal has published a decree authorising the President of Portugal to conclude an agreement with India recognising India's full sovereignty over former Portuguese territories in India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Attacking Capability of Pak Air Force

*58. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in a local daily dated the 21st October, 1974 that the attacking capability of the Indian Air Force has diminished considerably since the 1971 war, as compared with the resurrected Pakistan Air Force; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to comment on such assessments. However, Government have

been, and are, constantly taking due note of developments across our borders and adopting appropriate measures to meet them.

Implementation of the *Beedi* and *Cigar* workers (conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

*59. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether All-India Beedi Industry Federation has sought uniform and simultaneous implementation of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 in all the States; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the above and other suggestions made by the All-India *Beedi* Industry Federation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The All-India Beedi Industry Federation had submitted two memoranda dated the 16th April and 8th August, 1974. Their main suggestion was for appointment of a tripartite committee to consider various amendments proposed by them to the provisions of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and Rules thereunder and to stay the implementation of the Act till such time as those amendments are carried out. They had also suggested that simultaneous enforcement of the Act in all the States should be ensured after the above amendments/modifications were finalised.

(b) It has not been found feasible to accept the suggestions relating to the appointment of a tripartite committee and to stay the implementation of the Act. The Act is to be administered by the State Governments and necessary action is to be taken by them.

Invitation to Indian Foreign Secretary to visit Nepal

*60. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Secretary of our country was invited recently by Nepalese Government for talks; and

(b) if so, the nature of talks held and their outcome?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Nepalese Ambassador recently renewed an invitation extended earlier to the Foreign Secretary to visit Nepal. The Foreign Secretary has not been able to make this visit on account of other preoccupations.

Import of Raw Sugar

*63. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import raw sugar for conversion into white sugar to realise higher foreign exchange earnings; and

(b) if so, the quantity and value thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ban on new recruitment in Government Offices

*66. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed ban on the new recruitment and

filling up of vacancies in Government offices;

(b) whether his Ministry has also decided to stop all subsidies to certain organisations to meet their losses; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Pending a thorough review of all 'on-going' functions and actual staff requirements by different Ministries, a complete ban has been imposed as a measure of economy on filling up of all vacancies in non-technical and non-operational posts by new recruitment, except in respect of posts of typists and stenographers and posts belonging to constituted cadres to which recruitment is made through U.P.S.C. The filling up of vacancies by transfer, promotion, deputation and adjustment of staff rendered surplus as a result of studies by Staff Inspection Unit or otherwise is, however, exempt from the ban.

(b) and (c). Subsidies which are given to certain public sector undertakings for carrying out specific responsibilities resulting in losses. even though the enterprises earn profits or break even on the whole, have been stopped. It is intended that the undertakings should take the rough with the smooth and cross-subsidise specific losses by profits elsewhere. Instances of this kind are State Trading Corporation which is given a subsidy for reimbursement of losses on rubber purchases, Indian Airlines which is given a subsidy for operating uneconomic routes and Shipping Corporation of India which is given a subsidy for operating service in Andaman & Nicobar Islads.

Fall in Textile Export

*89. SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in textile exports;

(b) if so, the steps taken to arrest the decline;

(c) the reasons for its fall; and

(d) whether Government are working a formula by which imported cotton required for export production would be available to textile mills at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) There has been no fall in the value of exports of cotton textiles until September, 1974. However, a declining trend during October, 1974 onwards is anticipated on the basis of the export orders in hand with the exporters.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement

The gap between the international and domestic prices of cotton textiles, arising mainly from higher cotton prices in India, which makes our products un-competitive and reduced buying due to heavy stocks and anti-inflationary measures taken by various countries have adversely affected our exports of cotton textiles. To impart, competitiveness to our exports of cotton textiles in international market, a combined obligation scheme for production of controlled cloth and export has been introduced with effect from 1st October, 1974. The scheme provides for an indirect incentive by way of set-off of 1 sq. metre of controlled cloth production against exports of every Rs. 5 worth of mill-made cotton piece-goods and made-ups and Rs 7.5 worth of mill-made cotton garments. Some imports of medium staple cotton are also being arranged exclusively for export production so that adverse price differential between indigenous and international cotton prices is neutralised. In the present

conditions of the export market, it is possible that the combined obligation scheme may not be itself produce the desired results. Hence the industry is considering further measures on their part to meet the differential between our textile export prices and world prices.

Lighting Arrangement at Delhi Airport

*70. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilots of some international airlines landing at Delhi airport have complained to the International Airports Authority about unsatisfactory lights on the runway and taxiways; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No such complaint has been received by the International Airports Authority of India. However, some deficiencies in the working of the runway lighting system at Palam Airport had come to the notice of the Authority. These were attended to by the Authority immediately and the runway lighting system is now functioning satisfactorily.

Unaccounted Money found during Raids on Premises of Kapadias in Bombay

*71. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDER:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the third week of August, 1974 the premises of Kapadias in Bombay were raided in search for unaccounted money;

(b) whether in the course of this raid, a lot of incriminating papers and materials were detected, and if so, the facts about the papers and unaccounted money in cash and kinds detected and seized; and

(c) whether the owners of the premises have been arrested and hauled up before any court of law. if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUHKERJEE): (a) Income-tax authorities have not conducted any search at the premises of Kapadies assessed in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Bombay during August, 1974.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Textile Machines Imported by S.T.C.

*72. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation is still holding textile machines imported in 1965; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof including the funds locked up, the loss suffered by STC and the present condition of the machines?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Trading Corporation had imported 6 seizing machines in 1965. The book value of each machine is Rs. 19.16 lakhs. The machines are yet to be disposed of and as such, the question of loss, if any, to STC does not arise at this stage. The machines are lying packed in packing cases, whose condition appears to be satisfactory. These machines could not be disposed of until now due to inability on the part of im-

porting company to make payment for the machines, and later due to legal difficulties faced in effecting disposal to other units in the industry.

Decline in Profits of Nationalised Banks

*73. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profits of the 14 nationalised banks as a percentage of the total income have declined and the productivity lowered during the last three years;

(b) if so, the particulars and reason therefore; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to streamline the functioning of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The figures of income, expenditure and profits of the 14-Nationalised Banks during the three years ended 31st December 1971, 31st December, 1972 and 31st December, 1973 are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	1971	1972	1973
Total Income	330·53 (23·9)	388·79 (17·6)	488·66 (25·7)
Total Expenditure including Bonus	322·07 (23·9)	381·24 (18·4)	481·01 (26·2)
Profits after provisions for tax and bonus to staff	8·46 (22·6)	7·55 (—10·8)	7·65 (1·3)
Profits as percentage of total Income	2·6	1·9	1·6

N.B. : The figure within brackets is the percentage variation over the previous years.

The profits of the 14-Nationalised Banks expressed as a percentage of income have declined in the last three years mainly due to the rate of increase in expenditure being higher than the rate of increase in income. The increase in expenses was attributable partly to the increase in interest payments on deposits and borrowings and partly to the rise in establishment expenses.

There has been an overall expansion in the activities of the nationalised banks during recent years. During the years 1971 to 1973 they opened 2880 offices, majority of them in rural and semi-urban areas and unbanked centres. The newly opened branches also take quite some time to start earning profits. They have also substantially increased the credit to priority sectors. This involves sizeable additions to the staff, cost of training, additional supervision expenses over a much larger number of advances. The salaries and allowances of staff are mainly governed by awards/agreements with the unions and are also affected by the price index while the interest paid on deposits is governed by Reserve Bank directives. However, considering the quantum of increase in the activities of the banks, and the fact that the large scale expansion of branches has been entirely managed by banks from their own resources, the overall position of their profitability could be considered as satisfactory.

(c) Banks are aware of the need to keep the increase in the level of expenses to a reasonable proportion of the increase in business and consistent with the increase in income. Also, Government as well as Reserve Bank of India are constantly reviewing the situation regarding the working of the Nationalised Banks, and giving suitable guidelines and advice from time to time in order to economise expenditure and improve the operational efficiency of the banks. The banks have also introduced a system of budgeting and are making efforts to improve the profitability and productivity in their operations by introducing an effective system of expediture control and better funds management. They are also devising ways and means of improving the working of those branches which have been incurring losses,, through better staff utilisation, as well as simplification and rationalisation of procedures.

Action against Smugglers

*74. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Socialist M.P. corresponded with the Commerce Minister from 1967 to 1970 suggesting that Government take strong measures against smuggling from Nepal to India of stainless steel, Nylon and Polyster yarn and fabrics, liquor etc. originating in third countries;

(b) whether Socialist M.P. tabled several questions in the year 1970 seeking to expose political connections of smugglers like Coolie Mastan; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in action against the smugglers and smuggling till September, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Certain unstarred Questions relating to these matters were answered in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Finance in 1970.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Several measures have been taken by the Government to combat the problem of Indo-Nepal | smuggling. These include:

(i) Creation of a net-work of Customs Preventive Units on Indo-Nepah Border in January, 1969 and its subsequent augmentations in 1970 and 1971.

Seven Customs Divisions are now operating on Indo-Nepal | border. Jeeps have been provided for the mobility of these preventive units and ex-Army personnel have been recruited. Revolvers and rifles have also been supplied to these preventive units.

Special training centres for Customs training have been set up at Patna and Allahabad to train up officers posted on Indo-Nepal borders.

(ii) The post of an Officer on Special Duty was created in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in January, 1970 for co-ordination of intelligence, preventive measures and anti-smuggling drive in connection with Indo-Nepal smuggling.

(iii) The entire Indo-Nepal border has been placed under the unified command of the Collector of Customs (Preventive) with headquarters at Patna.

(iv) The cooperation of H.M.G., Nepal has been sought from time to time and measures taken by them have helped in curbing Indo-Nepal smuggling.

Jute Stocks accummulated by Larger Business Houses

*75. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether four larger business houses have accumulated jute stocks to manipulate the raw jute market for almost nine months;

(b) if so, the names of the larger business houses and the action Government have taken against them; and

(c) how far this has affected the prices of jute?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The following jute mills were carrying stocks of nearly 9 months' consumption as on 1st October 1974:—

1. Agarpara (Duncan Group)
2. Champdany (Jerambhai Group)
3. Shri Gouri Shankar (Bhagat Group)
4. Ganges (J. K. Group)

In addition, the following twine units were also carrying similar stocks:—

1. Fibre Processors (Lohia Group)
2. Arun General (Kothari Group).

As a result of large purchases during the previous season and efforts to build up stocks, during the current season, in anticipation of short crop, mills in general are carrying heavy stocks at present. As there are no restrictions on stock holding and as the purchases made by the mills have helped in maintaining prices, for the time being. Government do not consider any action necessary.

(c) While, as a result of the purchases made by the mills and due to poor arrivals in the early part of the season raw jute prices ruled firm till about the end of September 1974, there has been some decline in the prices thereafter due to improvement in arrivals.

हाल ही में पकड़ गये तस्करों की सम्पत्तियों का मूल्यांकन

*76. श्री माधव राव सिंधिया :
श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 1 अगस्त, 1974 से अब तक पकड़े गये तस्करों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उनमें प्रत्येक की सम्पत्ति का मूल्य कितना-कितना आंका गया है और इस बारे में आगे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :(क) दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 1974 को प्रख्यापित आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1974 के उपबन्धों के अधीन जारी किये गये केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत जिन व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द रखा गया है, उनके नाम विवरण में दिये गये हैं। इन व्यक्तियों के अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भी इस अध्यादेश के अधीन 500 से भी अधिक अन्य व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में नजरबन्दी आदेश जारी किये गये हैं।

(ख) तस्कर व्यापार करने वाले व्यक्तियों और उनके सहयोगियों के मामलों को, प्रत्यक्ष करों के दृष्टिकोण से गहरी जांच के लिए विशेष एककों के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रित किया जा रहा है। कुछ मामलों में तलाशियां भी ली गई हैं। इन व्यक्तियों की सम्पत्तियों का मूल्य निर्धारित करना अभी

संभव नहीं है विशेषत: इसलिए कि बहुत सी सम्पत्तियों में पैसा बेनामी तौर से लगा है।

विवरण

भारत सरकार द्वारा आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम की धारा 3(1) (ग) के अधीन दिये गये आदेशों के अधीन नजरबन्द रखे गये व्यक्तियों की सूची।

1. हाजी मस्तान मिर्जा, महाराष्ट्र
2. चम्पालाल पुंजाजी शाह ,,
3. नैनमल पुंजाजी शाह ,,
4. यूसुफ अब्दुल्ला पटेल ,,
5. राजाबलि हीरजी मेघानी ,,
6. घमंडीराम केवलजी गोवानी ,,
7. नथालाल रूपसी शाह ,,
8. कान्तीलाल नानचन्द शाह ,,
9. बखराज मुनुस्वामी ,,
10. अरबिन्द लीलाधर ढोलकिय महाराष्ट्र
11. ललित लीलाधर ढोलकिया ,,
12. लालू जोगी दमन
13. सुकर नारायण बाखिया ,,
14. भाना कल्पा पटेल ,,
15. नानूभाई डी० देसाई गुजरात
16. रतिलाल देवाभाई नाविक ,,
17. के० एस० अब्दुल्ला केरल
18. एस० एम० ए० सिद्दिकी, तमिल नाडु
19. बी० एम० जी० मरिअप्पा वण्डयार तमिलनाडु।

Pilots dismissed in Air India

*77. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air India pilots dismissed from their services for their participation in the last strike;

(b) the number of pilots who are still on strike; and

(c) what steps were taken by Government to end the strike?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Three.

(b) and (c). All the 184 line pilots have resumed duty after giving individual undertaking agreeing that determination of the pattern of operations and pattern of crew scheduling are Management functions.

Fiscal Measures to check Inflation

*78. SHRI S. A. MURUGANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the effect of the fiscal measures taken by Government in last July to curb the inflation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The efforts of various fiscal measures taken by the Central Government from time to time, to curb inflationary pressures in the economy are constantly kept under review. However, it is too early to assess the full impact of the firscal measures taken in July, 1974 as they have been in operation only for a few months. Nevertheless, these measures along with others, seem to have subdued the inflationary psychology gripping the economy. There has been a welcome fall in the rate of growth in money supply which has show an increase of 1.9 per cent only in the current financial year upto 25th October, 1974 (Last Friday figure) compared to 5.5 per cent in the same period last year. The increase in net Reserve Bank credit to Government has also been comparatively small at Rs. 192.6 crores in this period as against Rs. 595

crores last year during the corresponding period. The wholesale price Index (Base: 1961-62—100) which stood at 330.4 for the week ended 21st September, 1974 had shown a continuous decline in the subsequent four weeks and has registered a decline of 2.3 per cent over this period.

Report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Recruitments in Public Sector Undertakings

*79. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. M SIDDAYYA;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises have come across with cases in which Trade Unions of some of the Public Sector Undertakings and Statutory Autonomous Bodies have objected to the rule of reservation in services in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether his attention has been invited to Para 3.101 of the 1971-72 and 1972-73 Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the Ministry of Finance to set right the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Certain administrative Ministries had brought to the notice of the Bureau the fact that the Labour Unions in some Enterprises were raising objections with regard to the limited aspect of reservation orders applicable to promotions based on seniority.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The objections raised by the Labour Unions have been examined in consultation with the Department of Labour and Employment, Deptt. of Personnel and Law Ministry. The final conclusion arrived at is that Presidential Directive can be issued in regard to the reservations of posts for SC/ST which are filled by promotion on the basis of seniority. It has also been pointed out by the Law Ministry that while changes in the promotion procedure in any public enterprise must be preceded by the fullest possible consultation with recognised trade unions and in the absence of such recognised unions, with all categories of workers in general, such consultation does not, from a legal point of view, necessitate the concurrence of the union. Of course, the scope of the directive can be hampered or delayed on the basis of legally binding agreement/settlement with the employees union in individual cases, i.e., if the existing legally binding agreement between the Management and the Union stands in the way of such implementation. In such cases the surrounding circumstances and the terms of such agreement/settlement will have to be examined individually.

In the light of the Law Ministry's advice, a draft supplementary directive, *inter alia*, covering the point relating to reservations in promotions based on seniority has already been finalised and forwarded to the Ministries/Departments in administrative control of public enterprises for issuance to the latter. The Ministries/Departments have also been advised that if there is any initial opposition from the unions in any particular enterprise, the Management should explain the governmental policy being followed, to which the unions may not fail to respond with necessary co-operation.

Purchase of Boeing Jets from U.S.A.

*80. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the salient features of the agreement entered into with U.S.A. for the purchase of three Boeing Jets?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The broad details of the Agreement are as under:—

PRICE OF AIRCRAFT:

The basic price of each aircraft is US $ 5473,551. In addition, Indian Airlines shall pay $ 7830 towards the price of changes required by it for each aircraft. The Boeing Company has given a Credit Memo. for US $ 88,500 per aircraft, to be utilised for the purchase of Boeing proprietary items and services upto December 31, 1978.

DELIVERY:

One aircraft each in the month of September, October and November, 1974 is to be delivered. The first two aircraft were delivered on 26th September and 28th October, 1974 at Seattle, Washington and arrived in India on 2nd October and 3rd November 1974 respectively. The third aircraft is scheduled for delivery at Seattle on the 13th November, 1974 and is expected to arrive in India on 19-11-1974.

PAYMENT:

The following advance payments were to be made for the three aircraft:—

Due Date of Payment	Amount due per aircraft		
	Sept. '74 aircraft	Oct. '74 aircraft	November '74 aircraft
December 15, 1973	30%	30%	21-2/3%
February 16, 1974	..	..	8-1/3%
	30%	30%	30%

The balance 70% of the purchase price of each of the aircraft will be payable against delivery.

The advance payments were made on due date and for the two aircraft which have already been delivered, the balance price was paid at the time of delivery.

REPLACEMENT AIRCRAFTS:

In addition to the three aircraft, Indian Airlines have entered into a Purchase Agreement with the Boeing Company for the purchase of one Boeing 737 aircraft to replace the Boeing 737 aircarft that crashed on 31st May, 1973. The price of this aircraft is $ 50,09,506 including a sum of $ 7,830 being the cost of alterations required by Indian Airlines. The cost of this aircraft has been met mainly out of the insurance proceeds. The aircraft arrived in India on 1-10-1974.

Complaint Regarding Management of Kasturaba Medical College Trust and Academy of General Education, Manipal

401. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaint regarding the management of (i) Kasturba Medical College Trust, Manipal; and

(ii) Academy of General Education, Manipal (Karnatak);

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). A complaint regarding various unlawful activities

carried on by Kasturba Medical College Trust, Manipal, and Academy of General Education, Manipal, was received in May, 1974. Since undergraduate medical education is a State subject and also since Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, is situated in Karnatak a copy of the complaint has been sent to the Government of Karnatak for appropriate action.

उर्वरकों का आयात

402. **श्री चन्दुलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972–73 तथा 1973–74 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरकों का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) उन पर पृथक्-पृथक् भारतीय मुद्रा तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ग) आयातित उर्वरक की दर क्या है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के खोडलकर) : (क) और (ख) 1972–73 और 1973–74 के वित्तीय वर्षों में पूर्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा आयात किये गये उर्वरकों की मात्रा और भारतीय मुद्रा एवं विदेशी मुद्रा में उस पर किये गये खर्च का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	मिलियन मीट्रिक टन में आयात की मात्रा	वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य	
			भारतीय मुद्रा करोड़ रुपयों में	विदेशी मुद्रा मिलियन डालरों में
1972–73 . .		3.09	181.575	242.10
1973–74 . .		1.84	164.37	219.16

(ग) विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों के लिए अदा की गई दरों की श्रेणी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं।

विवरण

विभिन्न प्रकारों के आयातित उर्वरकों के लिए उपलब्ध की गई दरों की श्रेणी का विवरण

वस्तु	वर्ष	डालर में मूल्य श्रेणी
1. यूरिया .	1972–73	56.80 से 77.50 एफ ओ बी जूट थैले
		54.40 से 70.50 एफ ओ बी जूट पी पी बग
		62.00 से 86.25 सी एण्ड एफ पी पी बैग
		43.50 से 63.50 एफ ओ बी बल्क
	1973–74	107.00 से 112.53 एफ ओ बी जूट थले
		108.09 से 131.70 सी एण्ड एफ पी पी बैग
		83.27 से 91.60 एफ ओ बी बल्क

1	2	3	4
2. अमो० सलफेट	1972–73	..	
	1973–74	35.00 से 45.30	एफ ओ बी बल्क
3. डी ए पी	1972–73	92.00 से 104.50	एफ गो ओ बी बल्क
	1973–74	112.75 से 117.25	एफ ओ बी बल्क
4. एम ओ पी	1972–73	सी डालर 33.00 से सी डालर 34.81	एफ ओ बी बल्क
	1973–74	सी डालर 42.50 से सी डालर 43.54	एफ ओ बी बल्क
5. ए एन पी	1972–73	66.00 से 80.40	एफ ओ बी जूट थैले
		66.40	एफ ओ बी बल्क
	1973–74	110.80	एफ ओ बी जूट थैले
		92.32	एफ ओ बी बल्क
6. सी ए एन	1972–73	39.50 से 40.75	एफ ओ बी थैला बन्द
		67.50 से 74.40	एफ ओ बी थैला बन्द
7. एन पी के	1972–73		
15:15:15:		62.39 से 69.70	एफ ओ बी बल्क
10:26:26		65.90	एफ ओ बी बल्क
12:32.16		66.90 से 91.93	एफ ओ बी बल्क
	1973–74		
15:15:15		86.29 से 93.91	एफ ओ बी बल्क
11:11.11		103.28	एफ ओ बी पी पी बैग
17:[illegible]		146.30	एफ ओ बी पी पी बैग
8. एस ओ पी	1972–73	61.00	एफ ओ बी थैला बन्द
	1973–74	83.53	एफ ओ बी थैला बन्द
9. एम ए पी	1972–73	96.00	एफ ओ बी बल्क
10. ए एस एन	1973–74	75.90	एफ ओ बी थैला बन्द

टिप्पणी :—ऊपर दी हुई कीमतें ठेके के अनुसार हैं। कुछ मामलों में कीमतों में वृद्धि की अनुमति दी गई है। जिसे इन कीमतों में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

Scheme of Zonal Reciprocal Agreement for operation of Goods Vehicles in Northern, Eastern and Central Zones

403. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of introducing the scheme of Zonal Reciprocal Agreement for the operation of goods vehicles in the Northern, Eastern and Central Zones similar to the schemes introduced in the Southern and Western Zones has been considered with the respective State Governments; and

(b) if so, when the schemes will come into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The Northern Zone Agreement for goods vehicles, comprising the States/Union Territories of J & K, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, has already been signed and executed by the State Governments and Union Administration concerned, The Reciprocal Agreements in respect of the Eastern and Central Zone Permit Schemes for goods vehicles are being processed with the State Governments concerned.

(b) The Northern Zone Permit Scheme has already come into operation with effect from 1st January, 1974. The other two Schemes are expected to be finalised as soon as the legal formalities as required under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 are completed by the State Governments concerned.

'हूंजा' रियासत को पाकिस्तान में मिलाकर अन्तराष्ट्रीय कानून का उल्लंघन

404. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :**

विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने अपने उत्तर में स्थित 'हूंजा' रियासत का प्रशासन अपने हाथ में ले लिया है ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान द्वारा किया गया यह कार्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून का उल्लंघन नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिनपालदास (क) 24 सितम्बर, 1974 के पाकिस्तान रेडियो के प्रसारण के अनुसार पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हूंजा राज्य के पृथक् अस्तित्व को समाप्त कर दिया है और इसके प्रशासन को जम्मू और कश्मीर के उत्तरी क्षेत्रों के साथ मिला दिया है जिन पर पाकिस्तान का अवैध अधिकार है ।

(ख) और (ग) पाकिस्तान सरकार की इस कार्रवाई से जम्मू कश्मीर के एक उत्तरी प्रदेश की स्थिति में महत्वपूर्ण एवं इकतरफा परिवर्तन हुआ है जिसका उसे कोई अधिकार या स्वीकृति नहीं और इसलिए उसकी यह कार्रवाई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के अन्तर्गत अवैध कार्रवाई है । पाकिस्तान सरकार की यह कार्रवाई शिमला समझौता के पैरा 1 (ii) का उल्लंघन भी है । इस मामले को पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उठाया जा चुका है ।

Super Tanker Berth at Cochin

405. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report prepared by M/s. Engineers India Ltd., for the super tanker berth at Cochin and approved by the Cochin Port Trust has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken a final decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the Project are as follows:

(i) The facilities are to be provided for tankers of 80,000 DWT having a draught of 40/-. Provision has also been made for receiving oil tankers upto, 1,15,000 DWT in future. According to the scheme, the inner channel after crossing the Cochin gut is taken northwards into the water-way between the Bolghatty and Wallarpat Islands. The oil berth will be located on the Western side of the new channel thus created.

(ii) The crude oil pipe-line from the Oil Jetty will be taken north of the jetty for some distance and then carried over two bridges, one connecting Wallarpat and Mulavukad, and other connecting Bolghatty and Ernakulam. The oil pipeline, after it is taken to the Ernakulam shore, will be laid along the Ernakulam shore, and connected to the crude oil pipeline at the existing Tanker Jetty.

(iii) The pipeline has been designed to provide unloading rate of 5,000 tonnes per hour.

(iv) The location of the bridges between Willarpat and Mulavukad has been so fixed as to provide enough space on the Wallarpat side to construct at least two more berths. The bridges would be provided with two lanes and designed for one lane I.R.C. Class AA/two lane I.R.C. Class A loading.

(v) The water space between Wallarpat, Candle Island and Vimanathivu will be reclaimed with the drodged materials. The area to be newly created by reclamation is about 140 hectares. In addition, another 127 hectares of land will be developed by filling up the low lying areas in Wallarpat, Candle Island, Vimanathivu and on Bolghatty side with the dregded materials.

(vi) The approach channel, which is at present 6,400 metres long will have to be extended to a total length of 9 kilometres from the gut. This approach channel will also be widened to 600' from the existing width of 450/ and deep-end to 47./ The inner channel from the gut upto the berth would be dredged to 45'.

(vii) According to the Project Report, it will take about 3½ years to complete the work after its commencement.

(viii) The gross estimated cost of the project is Rs. 33.29 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 12.24 crores. The net estimated cost of Project after allowing for income through sale of developed land will be Rs. 25.15 crores.

(c) The detailed project report is under consideration in consultation with the concerned authorities.

INTUC on Bonus Review Committee Recommendations

406. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MONDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether INTUC has urged the Government not to be guided by the recommendations of the Bonus Review Committee; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No such suggestion has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली स्थित फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से हटा दिया जाना

407. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्थित फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन के अधिकारियों ने वहां काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को ट्रेड यूनियन कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर नौकरी से हटा दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हटाये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन्हें सेवा से हटा देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों को न्याय दिलाने की दिशा में सरकार ने कोनसी कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : (क) से (ग) : कुछ समय पहले फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन कर्मचारी

पंचायत से 70 कर्मचारियों की अभिकथित छंटनी के सम्बन्ध में एक आवेदन किया गया था। दिल्ली प्रशासन, जो कि मुख्यतया इस मामले से सम्बन्धित हैं, द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, उन्होंने सम्बन्धित पक्षों के साथ इस मामले पर विचार विमर्श किया था। प्रबन्धकों का यह तर्क था कि ये व्यक्ति फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन के कर्मचारी नहीं थे, बल्कि सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के निजी कर्मचारी थ। यूनियन के प्रतिनिधि (प्रतिनिधियों) को दिल्ली शासन द्वारा उनके इस तर्क के समर्थन में कि छंटनी किए गये कर्मचारी फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन के कर्मचारी थे, वैध दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करने की सलाह दी गई थी। दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार, यूनियन के प्रतिनिधि (प्रतिनिधियो) ने सम्बन्धित दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है। असन्तुष्ट कर्मचारियों या उनके प्रतिनिधि द्वारा मामले की दिल्ली प्रशासन के साथ आगे पैरवी की जा सकती है।

Setting up of Tripartite Committee at State Level to Review Implementation of Minimum Wages Act

406. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of Labour Ministers held at New Delhi during the last week of September, 1947 has suggested the setting up of a tripartite committee at the State level to review the progress of implementation of the Minimum Wages Act; and

(b) whether the recommendation has been accepted and if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No such proposal has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

Strikes Declared Illegal.

409 SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes Government had declared illegal during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the reasons for the Government to take this measure in tackling the strikes of the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Check on unauthorised entry from Bangladesh into India

410. SARDAR SWARN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the immediate steps Government propose to take to stop unauthorised entry of migrants from Bangladesh in future and for return of the migrants who have recently crossed into the Indian border on the pretext of "Exit Permits" issued by the Bangaladesh Authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): The Government of India have taken up the matter with the Government of Bangladesh and the Government of Bangladesh have agreed that it will discontinue issuing such exit permits in future. The Border Security Forces have also been altered to prevent unathorised entry from Bangladesh. In the cse of some who have been detailed, appropriate action would be taken after their antecedents are checked.

Shortage of Anesthesia Medicines in Delhi Hospitals

411. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government hospitals in Delhi are suffering from acute shortage of medicines necessary for anesthesia;

(b) whether the patients are being asked to procure these medicines from the market; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps being taken to tide over the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as possible.

Welfare Schemes for Agriculture Labourers in Goa

412. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the major welfare shemes so far approved by the Central Government for the welfare of Agricultural labour in Goa during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Fifth Five Year Plan envisages a scheme for streamlining the tenurial status and strengthening the implementation machinery for investment support to assignees of new land, most of whom would be landless labourers. Agriculture is a scheduled employment under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Under this Act the appropriate Government fixes the wage raes of different categories of agricultural labourers from time to time.

Amount Earmarked for Health and Family Planning Centres of Rajasthan

413. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the Health Centres and Family Planning Centres in Rajasthan State, District-wise, for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) how much has been earmarked for the villages and towns of the Rajasthan State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Allocation of Central assistance to the States for Health and Family Planning Programmes is made scheme-wise for the State as a whole and not district-wise. The distribution of the allocation district-wise and for different villages and towns is made by the State authorities themselves on the basis of local requirements. The total amount earmarked for Health and Family Planning Centres in Rajasthan during 1973-74 and 1974-75 is under:

	1973-74	1974-75
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and sub-centres	130·00	127·35*
Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres	22·50	11·97
Primary Health Centres and Rural Sub-Centres	..	125·00**

*In addition, block assistance of Rs. 12·96 lakhs during 1973-74 and Rs. 15·45 lakhs during 1974-75 was also earmarked for P.O.L. and foud major repairs and procurement of different vehicles including vehicles for Rural Centres.

**This provision has been made under the Minimum Needs Programme in 1974-75. [illegible] assistance for it in 1973-74.

Investment of Employees Provident Fund

414. SHRI M. S. PURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed every employer to invest 43 per cent of the Employees' Provident Fund accumulation in the Central Government securities, 25 per cent in State or Central Government guarantees securities and 30 per cent in Post Office Time Deposit and Small Saving Schemes during October to 30th November, 1974; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BOLA GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b): The Employees Provident Fund monies are now required to be invested with effect from 1st October, 1974 in accordance with the following pattern, namely:—

(i) Central Government securities . . .	45%
(ii) State Government securities and State/Central Government guaranteed securities . . .	25%
(iii) Post Office Time Deposits and Small Savings .	30%

This pattern of investment applies both to exempted and un-exempted establishments and will remain in force upto 30th November, 1974.

Re-investment of provident fund accumulations (whether invested in securities created and issued by the Central Government or in savings certificates issued by the Central Government or in securities created and issued by a State Government) are also to be made according to the pattern mentioned above.

जांच के लिये निर्माण स्थल से नमूना लेने की मांग

415. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) किसी भी वस्तु के निर्माण स्थल पर ही उस वस्तु के शुद्ध अथवा अशुद्ध होने की जांच करने के लिए नमूना लेने की मांग को न मानने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार सीलबन्द वस्तुओं के नकली या मिलावटी सिद्ध होने पर उस वस्तु के निर्माता को दोषी ठहराएगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि निर्माण स्थल पर नमूने लेने की मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। वास्तव में खाद्य निरीक्षक खाद्य वस्तुओं का उनके निर्माण स्थल पर नमूने लेते ही हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

Anti Labour practices in Newspaper Industry

416. SHRI BASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a variety of anti-labour practices have crept into the newspaper industry; and

(b) whether Government proposes to appoint inspectors and other staff to ensure that all newspaper anagements in district centres meet their legal obligations towards their employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LLABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b): The matter falls primarily in the state sphere. However, as and when any complaint is brought to the notice of

Government, appropriate action is taken. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 already povides for appointment of Inspectors by State Governments to carry out the purposes of the Act..

Five-day week in Delhi due to Power Crisis

417. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the power crisis in the Capital, Government are considering to introduce five-day week system in the factories and mills in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and its effect on production in the Union Territory of Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No.

(b) Does not airse.

Welfare Schemes for Agricultural Labourers in Punjab

418. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the major welfare schemes so far approved by the Central Government for the welfare of agricultural labourers in Punjab during last three years;

(b) the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the implementation of the schemes up-to-date scheme-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Fifth Five Year Plan envisages a scheme for streamlining the tenurial status and strengthening the implementation machinery for investment support to assignees of new land most of whom would be landless labourers. Agriculture is a scheduled employment under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Under this Act the appropriate Government fixes the wage rates of different categories of agricultural labourers from time to time.

Popularisation of Family Planning Programme in Villages

419. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a vast majority 78.5 per cent women and 70.6 per cent of men in villages have no knowledge of Family planning methods and less than ten per cent of the rural people use contraceptive methods;

(b) whether despite all the money poured into the family planning programme in the past two decades and the huge administrative structure created to implement it, the idea has not spread in Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HELTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The figures quoted by the Honourable Member appear to be based on a survey made in Karnataka State in respect of a small number of married couples. Studies carried out in various parts of the country indicate varying results relating to knowledge about family planning methods and actual use of contraceptives.

(b) and (c). Mass education and motivation programme are intensively carried out in all the States Deficiencies and achievements are reviewed from time to time to accelerate the pace of the programme.

Improvement of Service by D. T. C.

420. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation is unable to cope up with the increased volume of traffic in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) whether the introduction of services, such as "Sugam Seva" and "Mudrika Seva" has not improved the situation; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide quick and efficient transport service to the people of Delhi and New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Due to hike in petrol prices lubricants, spare parts etc. there has been a shift from personalised transport to public transport in the recent past. To meet the growing demand of the travelling public, DTC has been gradually carying out improvement in its services by acquisition of new buses, introduction of high frequency services on new routes and construction of new depots to provide adequate maintenance facilities.

(b) The introduction of 'Sugam Seva' and 'Mudrika Seva' have brought some relief to the commuters. If it is an indication, these services have been well received by the travelling public. The precise impact of the new services, cannot however, be assessed unless overall restructuring of routes is implemented.

(c) It is hoped to cover the entire city by D.T.C services in a phased manner.

Supply of Crude by Iran on deferred payment

421. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for supply of crude to this country on deferred payment was discussed with the Shah of Iran during his recent visit of the country; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir.

It is not in the public interest to disclose the detailed terms and conditions.

Indian Steel Cheapest in the World

422. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the producer of cheapest steel in the world; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to improve the production, management and distribution of steel in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Since the production cost of steel in various countries is not available, it is not possible to say whether production costs of steel in India are the lowest.

(b) Some of the steps taken by Government in improving production, management and distribution of steel in the country are as follows:

(i) The Steel Authority of India Ltd. has been set up to plan, promote and organize an integrated and efficient development of iron and steel and associated industries.

(ii) Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy and with the Railways for regular supply of coal and of electric power and for the quick movement of raw-materials to the Steel Plants and of finished products from the Steel Plants to various destinations;

(iii) A number of long-term measures are in hand to bring about an improvement in production like provision of balancing facilities, capital programmes involving additions, replacements etc., improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability and planned procurement of spare parts, refractories and other essential input materials.

(iv) Several procedural improvement have been implemented with regard to steel distribution to achieve stricter enforcement of national priorities, certainty in allocation, speedy delivery of material. cutting down of paper work and reduction in time lag between the request for allocation and delivery of steel for the major consumers.

चौथी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश को परिवार नियोजन हेतु धन का नियतन

423. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वर्षवार परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों हेतु कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ;

(ख) इस योजना अवधि के दौरान राज्य के परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों में कितने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हुई; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप जन्म दर में कितनी कमी हुई ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ऐ० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 8469 / 74]।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 8469 /74]।

(ग) परिवार नियोजन की निष्पत्ति के आधार पर राज्य स्तर पर जन्म दरों में हुई कमी का कोई हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया है क्योंकि कुछ प्रान्तों का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Memo from workers of India Firebricks and Insulation Company, Hazaribagh

424. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been submitted by the workers of India Firebricks and Insulation Company, Marar Ranchi Road, Hazaribagh to Government recently; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A Memorandum was submitted by the IFICO Action Committee to the Minister of Steel and Mines in February, 1974. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Activities of Educational Resources Centre, New Delhi

425. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the activities of the Educational Resources Centre situated at D-53, Defence Colony, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the fields of the activity; and

(c) how much money has been received by this Centre from foreign sources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main activity of the Educational Resources Centre is to prepare study material including film strips etc. on various aspects of Indian life for use in American schools.

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations are entrusted with the review and regulation of the Centre's activities in India.

(b) The Educational Resources Centre receives a grant from the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Washington, D. C.

Foreign Exchange for Import of Fertilisers

426. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allotted for import of fertiliser during the current financial year raising agricultural production; and

(b) the amount that has already been spent for the same so far and the quantity of fertilisers acquired thereby?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Sufficient amount of foreign exchange will be made available for imports on the present availability.

(b) The Department of Supply has so far concluded contracts for a total amount of 85.04 million dollars for the supply of 220,000 MT Urea, 20/22,000 MT of N, P. K. and 30,000 MT of Ammonium Chloride.

Steel Supplies suspended to Northern India Units

427. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Supplies to three hundred units in Northern India were suspended by Regional Iron and Steel Controller in his intensive drive against the misutilisation of steel;

(b) if so, the name of each unit and broad outlines of allocation of steel to units during the last three years, year-wise and main features of complaint against each of the unit and action taken thereon; and

(c) the various measures so far undertaken by the Regional Iron and Steel Controller regarding the misutilisation of steel quota by the units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up a post and construction of bunkers by Pakistani troops in Poonch Sectors

429. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani troops have set up new posts and constructed bunkers on the inside of the actual control line in the Poonch Sector;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government;

(c) whether several exchanges of fire also took place between the two forces; and

(d) if so, the facts of the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There was only one exchange of fire in the Poonch Sector on 7-10-74 during the period 1-10-74 to 7-11-74. There were no casualties on our side. Pakistani casualties are not known.

Deaths of Children after taking Bad Quality Food in North Bengal

430. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:
SHRI A. K. SAHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether this Ministry is aware of the fact that several hundred children died after taking bad quality food supplied by the gruel Kitchens in North Bengal; and

(b) if so, the exact number of such child-death and what immediate steps were taken to improve the quality of food supplied by the gruel Kitchens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of a Ship building yard at Paradip

431. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of setting up of shipbuilding yard at Paradip in Orissa has been finalised by now; and

(b) if not, the time by which a decision will be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Three Foreign Consultants have been engaged for preparation of Preliminary Project Reports in respect of four sites including Paradip recommended by the Techno Economic Working Group. The Preliminary Project Reports from all the three consultants are expected to be received by the end of February, 1975, after which a decision will be taken.

Alleged Allocation of Stainless Steel to Fake Firms of Bombay

432. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether stainless steel worth Rs. 4 lakhs was allotted to two fake firms of Bombay recently;

(b) whether any CBI inquiry has been ordered in this respect; and

(c) if so, the findings of the inquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of New Surface to Surface Missiles with French Collaboration

433. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to manufacture new surface to surface missiles with French collaboration;

(b) if so, the terms of the collaboration; and

(c) by when the production is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The production of surface to surface anti-tank missiles with foreign technical collaboration has been going on at Bharat Dynamics Limited from July 1971. It would not be in the public interest to disclose terms of collaboration.

Saving in use of H.S.D.

434. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by the Central Government to State Governments to effect saving in the use of High Speed Diesel;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the damages this will cause to the well organised road transport in the country;

(c) whether 62 per cent of exports which are moved from hinterland to Indian Ports exclusively by the Goods Road Transport Industry will not be adversely affected; and

(d) whether there is no other way to reduce the consumption of High Speed Diesel by not affecting the growth of trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (d). Certain instructions for effecting saving in consumption of High Speed Diesel by Road Transport Vehicles were issued to the State Governments/Union Administrations by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in August, 1974. These included restrictions on plying of commercial motor vehicles beyond 500 Kms. and on grant of new permits. On receipt of representations from Transport Operators/Unions, the instructions relating to road transport are being reconsidered.

Sponge Iron-Based Mini-Steel Plants

435. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up sponge iron-based mini-steel plants; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Eight State Industrial Development Corporations have been granted Letters of Intent for setting up sponge iron units. When sponge iron becomes available on a commercial scale, sponge iron together with ferrous scrap can be utilised as feedstock in electric are furnances for steelmaking.

22 शरणार्थी परिवारों को वापस लेने से पाकिस्तान का इन्कार

436. श्री महादमपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 9 अक्टूबर, 1974 के स्थानीय दैनिक में "22 शरणार्थी परिवारों को वापस लेने से पाक इन्कारी" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान इस प्रकार समझौते से हट रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने इस आशय की प्रेस रिपोर्ट को देखा है। सूचना को सत्यापित किया जा रहा है तथा विवरण को सदन के पटल पर रखा जायगा।

Discharging of Effluents in Ganga by Factories of Kanpur

437. SHRI B. R. SHULA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of factories operating in the city of Kanpur are discharging effluents in the river

Ganga, which are dangerous to public health; and

(b) if so, what measures have been adopted to prevent such discharges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Protest by Workers in Kerala against Wage Freeze

438. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Industrial workers all over the State in Kerala stayed away from work in protest on the 17th September against the policy of the Government on wage freeze; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Reports of the strike have been seen by Government; Government have repeatedly clarified that they have no intention to impose a wage freeze.

Production of Bailadila Iron Ore Project

439. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bailadila Iron Ore project expected to produce 5.5 million tonnes of which 4 million tonnes will be exported to Japan; and

(b) if so, the manner in which requirements of iron ore for our steel plants are expected to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Baliadlia Iron Ore Project (Deposit No. 5) is being developed for a production of 5.5 million tonnes of run-of-mine ore to give 4 million tonnes of lump ore and 1.00 million tonnes of fines per annum. The ore will be exported to Japan under a long-term contract.

(b) The requirements of the existing steel plants are being met from other sources and are not linked to Bailadila. The requirements of the proposed Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam are planned to be met from a new mine (Deposit No. 4) to be developed at Bailadila.

National Wage Policy

440. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Labour Minister in the meeting of the Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board stated that the national wage policy being formulated would necessarily bring about an improvement in the earnings of the workers covered by the Minimum Wages Act of 1948; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). In his opening address at the Board's Meeting held at New Delhi on September, 23, 19974, the Deputy Labour Minister, who is also Chairman of the Board, had said that whatever shape a national wage policy might ultimately take, the improvement in the earnings of the low paid workers who are generally covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 would continue to be the accepted objective of governmental action. The State Governments have since been advised to carry out revision of wages of workers covered under the Minimum Wages Act wherever due.

New Devices for Family Planning by National Physical Laboratory

441. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDHANLAL BHATIA:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientist of the National Physical Laboratory have developed new devices for family planning as reported by a local daily of 28th September, 1974;

(b) if so, whether these new devices have been a success;

(c) if so, the steps taken for their propagation; and

(d) the facts of the devices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Scientists at the National Physical Laboratory have developed a liquid crystal thermal device which helps in determining the day of ovulation.

(b) The clinical trials with the device to assess its efficacy have just started.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) The device by charge of colour due to rise in body temperature gives the times of ovulation. For detecting the body temperature these liquid crystal thermal devices (film) are put in thermal contact with any part of the body such as on the forehead, and the colour exhibited by the film is observed. The colour indicates the rise in the temperature of the body which is indicative of evulation having occurred.

Less Wages to Women Labourers

442. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the women labourers in India are paid less wages than men labourers;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring wages of both the sexes at par; and

(c) what other facilities as an alternative compensation to this discrimination in wages is being given to the female labourers in order to improve their working condition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The wage rates, notified by the Government of India in the Central sphere, in its capacity as the appropriate authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, are the same for men and women workers for work of equal value. In the State sphere, however lesser wage rates for women workers are sometimes allowed in cases where their out-put is lower than that of men or they are allotted less arduous jobs.

(b) The State Governments and the wage fixing/revising authorities have been urged to keep in mind the principle of equal remuneration for male and female workers and every effort is made by the Central Government to ensure that this principle is given effct to. At their 25th Session, held on the 27th and 28th September, 1974, the Labour Ministers unanimously agreed that the States which had not so far done so, should take appropriate action soon, in the matter.

(c) Since the differentials in wage rates, where these exist, are based on the objective characteristics of the jobs rather than on sex the question of giving alternative compensation would not normally arise.

Foreign Minister's Visit to USSR

443. SHRI JAGANNATH MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of External Affairs had visited Russia in September, 1974 to have talks with his Russian counter part on matters of mutual interest; and

(b) if so, the nature of talks held and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes Sir. The then Minister for External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh, visited the Soviet Union from 8th to 10th September, 1974 on an invitation from the Soviet Government. Apart from holding talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister, he also held talks with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

(b) The talks between the two sides covered a broad exchange of views on topical international problems as well as bilateral questions of mutual interest and revealed an identity or closeness of views.

A copy of the agreed Press Release issued at the conclusion of the visit is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8470 74.]

Strike by C.I.T.U. and A.I.T.U.C. Unions in Durgapur Steel Plant

444. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received strike notice for 3rd October, 1974 served by the CITU and AITUC unions of Durgapur Steel Plant, demanding the reinstatement of retrenched contract labourers and their absorption in Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, Government's attitude towards the retrenched contract workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Industrial relations in the Durgapur Steel Plant come within the jurisdiction of the Government of West Bengal. The Ministry of Labour have no information about the strike notice referred to. The demand concerning re-instatment of contract workers reported to have been retrenched has been brought to the attention of the appropriate authority.

Labour Courts in Kerala

445. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the nuumber of Labour Courts in Kerala;

(b) whether the post of judge in the Labour Court in Kerala has been lying vacant for the last nine months;

(c) if so, the reason thereof, and

(d) how many cases are pending in the Labour Court as on the 30th August, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) One.

(b) The post of Presiding Officer, Labour Court Quilon is vacant from 19-3-1974 when the previous officer retired.

(c) According to the State Government, there is difficulty in getting a suitable panel of names.

(d) 3629 cases as on 6th November, 1974.

M.B.B.S. Doctors in Primary Health Centres of Gujarat

446. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Primary Health Centres in Gujarat State are manned

by M.B.B.S. doctors and how many are not manned by them;

(b) how many Government dispensaries in the Talukas/Mahals of Gujarat State are manned by M.B.B.S. doctors;

(c) whether there is a shortage of M.B.B.S. doctors in the State; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to man all the Primary Health Centres and Government dispensaries by M.B.B.S. doctors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Steel Produced by IISCO During 1972-1974

447. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel produced by Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited for the years ended June, 1972, 1973 and 1974 respectively;

(b) whether there is any accumulation of products manufactured by the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The production of steel ingots and saleable steel of Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited during the years ended June, 1972, 1973, 1974 have been as under:

(in tonnes)

	July 1971 to June 1972 Production	July 1972 to June 1973 Production	July 1973 to June 1974 Production
Ingot Steel	548,631	450,762	437,584
Saleable Steel	441,067	361,878	355,062

(b) and (c). The stock of saleable steel during the last three years has been as under:—

(in tonnes)

	As on 30-6-72	As on 30-6-73	As on 30-6-74
Saleable steel	4,794	29,839	34,574

The increase in the stocks during the last two years has been largely due to short supply of the right types of railway wagons.

Use of Indian Terms in Shipping

448. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attention has been paid to popularise Indian terms and words in the sphere of shipping; and

(b) the progress made so far and the plans of the Ministry in implementing the provisions of the constitution, and directives issued from time to time on the language of the nation to introduce the same in shipping?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). For the past four years, Hindi terms are being popularised through the institutions training Merchant Navy Officers and ratings

A Hindi Cell has been functioning for some time past in the Directorate General of Shipping for the purpose of translating various rules and regulations under the Merchant Shipping Act from English to Hindi. So far, 12 sets of rules and 36 forms have been translated from English to Hindi.

Behaviour of Private Bus Operators under D.T.C. Operation

449. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government porpose to cancel the licences of all the private Bus Operators under D.T.C. Operation as they never care for passengers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the action being taken to control them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the terms and conditions of the Agreement entered into with the owners of private buses, they are required to abide by the instructions and orders issued by the Corporation regarding the operation of these buses. When any irregularity like non-picking up of passengers and not stopping buses or stopping these at places other than bus stops is reported, action is taken against the concerned bus owners as per terms and conditions of the Agreement entered into with them by the Management of the Corporation.

निरोध की कीमत में वृद्धि

450. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में—'निरोध' की कीमत 15 पसे से बढ़ाकर 35 पैसे कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या इस मूल्य वृद्धि का 'निरोध' की बिक्री पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा तथा परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में बाधा पड़ेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर ध्यान दे रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक): (क) 1 अक्तूबर, 1974 से निरोध का खुदरा मूल्य 15 पैसे से बढ़ा कर 25 पैसे के तीन निरोध कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) इतनी जल्दी यह बताना संभव नही है कि निरोध के मूल्य में परिवर्तन करने से इस की बिक्री पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा। तथापि इसके परिणाम स्वरूप परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना नही है क्योंकि निरोध परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों पर भी निःशुल्क उपलब्ध है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Visit by Expert Team from Europe to Select Sites for Shipbuilding Yards

451. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert team from Europe has visited various parts of India recently to find out suitable sites for building shipyards in India; and

(b) whether any report has been submitted by them; if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) As per agreements entered into by the Government of India with three foreign consultants from Europe, expert teams of these consultants have recently visited the sites

recommended by the Techno-Economic Working Group set up to evaluate the various sites proposed by State Governments.

(b) No, Sir. The reports from all the three consultants are expected by the end of Feburary, 1975.

Sending of plasma abroad by some agencies of Bombay

452. DR. SARDISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some agencies in Bombay are clandestinely sending plasma abroad; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against those agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The Government are not aware of any such clandestine transaction.

(b) The question does not arise.

बीड़ी मजदूरों की मजूरी

453. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान मंहगाई को देखते हुए विभिन्न राज्यों में बीड़ी मजदूरों को प्रति हजार बीड़ी पर मिलने वाली मजूरी बहुत कम है और वह भी सभी राज्यों में एक समान नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उनकी समान मजूरी तथा अन्य सुविधायें निश्चित करने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने का निश्चय किया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) :

(क) जी नहीं। जनवरी, 1973 में आयोजित की गई राज्य श्रम मंत्रियों की बैठक ने समान और अधिक मजदूरी की ओर पहले कदम के रूप में, बीड़ी श्रमिकों की उस समय की मजदूरियों को बढ़ाने के लिये सिफारिशें की थी। इन्हें करीब-करीब लागू कर दिया गया था। हाल में 27–28 सितम्बर 1974 को नई दिल्ली में हुये श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन ने और आगे सिफारिश की है कि बीड़ी उद्योग में 1000 बीड़ियों को लपेटने के लिए वर्तमान न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों को 4.50 रु० और 5.00 रु० की सीमा के भीतर संशोधित किया जाए और यह कि नई दरें यथाशीघ्र लागू की जाएं तथा हर हालत में 1 मई, 1975 के बाद नहीं। यह भी स्वीकार किया गया कि उपर्युक्त व्यवस्थाएं किसी भी राज्य में वर्तमान अधिसूचनाओं के अन्तर्गत पहले से विद्यमान उच्चतर मजदूरियों पर बिना प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले होंगी।

(ख) बीड़ी और सीगार श्रमिक (रोजगार की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 पहले ही बीड़ी उद्योग में कल्याण, स्वास्थ्य और अन्य लाभों की व्यवस्था करता है। न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948, न्यूनतम मजदूरी के निर्धारण और पुनरीक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है। इसलिए कोई और विधान बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Visit by Shah of Iran to India

454. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the nature and outcome talks held between the Prime Minister of India and the Shah of Iran who visited New Delhi in October, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): The Shahanshah of Iran visited India from October 2 to 4, 1974. During this visit the Shahanshah and the Prime Minister of India exchanged views on a number of international issues of mutual interest and on bilateral matters. The two leaders also reviewed and expressed satisfaction at

the progress of their economic co-operation and agreed on further avenues of such cooperation between Iran and India.

A copy of the Joint Communique issued at the end of the visit of the Shahanshah of Iran is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8471/74].

Increase of malaria cases in Delhi

455. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether malaria has reappeared in the country in an epidemic form;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to prevent it;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that malaria patients get wrong treatment; and

(d) if so, what Central Government have done for it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). There has been a considerable increase in the incidence of malaria from 1971 onwards. The main reasons for this increase *inter-alia* are:

1. Difficulties in the timely procurement and distribution of insecticides in adequate quantities;
2. Development of resistance to conventional insecticides by certain types of mosquitoes in some areas;
3. Development of resistance to certain anti-malaria drugs in some parts of the country;
4. Shortage of certain anti-malaria drugs, for which raw materials are to be imported;
5. Rapid urbanisation and industrialisation resulting in creation of more mosquitogenic conditions.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme is periodically reviewed and State Governments are advised to take necessary remedial measures as found necessary. Advance action is being taken to procure insecticides. The capacity for the indigenous production of DDT and BHC and anti-malaria drugs is being increased. Research is being intensified to discover alternative insecticides and anti-malaria drugs.

(c) No. The drug regime recommended under the National Malaria Eradication Programme is being followed.

(d) Does not arise.

Threat by World General Medical Council to de-recognise Indian Medical Council

456. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Medical Council of the World has threatened to de-recognise the Indian Medical Council if it continues to lower the standards of medical education in India; and

(b) if so, what improvements are sought to be made in the system to match with the world standards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). As far as Government of India are aware, there is no organisation known as the General Medical Council of the World. However, there is a General Medical

Council in United Kingdom and Government are not aware of any proposal by that Council to de-recognise the Indian medical qualifications.

Impounding of passport of former Union Law Minister

457. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passport of a for- Union Law Minister has been impounded from the 26th July, 1974, a couple of days after he returned to India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The passport of Shri Asoke Kumar Sen, M.P., former Union Law Minister was impounded by the Passport Issuing Authority under Section 10(3)(e) of the Passport Act, 1967, since it had come to the attention of the Passport Authority that a criminal case was pending against Shri Sen in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, Ist Class, Delhi.

Allocation of steel quota to Maruti Ltd.

458. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what were the steel quotas per year allotted to Maruti Limited since its incorporation;

(b) what were the details of the justification for these quotas given in the companies applications; and

(c) whether any part of these quotas were sold in the black market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extraction of minerals from area to be submerged in Kalindi basin

459. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a crash programme to take out the maximum possible quantity of minerals from the area to be submerged in the Kalindi basin;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether any qualitative and quantitative analysis has been made of the mineral deposits; if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Known deposits are assessed to be about one million tonnes each of iron ore and manganese ore. But inferred reserves, including Siddi Hill and Avrecsa areas likely to be waterlogged in the backwaters, might extend to 100 million tonnes of iron ore and 10 million tonnes of manganese ore. The areas concerned are in thick jungle, and defonestation alongwith survey by the State Government is in progress. The State Government are planning to entrust immediate exploitation of the deposits to their mining undertaking, M/s Mysore Minerals Limited.

Loss suffered by Inland Water Transport Corporation

460. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by the Inland Water Transport Corporation since it was set up;

(b) whether the Corporation has prepared any scheme to ensure that it becomes a viable unit during the next five years; and

(c) the tonnage which will be carried through water transport by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) It is presumed that the information is asked for in respect of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta. If so, the total loss suffered by this Corporation since its inception is Rs. 771.02 lakhs upto 31-3-1974, which is inclusive of the unaudited figures for 1973-74.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 5.53 lakhs tonnes approximately.

Import of Aluminium

461. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chosen to import Aluminium at more than double the indigenous price of this metal;

(b) whether Government have not tried to increase the utilization of the installed capacity of the existing Aluminium plants, which have been working only at about 60 per cent of the installed capacity; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Owing to heavy power cuts imposed on the aluminium smelters by the different State Electricity Boards in 1973-74 and in the current year (1974-75), the installed capacity for the production of aluminium has not been fully utilised, and this has resulted in a substantial drop in the production of aluminium as compared to previous years. In order to meet the requirements of the Cable/Conductor manufacturers, who can use high priced imported aluminium for export production, it was decided to import metal as a short-term measure. The shortage of aluminium is primarily due to inadequate power supply to the aluminium smelters and Government have taken up the matter regarding maintaining/increasing power supply for aluminium production with the concerned State Electricity Boards/State Governments. However, there has been no improvement in the power supply position. It is apprehended that due to inadequate power supply the shortage of aluminium metal may continue for quite some time.

राज्यों के बीच परिवहन-बाधाओं को हटाना

462. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश भर में सुचारू ढंग से परिवहन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों के बीच बाधायें हटाने के लिए नियम बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी) : (क) और (ख) : सम्भवतया माननीय सदस्य अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़क परिवहन यातायात के सुप्रवाह में आने वाली बाधाओं का जिक्र कर रहे हैं ।

करों के आधिक्य, कर वसूली की दरों और विधि में एक रुपता के अभाव के कारण परिवहन गाड़ियों के परिचालनार्थ परिमिटों पर प्रति-हस्ताक्षरी की आवश्यकता है

तथा चुंगी और अन्य पड़ताल चौकियों अन्तर्राज्यीय यातायात के सुवाह में मुख्य बाधायें हैं। संविधान के अन्तर्गत, मोटर परिवहन संबंधी कार्यकारी जिम्मेदारी, राज्य सरकारों की है। मोटर गाड़ियों और उनमें ले जाए जाने वाली माल और यात्रियों पर कराधान, राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्र में आता है।

अन्तर्राज्यीय यातायात के सुवाह में विभिन्न बाधाओं को दूर करने हेतु अन्तर्राज्यीय परिवहन आयोग ने इकहरे कर के भुगतान के आधार पर और परमिटों पर प्रतिहस्ताक्षर किये बिना सभी राष्ट्रीय और राज्य राजमार्गों पर अपने अपने क्षेत्रों के अन्दर माल गाड़ियों के निर्बाध रूप से आने जाने के लिए क्षेत्रीय परमिट योजनाओं अर्थात दक्षिणी, पश्चिमी उत्तरी केन्द्रीय और पूर्वी योजनायें शुरू की हैं। इन में से दक्षिणी, पश्चिमी और उत्तरी क्षेत्र परमिट योजनाएं क्रमश: 1 जनवरी, 1967, 1 जनवरी, 1973 और 1 जनवरी, 1974 से पहले ही से चालू है।

चुंगी समाप्त करना भी राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में है। इस बारे में, सड़क परिवहन कराधान जांच समिति की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह कर रही है। परन्तु चुंगी की समाप्ति, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दूसरे स्वीकार्य करों के ढूढ़ने पर आधारित है।

Proposal for talks with Pakistan on overflights

463. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has not responded to the Government's communication inviting her to send a team for talks on overflights; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) In response to Government's earlier communication to Pakistan suggesting commencement of bilateral talks regarding the 1971 case pending before I.C.A.O. and on resumption of air links including overflights in accordance with the Simla Agreement, Pakistan has now agreed to have talks in Islamabad in the second half of this month.

(b) An Indian delegation is likely to visit Islamabad accordingly around the 17th of November.

India's help for famine-stricken Bangladesh people

464. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the nature and extent of Indias help to feed the hungry people of Bangladesh where 70,000 to 80,000 people are said to have died of hunger in Rangpur District alone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): We have received no such report or request for assistance from Bangladesh.

Representation by Federation of Associations of Small Industries for higher rates of supply contracts

465. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Federation of Associations of Small Scale Industries and its various State Branches about the difficulty faced by their constituents owing to the reluctance of the Directorate of Supplies and Disposals to sanction higher rates for legitimate escalation of raw material prices for the execution of supply contracts tendered by them; and

(b) If so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Representations have been received from the Federation of Associations of Small Scale Industries of India for sanctioning price escalation in firm price contracts concluded by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

(b) Though contractually and legally not admissible, it has been decided to consider individual cases of genuine hardship for *ex-gratis* relief on merits.

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना को अन्य नगरों में लागू किया जाना

466. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रति परिवार खर्च की तुलना में प्रतिपूर्ति प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत आने वाला प्रति परिवार खर्च अधिक है, और यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1970,71 और 1972 में इस अन्तर की प्रतिशतता क्या थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार उन सभी नगरों मे केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करायेगी जहां सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या पांच हजार से अधिक है; और

(ग) क्या भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों को भी यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराये जाने का विचार है, और यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक लागू की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक): (क) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत होने वाले खर्च और केन्द्रीय सेवाएं (चिकित्सा परिचर्या) नियमावली के अन्तर्गत होने वाले खर्च का अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ऐसा कोई तुलनात्मक अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है । केवल कुछ चुनींदा शहरों के बारे में निर्धारित अवधि के लिए एक नमूना-सर्वेक्षण किया गया । यह सूचना संसद् को भेज दी गई थी और पांचवीं लोक सभा की प्राक्कलन समिति की 57वी रिपोर्ट (1973-74) में प्रकाशित कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना उन शहरों में, जहां केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या 7,000 है, क्रमिक रूप में लागू की जाएगी बशर्ते कि इसके लिए धन उपलब्ध हो ।

(ग) संसाधनों की कमी के कारण भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल नहीं किया जा सक रहा है । फिर भी, यदि वे चाहे तो वे उन खास खास औषधालयों में आम जनता की तरह इस योजना में शामिल हो सकते हैं जहां इसकी सुविधा उपलब्ध है ।

चीन द्वारा सुदूर मार करने वाले प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों का परीक्षण

467. श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे : क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान हाल ही में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि चीन शीघ्र ही सुदूर मार करने वाले प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों का परीक्षण करने वाला है जो भारत की सीमाओं का उल्लघन कर सकेंगे तथा इसका सामना करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या हमारे रक्षा वैज्ञानिक प्रक्षेपणास्त्र बनाने की क्षमता रखते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका कब तक परीक्षण किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :(क) सरकार ने इस आशय के समाचार देखे हैं। तथापि, इस बारे में कोई प्रमाणिक सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार को विश्वास है कि परम्परागत हथियारों के आधार पर पर्याप्त तत्परता द्वारा हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है। सरकार की नीति अणु ऊर्जा को केवल शान्तिपूर्ण प्रयोजनाओं के लिए उपयोग करने की है। इस नीति के संदर्भ में यह माना जाएगा कि यह प्रश्न कि क्या हमारे रक्षा वैज्ञानिक अणु प्रक्षेपणास्त्र बनाने की क्षमता रखते है और यदि हां, तो इसका कब तक परीक्षण किए जाने की सम्भावना है, पूर्णतया परिकल्पित है।

Payment of Bonus to departmentally run undertakings and other Central Government Offices

468. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for payment of Bonus to the employees working in the departmentally run undertakings and other Central Government Offices has not been considered favourably by the Bonus Review Committee; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The recommendations and views expressed in the report of the Bonus Review Committee on various aspects of bonus payments are under study.

Night blinders caused by malnutrition in Gujarat

469. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of night-blindness caused by malnutrition has attained alarming proportions in different drought hit areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported from that State during the current year; and

(c) the areas affected by the disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of Sabha in due course.

श्रीराम रेयंस, कोटा में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को कैमिकल फैक्ट्री सम्बन्धी लाभ

470. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम मंत्री 2 मार्च, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1627 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मैसर्स दिल्ली क्लाथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स कम्पनी लि० द्वारा उनकी शाखा श्रीराम रेंयस, कोटा, राजस्थान में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को कैमीकल फैक्ट्री सम्बन्धी लाभ नहीं दिया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या कर्मचारी अपनी इस मांग के समर्थन में, कि उन्हें कैमिकल लाभ दिये, जायें, आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं और इसके फलस्वरूप मिल मालिकों ने तालाबन्दी की घोषणा कर दी है;

(ग) क्या प्रबन्धकों ने भारी संख्या में छटनी कर दी है और क्या अनेकों मजदूरों पर नाना प्रकार के झूठे मुकदमें लगाकर

अल्पीकरण तथा माँग को दबाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में मिल मालिकों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) :(क) से (घ). इस मामले से राजस्थान सरकार संबंधित है, जिसे अपेक्षित सूचना भेजने के लिए कहा गया है ।

Seizure of Unaccounted Steel

471. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of unaccounted steel of various types seized from various traders with their names in Delhi, U.P., Punjab, Haryana, Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) whether the steel so seized has been disposed of; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) to (c). The informaaion is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Free Medical Aid to People Living in Tribal Areas

472. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that people living in tribal areas have yet to be convinced of the usefulness of modern medicines;

(b) whether in most of the Government Health Centres opened in the tribal areas, the local inhabitants are required to purchase such medicines from the open market; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry will consider the desirability of approaching the various State Governments concerned to provide medicines and medical aid free of charge in the tribal areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) Free Medical treatment is provided to the rural community through the Primary Health Centres whether located in tribal areas or otherwise.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Ratnagiri Project from Maharashtra to Gujarat

473: PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Aluminium Corporation has decided to shift the Ratnagiri project from Maharashtra to Gujarat;

(b) whether the State Government of Maharashtra had built up the infra-structure at a cost of Rs. 3 crores; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the shifting of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The State Government have taken steps for the construction of the following infrastructure facilities which *inter-alia*, will also cater to the requirements of the Ratnagiri Project:—

(i) Improvement and development of National Highway Bombay—Ratnagiri and State Highway Kolhapur—Ratnagiri;

(ii) Development of the Ratnagiri harbour to make it an all weather port; and

(iii) Construction of a dam and pick-up weir alongwith water purification plant to cater for permanent water supply to the Project.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Mini-Steel Plants

474. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number, capacity and production of mini-steel plants in the country;

(b) the number and location of mini-steel plants licensed and yet to be commissioned or established; and

(c) the long-term policy; if any, in expanding this sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The total number of Electric Furnace units for which licences/letters of intent/registration under the Liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy, have been granted, mainly for the manufacture of mild steel ingots/billets as on 10-11-1974 was 183. The aggregate capacity of all these units is about 40.8 lakh tonnes per annum. According to information available with the Iron and Steel Controller, the production during 1973-74 from all the electric furance units already commissioned was 0.79 million tonnes, which includes Alloy Steels and Castings.

(b) The number and location, State-wise of the above units as follows:

S. No.	State	Units licensed/given letters of intent/registered under the Liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy		
		Already Commissioned	Yet to be commissioned	Total
1	Assam	..	2	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	9	11
3	Bihar	1	7	8
4	Delhi	..	1	1
5	Gujarat	3	5	8
6	Haryana	8	5	13
7	Himachal Pradesh	..	1	1
8	Karnataka	2	6	8
9	Kerala	1	1	2
10	Madhya Pradesh	2	13	15
11	Maharashtra	11	21	32
12	Orissa	..	2	2
13	Punjab	5	7	12
14	Rajasthan	..	11	11
15	Tamil Nadu	1	2	3
16	Uttar Pradesh	17	12	29
17	West Bengal	6	19	25
		59	124	183

(c) The objective is to consolidate the capacity already authorised and to regulate the further growth of the electric arc furnace industry for steel making in keeping with the availability of essential inputs.

Erosion of I.A.F. Offensive Capability

475. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Pushpinder Singh has given an opinion in his book "Aircraft of the Indian Air Force (1933—73)" that during the last three years there has been a steady erosion of I.A.Fs. offensive capability;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have seen the book written by Shri Pushpinder Singh entitled "Aircraft of the Indian Air Force (1933—73)". In the foreword written by the previous Chief of the Air Staff the following two portions are relevant:

(1) "The 1971 war wave proof if proof were needed, that the I.A.F. is now a mature, strong and versatile force, fit to take its place alongside other world air forces" and

(2) "....and lacking access to official information in some cases, has ventured his own opinions as to why certain things have been done the way they have".

The opinion expressed by Shri Pushpinder Singh is his own. Government keep the whole position under review almost continuously and as and when necessary, suitable steps are taken to maintain our defence preparedness.

Setting up Polytechnics for Training to Soldiers in Service

476. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up two Polytechnics controlled by Armed Forces within the activities of the regimental centres for training during the service of soldiers; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration. The idea is to impart vocational training in technical trades like Electrician, Mechanic Motor Vehicle, Sheet Metal worker, Welder, Painter, Carpenter, Cutting and Tailoring etc. capable of providing both employment and self-employment, to soldiers on verge of release from the Army. These training institutes are intended to be made a part of the regimental centres in order that the training will be disciplined. The institutes will be on the pattern of the industrial training institutes and their syllabi and training will, however, be a little more intensive as many jawans may not have the minimum educational background necessary for admission to industrial training institutes and they have to appear in the same All India Trade Test.

Expansion of Transport Facilities in Gujarat

477. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to expand transport facilities during the 1st Year of Fifth Plan has been finalised for Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 3.23 crores is envisaged for expansion of road transport facilities in Gujarat during First year (1974-75) of Fifth Plan.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat for Improvement of Medical Facilities

478. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been undertaken by Gujarat Government for improvement of medical facilities for the poorer sections of the Society;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have given any financial assistance for such schemes; and

(c) the outlines of the schemes and the financial assistance rendered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) There is provision for an outlay of Rs. 1227 lakhs in respect of Gujarat State for implementing the Health component of the Minimum Needs Programme during the 5th Five Year Plan period. These will be an earmarked outlay and will be provided in the State Sector of the 5th Plan.

(c) The Health component of the National Programme of Minimum Needs aims at the achievement of the following specific objectives;

(i) Establishment of one Primary Health Centre for each Community Development Block;

(ii) establishment of one sub-Centre for every 10,000 of population;

(iii) making up of deficiency in buildings including residential quarters of the existing Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres;

(iv) provision of drugs at the scale of Rs. 12,000 per annum for each Primary Health Centre and Rs. 2,000 per annum for each sub-Centre; and

(v) upgradation of one in every 4 Primary Health Centres to the status of 30 bed rural hospital with specialised services in surgery, medicine, obsterics, gynaecology and anaesthesia.

A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been earmarked for the implementation of this programme in Gujarat during the current financial year.

Man-Hours lost due to Power Shedding in Gujarat

479. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-hours lost in the Gujarat State due to power shedding in 1973-74 and up to November, 1974;

(b) whether small scale industries have been closed due to the power shedding and scarcity of raw materials during the said period; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Report of Study Group on Differential Pricing Policy in Steel

480. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study group looking into the differential pricing policy in steel has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and Government's decision thereon; and

(c) whether it will help in minimising the price differential for supplies channelised through the Small Scale Industries Corporation and stockyards of main producers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the Study Group which examined the question of margin for stockholding by the State Small Scale Industries Corporations and sale of iron and steel materials by these Corporations at prices at which the steel plants sell these materials. A final decision on the Study Group's report has not yet been taken. The main recommendation of the Study Group are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

The main recommendations made by the Study Group are as follows:—

(a) The price equalisation scheme should cover all categories of prime steel and pig iron and should not exclude the categories whose prices are now allowed to float to market levels.

(b) The margin for SSICs may be calculated on the basis of Rs. 30.00 per tonne *plus* 6 per cent of the value thereof. In case of nine States *Viz.* Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh, an additional margin at Rs. 10.00 per tonne may be allowed.

(c) The margin for producers' stockyards may be fixed on the basis of Rs. 25.00 per tonne *plus* 5 per cent of the value thereof.

(d) The margin for handling pig iron may be fixed at Rs. 50.00 per tonne both for the SSICs and the producers' stockyards.

(e) There should not be any difference between the JPC Prices and the selling prices of SSICs and producers' stockyards.

(f) Equalisation Fund may be created by JPC for payment to SSICs on account of their margin for handling operations. The producers may be reimbursed through the mechanism of retention price fixation.

(g) Payment to the SSICs may be made periodically (say, once a month) on the basis of producers' invoices which indicate both tonnage and value of materials supplied.

(h) The requisite contribution to the proposed Equalisation Fund works out to Rs. 10.00 per tonne on all categories of mild steel, including defectives and cuttings, and pig iron.

(i) If and when steel materials for compact group industries are routed through SSICs, a review of the calculations about the quantum of contribution will be necessary.

बलुचिस्तान में पाकिस्तानी गोलाबारी की संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा जांच के सम्बन्ध में अफगानिस्तान का प्रस्ताव

481. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफगानिस्तान ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव तथा सदस्य देशों को पाकिस्तान द्वारा बलुचिस्तान पर की गई गोलाबारी से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा जांच करवाने के लिए एक ज्ञापन दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास): (क) जी हां। अफगानिस्तान की सरकार ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव को एक

निश्चित सूचना दी है जिसमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र से एक मिशन बलूचिस्तान भेजने का अनुरोध किया है जो पाकिस्तानी सशस्त्र सेना द्वारा की गई बमबारी की भयंकर स्थिति का मानवीय एवं मानव गरिमा की सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से मूल्यांकन करे।

(ख) ऐसे मसलों के बारे में सरकार का मत सुविदित है। मानव गरिमा की सुरक्षा के लिए किये गए सभी प्रयत्नों का हम समर्थन करते हैं और हमें विश्वास है कि ऐसी सदस्याएं मानवीय दृष्टिकोण एवं सम्बद्ध दलों में शांतिपूर्ण बातचीत से ही सबसे अच्छी तरह निपटाई जा सकती है।

Shifting of Regional Passport Office to Kerala

482. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the difficulties experienced in shifting the Regional Passport Office to Kerala which has already been decided; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to overcome these difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The Regional Passport Office, Kerala, started functioning as a separate unit in Madras from 30th March 1974. Prior to this, in March 1974, the Kerala State Government was approached with a view to acquiring adequate office space of approximately 8000 to 10000 sq. ft. at Ernakulam, the location chosen by the Government of Kerala for the Regional Passport Office, Kerala. A building known as the "South Bus Stand Building", being constructed by the Cochin Corporation was inspected by an officer of the Ministry in April 1974 on the recommendation of the District Collector, Ernakulam. The building was again inspected in May 1974, when it was decided that the first and second floor could be necessary for the Regional Passport Office. This was communicated to the Cochin Corporation. The Commissioner, Cochin Corporation, was also advised by telegram on the 17th July 1974, that the Government of India had agreed to the rental quoted by the Corporation.

However, press reports appearing around the end of August 1974, indicated that the Cochin Corporation had decided not to rent the building for this purpose. The matter was immediately taken up with the Kerala Government seeking their intervention in ensuring that the building was made available for the Regional Passport Office since the Central Government had already communicated their agreement to all the terms and conditions indicated by the Corporation.

There are no buildings readily available in Ernakulam with an area of 8000 to 10000 sq. ft to accommodate the Regional Passport Office. It is understood that some private buildings under construction might be able to provide this area on completion. The help of the State Government and the Cochin Chamber of Commerce has been sought in finding adequate and suitable accommodation.

Production of Advanced Version of Gnat Fighter

483. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advanced version of the jet fighter, Gnat is ready and is test flown;

(b) if so, the results of the tests and the time by which large scale production of this advanced version is expected to be started; and

(c) what progress has been made in the efforts of the Government to find some foreign markets for the type of aircraft and the outlines of further steps the Government propose to take in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRWHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The development work is progressing satisfactorily. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further information.

(c) Some enquiries for Gnat Aircraft had been received, but no sales have been effected so far The matter is being kept under review

Closure of Andhra Pradesh Ore Mines

484 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether 80 per cent of ore miners in Andhra Pradesh have remained closed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wage Revision Committee for Port and Dock Workers

485 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Wage Revision Committee for port and dock workers; and

(b) if so, the constitution and terms of reference thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee would consist of a retired judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court, a person having experience in the field of labour administration and a financial expert/economist The terms of ference are likely to be finalised shortly.

Increase in Polio Cases in the Capital

486 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether cases of Polio have shown upward trend in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the total cases reported during 1974 and the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE) (a) and (b) No, Sir As against 3638 cases reported in 1971, 965 in 1972, 1930 in 1973, 895 cases only have been reported up to end of September 1974 Normal remedial measures are being taken to control the disease

Setting up more Defence Industries in Karnataka

487 SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up some more defence industries in Karnataka;

(b) whether the State Government of Karnataka has also extended its cooperation in this regard; ;and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Efficient Running of D.T.C. Buses

488. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional steps have recently been taken for the efficient running of D.T.C. Buses in Delhi and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether Police help is proposed to be sought during peak hours at important bus stands, Central Secretariat Bus stand in particular, so that there may not be disturbance in queues of passengers and if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) the various bus routes in the Capital under D.T.C operation and their route numbers together with the frequency of services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a). A number of steps including acquisition of new buses, improvement of maintenance by construction of new depots and restructuring of routes on Scientific lines have been taken to improve the services of D.T.C.

(b) Police authorities have already been requested for posting of police constables at all the important major bus stops (including Central Sectt.) especially at the terminals for ensuring proper circulation of buses and maintaining order at these places.

(c) Abstract Time Table 1974 conbeining the requisite information is a priced publication and can be had from Information and Enquiry booths and pass sections of D.T.C.

Proposal for Manufacture of Improved Version of Fighter Bomber by H.A.L.

489. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore has proposed to manufacture the improved version of the fighter bomber;

(b) whether the designs have been prepared; and

(c) the cost involved in the manufacture of the improved version of the fighter bomber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Consideration is being given to the problems involved in improving the capability of the HF-24 fighter aircraft.

(b) Preliminary design studies are being carried out.

(c) It is difficult at this stage to indicate the cost involved in the manufacture of the improved version of the aircraft.

Production of Steel in India viz-a-vis World Production

490. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India continues to be low down in the list of steel-producing countries of the world;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State-owned Hindustan Steel which ranked 25th in the list of 50 top producers in the world in 1972 was relegated to the 31st position; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve the steel production in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (c). The International Iron and Steel Institute compiles figures of steel production in various countries which could be used as the basis for comparing production of steel in India vis-a-vis production in other countries. According to the figures

compiled by the Institute, India ranks 17th amongst the steel producing countries and it has retained this position from 1971-72.

(b) The rate of growth in the Steel sector is very much dependent on the rate of growth in the national economy as a whole. The main reason for not being able to take up the construction of more steel plants is inadequate availability of infrastructure facilities and of financial resources.

(d) In the Fifth Plan period, the capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant is proposed to be expanded to 4.75 million ingot tonnes and of Bhilai to 4 million ingot tonnes. There will be two major and important expansion of steel capacity Apart from this, work on the three new steel plants to be set up at Salem, Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar would be continued.

Sale of Refractories by Bokaro Steel Ltd.

491. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Bokaro Steel Ltd is going to sell approximately 5,441 tonnes of refractories of Silica fire Bricks, spoiled by fire and water on the 17th December, 1974;

(b) whether these fire Bricks were burnt or spoiled by fire or water;

(c) the cost price of these imported refractories/Silica fire Bricks, when delivered at site;

(d) whether these Bricks were used in any of the coke ovens or furnaces at Bokaro Steel Plant:

(e) whether these Bricks offered for sale could not be cured and used in the Steel Plant; and

(f) the action Government propose to take if these Silica Bricks were spoiled by fire or water due to the negligence on the part of the officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sino-Indian Relations

492 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether some definite and positive steps have been taken recently to improve our relations with China;

(b) whether appointment of Ambassador to that country at an appropriate time is also under the active consideration of Government; and

(c) whether such chances have now gone remote in the context of better Indo-Sikkim relations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) As is well-known, over the years India has initiated certain definite and positive steps towards normalising relation with China.

(b) The question of sending an Ambassador to China can be considered at an appropriate time.

(c) It is to be regretted that China has not so far responded to India's initiatives towards normalising relations. On the contrary, it has, of late, stepped up its propaganda campaign against India through its uncalled for criticism on the recent developments in Indo-Sikkim relations and other matters.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from Chhamb

493. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some 19,000 persons, displaced from Chhamb during the 1971 Indo-Pak. conflict, have not been rehabilitated so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to settle them at the earliest possible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Out of about 18,400 persons displaced from Chhamb, about 1000 have already returned to their original villages which fell on the Indian side of the line of control and they are being provided with the prescribed rehabilitation assistance.

Another 9 families consisting of about 50 persons moved out of the Kishanpur-Manwal camps on 27th October, 1974 to the sites made ready for their resettlement. The remaining persons are still in the camps.

(b) Government had reclaimed and prepared for cultivation by June 1974 about 2000 acres out of about 12,500 acres earmarked for the resettlement of these displaced persons and it was proposed to move the displaced persons families to the reclaimed areas by July 1974 to enable them to sow the kharif crops. The displaced persons, however, did not co-operate with the result that the move to the resettlement areas had to be postponed and these lands had to be handed over to the local Co-operative Societies in order to avoid waste of the reclamation process already undertaken. The actual experience of the Co-operatives in their cultivation operation is reported to be quite encouraging. Recently 9 families moved out of camp on 27-10-1974 but further movement of displaced persons families to the resettlement sites for the time being was postponed due to obstructive tactics on the part of some displaced persons.

(c) The State Government have been requested to make arrangements for the move of the displaced persons to the lands so far made ready for cultivation as early as possible.

As and when more lands are reclaimed and made ready for cultivation, further batches will be moved to the new sites for resettlement.

Amount Earmarked for Health and Family Planning Centres of Goa

494. SHRI PRUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) the total amount earmarked for the Health Centre and Family Planning Centres in Goa for the year 1973-74 and 1974-75, and

(b) how much has been earmarked for the villages and towns of Goa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The total amount of Central assistance earmarked for Health and Family Planning Centres in Goa during 1973-74 and 1974-75 is as under. Allocation of funds to towns and villages is done by U. T. Administration:

	1973-74	1974-75
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and Sub-centres .	5·68	6·00
Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres . . .	0·63	0·73
Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres . .	..	9·00**

..This provision has been made under the Minimum Needs Programme in 1974-75. There was no corresponding assistance for it in 1973-74.

Schemes for Welfare of Agricultural Labour in Rajasthan

495. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the major welfare schemes so far approved by the Central Government for the welfare of Agricultural labour in Rajasthan during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Fifth Five Year Plan envisages a scheme for streamlining the tenurial status and strengthening the implementation machinery for investment support to assignees of new land, most of whom would be landless labourers. Agriculture is a scheduled employment under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Under this Act the appropriate Government fixes the wage rates of different categories of agricultural labourers from time to time.

Ban on Hindi Songs by Malaysian Government

496. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malaysian Government have banned 61 Hindi songs; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Reports to this effect have been received by the Government of India.

(b) No official reasons appear to have been disclosed.

Manufacture of adulterated Ghee by Public Sector Undertaking

497. SHRI SARJU PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the Press where Punjab Minister of State for Health confirmed that ghee manufactured by a public sector undertaking was found to be adulterated; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बसे डाक्टरों को आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन

498. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष कितने डाक्टर व्यावसायिक दृष्टि से कार्यक्षेत्र में कार्य करने हेतु योग्य हुए ,

(ख) उन में से कितने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे जाकर बसे ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे बसने वाले डाक्टरों को विशेष आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सहमत है ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) :

वर्ष	एम०बी०बी०एस० की अन्तिम वर्ष की परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण छात्रों की संख्या	कालेजों की संख्या जिनके ये आंकड़े है
1971	10,459	89 में से 87
1972	9,357	91 में से 80
1973	9,546	93 में से 80

(यह सूचना अस्थायी है)

(ख) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों 8,447 डाक्टर काम कर रहे है और ये केन्द्र देहातों में स्थित है । कितने डाक्टर अपनी इच्छा से देहातों में जा कर बस गये है उनके बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नही है ।

(ग) जी हा ।

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच संचार सम्बन्धों की फिर से स्थापना करना

499. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :]

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत के संबंध और सुधारने की दृष्टि से दोनो देशों के बीच संचार संबंधों को फिर से स्थापित करने के लिए उस देश के साथ कोई बातचीत की गई है ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान को यह भी कहा गया है कि उस दुर्घटना के लिए जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप पिछली बार दोनों देशों के बीच संचार सबंध टूटे थे, इस देश क्षतिपूर्ति दी जाए ;

(ग) क्या पाकिस्तान ने ऐसा कोई आश्वासन दिया है कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति नही होगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में दिये गये आश्वासन का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) से (घ) . 1965 से भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीई कोई सीमा सम्पर्क नही है । फरवरी, 1971 में इंडियन एयरलाइंस के एक विमान का अपहरण करके लाहौर पत्तन पर इसके जलाये जाने के बाद सिविलियन विमानों की उड़ान की सुविधा समाप्त कर दी गई थी । इस घटना से उत्पन्न एक मुकदमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सिविल विमानन संस्था के विचाराधीन है ।

जुलाई, 1972 के शिमला समझौता में, दोनों देशों के बीच हवाई सम्पर्क का प्रावधान है जिसमें एक दूसरे के देश के उपर से उड़ान भी सम्मिलित है । सितम्बर, 1974 में इस्लामाबाद में, डाक एंव दूर संचार और आवगमन को फिर से चालू करने के लिए हुई बैठक में यह निर्णय किया गया कि दोनों देशों के सिविल विमानन शिष्टमंडल, 1971 के मामले पर विचार करने के लिए और हवाई सम्पर्क एंव एक दूसरे के देश के ऊपर से उड़ान को फिर से आरम्भ करने के बारे में विचार विमर्श करेंगे । पाकिस्तान सरकार सिविल विमानन पर प्रस्तावित बातचीत के लिए निमत्रण प्राप्त हुआ है ।

आशा की जाती है कि दोनों शिष्टमंडलों के बीच इस्लामाबाद मे 18 नवम्बर, 1974 से बातचीत आरम्भ होगी । इस बातचीत में 1971 के अपहरण काड से उत्पन्न विभिन्न मसलों पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Allotment of Land to Widows of Defence Personnel in Delhi

500. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the widows of defence personnel are given land in Delhi for the maintenance of the family;

(b) if so, the rules therefor;

(c) whether such a widow from village Kenjhavala in Delhi-41 has made repeated appeals for allotment of land; and

(d) if so, whether her appeal has been considered and decision taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Widows of Defence personnel of Delhi domicile who were killed in action, and are desirous of resettling on agricultural land, are eligible for the allotment of such land in Delhi State

under the rules framed by the Delhi State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Disruption of Road Communication between Silchar and Jiribam

501. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to an unprecedented landslide, the road communication between silchar and Jiribam (Manipur) remained disrupted for more than a month recently;

(b) the estimated cost of construction of the road between Silchar and Jiribam, now being undertaken by the Border Roads Organisation.

(c) the progress achieved so far and the reasons for the slow construction; and

(d) the measures adopted to clear the landslide and check the same in the future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) This road was taken over by Border Roads Organisation on 15th February 1973 from Assam P.W.D. No new road is to be constructed but the existing road is to be improved and brought to class 9 standard. The cost of improvement and surfacing was estimated at Rs. 122.02 lakhs.

(c) The work is planned for execution during 1975-76.

(d) Landslides were cleared on an emergency basis.

Detailed study of the slide area is being carried out in consultation with Geological Survey of India, Central Road Research Institute and Central Water and Power Commission. The measures to be adopted will be decided after this study is completed.

Payment of Wages to Railway Workers during Strike period

502. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether an order was issued on the 4th May, 1974 exempting the persons responsible for payment of wages to persons employed upon any Railway (otherwise than in a factory) from the operation of Section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act in respect of the wages of any such persons;

(b) when was this order rescinded;

(c) whether the Industrial Disputes Act was also suspended during the period 4th May, 1974 to 28th May, 1974; and

(d) if not, whether any action has been taken against the railway employees for their participation in the railway strike during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) The order was rescinded on the 28th May, 1974.

(c) No.

(d) The strike was banned under the Defence of India Rules. The strike was therefore, illegal and all the Railway employees who participated in it were accordingly dealt with.

Assembly of Motor Launches for Gobind Sagar Lake, Bilaspur

503. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the latest position regarding the assembly of Motor Launches proposed for Gobind Sagar Lake in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): Sections of the hull, pre-

fabricated in the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation's Workshop reached the site at Govind Sagar in March, 1974 and assembly is expected to be started soon.

Decontrol of sale of Steel

504. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to decontrol the sale of steel in the country;

(b) if so, the likely date for the implementation of this decision; and

(c) the broad outlines of the procedure for sale subsequently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Despatches from the main steel plants are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee taking into account the end use for which steel is required, availability in a particular period and the competing demands. Utilisation of iron and steel materials for any purpose other than that for which these have ben allotted or applied for is a penal offence punishable under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

There is no proposal to change the present system of steel distribution.

Number of Indians allowed to visit Pakistan and Vice versa

506. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were given special permission to visit India after crossing the Indo-Pak border in the month of October, 1974;

(b) the number of Indians who have been allowed to visit Pakistan during the same period; and

(c) the main reasons governing the special permission granted to them to cross into the desired countries under this arrangement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) 229,

(b) 59

(c) Such permission was granted in order to allow persons from both countries to visit their relatives in connection with marriages, sickness or when there were bereavements in the families of relatives in either country. In addition, permission was granted on the occasion of the series of hockey matches played between the Asian XI and the Indian team.

Amount earmarked for Health/ Family Planning Centres in Punjab

506. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the Health Centres and Family Planning Centres in Punjab State; District-wise, for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) how much has been earmarked for the villages and towns of Amritsar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Allocation of Central assistance to the States for Health and Family Planning Programmes is made scheme-wise for the State as a whole and not district-wise The distribution of the allocation district-wise and for different villages and towns is made by the State authorities themselves on the basis of local requirements. The total amount ear-

marked for Health and Family Planning Centres in Punjab during 1973-74 and 1974-75 is as under:—

	1973-74	1974-75
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and Sub-Centres.	81·00*	79·20*
Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres.	6·88	6·15
Primary Health Centres and Rural Sub-Centres	..	60·00**

*In addition, block assistance of Rs. 8.71 lakhs during 1973-74 and Rs. 9.68 lakhs during 1974-75 was also earmarked for P.O.L. and fund for major repairs and procurement of different vehicles for Rural Centres.

**This provision has been made under the Minimum Needs Programme in 1974-75. There was no corresponding assistance for it in 1973-74.

Statutory Wage Board for Non-Journalists

507. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government have decided to establish a statutory wage board for non-journalists engaged in newspaper industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): It has been decided to amend the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, so as to provide for the appointment of a statutory Wage Board for non-journalist newspaper employees also.

Allotment of Land to Displaced Persons from Chhamb Sector

508. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the reports in newspapers that the agricultural land allotted to Displaced Persons of 1971 conflict from Chhamb Sector is not the fertile land;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn the attention of Jammu and Kashmir Government thereto; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The land was selected after survey by the State Agriculture Department as well as by the Agriculture Adviser to the Department of Rehabilitation. Government of India. Soil Samples were also got tested as necessary by the State Agriculture Department and the Indian Agriculture Research Institute.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Billet Quota to Rerolling Mills

509. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have registered only those Rerolling Mills as eligible to get Billet quota which were in existence when the Technical Committee appointed by Government carried out a survey in that connection;

(b) whether Government have registered only those Rerolling Mills even for statistical purposes, which was not in the list prepared by the Technical Committee; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Such of the existing re-rolling units having a minimum standard of milling facilities prescribed by the Technical Committee in 1965 have been enrolled as Registered Billet Re-rollers. Bulk of the availability of billets is distributed among these Registered Billet Re-rollers.

(b) and (c). Under the liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy announced by the Government on February, 1970, entrepreneurs who proposed to set up units with an investment in fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 100 lakhs, subject to certain requirements about plant, machinery and raw materials being met, were only required to register the Units with the Technical Authority. Such registration, which covered steel re-rolling mills also, was for statistical purpose only. This relaxation has since been withdrawn by Government with effect from 31st October 1973.

Production of Aluminium

510. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Aluminium is on decline since 1972 and that the present production is only to the extent of 60 per cent of the installed capacity;

(b) if so, whether the snags in the production of aluminium have been identified and suitable action programme formulated to achieve the target of 'self sufficiency' during the Fifth Plan;

(c) whether Government are considering to import Aluminium to meet the present scarcity of the metal; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHKDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Aluminium Smelter capacity already installed in the country is about 2.1 lakh tonnes per annum and, on commissioning of the public sector plant at Korba next year, will exceed 3 lakh tonnes. So the installed capacity already assured can meet the estimated domestic requirements during the Fifth Plan. Unfortunately, the severe drought and other operating difficulties of the power systems in different States have had most serious effect on actual production in this power-intensive industry. As a result despite the increase in installed capacity actual production of aluminimum metal fell from 1.79 lakh tonnes in 1972 to 1.54 lakh tonnes in 1973 and, with power cuts still continuing 1974 production might not exceed 1.2 lakhs tonnes. Excepting the Smelter located in Kerala, Smelters Jocated in Karnataka, Orissa, U.P. and Tamil Nadu have been running below capacity due to power cuts. Constant touch is maintained with the State Electricity Boards with a view to seeing that cuts are reduced as soon as feasible. In view of the overall power shortage situation in these States, however, it is apprehended that its effect on this power-intensively industry will continue well into 1975.

(c) and (d). Because of the continuing under utilisation of domestic production capacity due to power shortage, and the need to meet out of the limited domestic production the priority demands of users of aluminium products such as Electricity Boards, it has been decided to import a marginal quantity of E.C. Grade metal through the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation Ltd., for supply under letter of authority to actual users amongst cable and conducters manufacturers who can use the higher priced imported aluminium for export production.

Scheme for welfare of Agricultural Labours in Orissa

511. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the major welfare scheme so far approved by the Central Government for the welfare of Agricultural Labour in Orissa during last three years;

(b) the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the implementation of these schemes up-to-date, scheme-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Fifth Five-Year Plan envisages a scheme for streamlining the tenurial status and strengthening the implementation machinery for investment support to assignees of new land, most of whom would be landless labourers. Agriculture is a scheduled employment under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Under this Act the appropriate Government fixes the wage rates of different categories of agricultural labourers from time to time.

Allotment of Funds to Orissa for Health and Family Planning Centres in Orissa

512. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the Health Centres and of Family Planning Centres in Orissa State District-wise, for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) how much has been earmarked for the village and towns of the Orissa State?

DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Allocation of Central assistance to the States for Health and Family Planning Programmes is made scheme-wise for the State as a whole and not district-wise. The distribution of the allocation district-wise and for different villages and towns is made by the State authorities themselves on the basis of local requirements. The total amount earmarked for health and Family Planning Centres in Orrisa during 1973-74 and 1974-75 is as under:

	1973-74	1974-75
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and Sub-Centres.	115·00*	107·70*
Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres.	6·00	7·10
Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres.	..	131·00**

*In addition, block assistance of Rs. 8.39 lakhs during 1973-74 and Rs. 10.22 lakhs during 1974-75 was also earmarked for P.O.L. and fund for major repairs and procurement of different vehicles including vehicles for Rural Centres.

**This provision has been made under the Minimum Needs Programme in 1974-75. There was no corresponding assistance for it in 1973-74.

Automatic increase in wages to neutralise rise in cost of living

513. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in the cost of living as is evident from the fact that existing price level shows increase by 26 per cent over the price level of corresponding month of 1973 and the small wage earner is hard hit as his real earning has been reduced considerably; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the measures for automatic increase of their wages to neutralise the rise in the cost of living?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The All India

Consumer Price Index Number on base 1960—100 went up from 248 for September 1973 to 334 for September 1974.

(b) Schemes of dearness allowance providing for automatic/periodical increases in dearness allowance to compensate for the increases in the Consumer Price Index Numbers are in force in almost all major industries.

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज निक्षेप

514. **श्री विद्या चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने कम स्थानों पर खनिज निक्षेप मिलने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किन-किन स्थानों तथा क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). खनिजों की खोज एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जो क्रमबद्ध-वैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण से शुरु होती है। मानचित्रण के दौरान ज्ञात सम्पन्न क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट खनिज अन्वेषण किया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश के काफी बड़े भाग में पहले ही क्रमबद्ध मानचित्रण किया जा चुका है, जिसके आधार पर अनेक खनिज अन्वेषण किए जा चुके हैं। महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां निम्नलिखित हैं : —बालाघाट जिले में तांबा—अयस्क; शाहडोल, मांडला विलासपुर, सरगुजा, रायगढ़, बालाघाट तथा जबलपुर जिलों में बाक्साइट बस्तर दुर्ग तथा जबलपुर जिलों में लौह अयस्क; बालाघाट जिले में मैंगनीज,अयस्क, बस्तर, विलासपुर, दुर्ग, जबलपुर, रीवां, रायपुर तथा सतना जिलों में चूना पत्थर ; बस्तर, बिलासपुर, दुर्ग, जबलपुर तथा झाबुआ जिलो डोलोमाइट दुर्ग जिले में फ्लूराइट, सिवां जिले में सिलीमैनाइट तथा कोरण्डम; झाबुआ जिले में फास्फोराइट, विभिन्न जिलों में कई स्थानों पर चीनी-मिट्टी और अग्निसह मिट्टी तथा सिधी, छिन्दवाड़ा, बेतुल, नरसिंहपुर, शाहडोल तथा सरगुजा जिलों में कोयला।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में यूनियनों में पारस्परिक विरोध

515. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की यूनियनों में पारस्परिक विरोध है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक सम्पर्क अधिनियम में व्यवस्था है भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में केवल एक ही यूनियन को मान्यता प्रदान की गई है। बहुत सी गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियने भी हैं। विभिन्न यूनियनों में आपसी प्रतिद्वन्दिता है। मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों में भी दो दल हैं। किसी कारखाने विशेष में यूनियनों की आपसी तथा आन्तरिक प्रतिदवन्दिता के मामले में सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती।

Violation of Simla Agreement by Pakistan

516. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the provisions of the Simla Agreement violated by Pakistan from time to time in the past?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): In general. the development which has caused the widest concern in this context is the dissemination of hostile propaganda in the press and on the radio.

During the Foreign Secretary level meeting at Islamabad in September 1974, an understanding was reached whereby respective Radio Broadcasting Stations would, from November 1, 1974, no longer disseminate hostile items based on reports published in the domestic or foreign press. Violations of Simla Agreement are immediately taken up with Pakistan Government.

चुनावों के दौरान भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों/हैलीकाप्टरों का उपयोग ।

517. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चुनावों के दौरान 1971 में तथा उसके पश्चात् किन-किन व्यक्तियों अथवा पार्टियों को किस-किस तिथि को विमान अथवा हैलीकाप्टर किराये पर दिए गए ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में किराया कितना-कितना था और उसमें से कितना-कितना किराया वसूल किया जाना अभी शेष है ;

(ग) क्या चुनाव काल में सभी राजनीतिक दलों को हैलीकाप्टर किराए पर दिए जा सकेंगे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) 1971 में चुनावों के दौरान अथवा उसके पश्चात किसी व्यक्ति अथवा राजनीतिक पार्टी को कोई विमान अथवा हैलीकाप्टर किराए पर नहीं दिए गए । तथापि प्रधान मंत्री सरकार के प्रधान की हैसियत से, भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान को निर्धारित दर पर गैर-सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोग कर सकती है । 1971 के चुनाव के दौरान और उसके बाद विमान के उपयोग के बारे में वसूल योग्य कुल प्रभार 12,36, 403–27 रु० है । इसमें से प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा देय सारी राशि वसूल की जा चुकी है, जिसमें से 66, 713–60 रु० शेष रह गए हैं जो कतिपय राज्य सरकारों और प्रधान मंत्री के साथ यात्रा पर गए समाचार एजेन्सियों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई यात्रा के बारे में वसूल किये जाते हैं ;

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं श्रीमन् । प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Persons Prosecuted for Selling Adulterated Articles in the Capital

518. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons prosecuted for selling adulterated food articles in the Capital during the last one year; and

(b) whether sellers of adulterated articles are only being prosecuted or their producers also and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AD FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) 738 prosecutions were launched for selling adulterated food articles in the Capital during the year 1973.

(b) The manufacturers/distributors concerned are also impleaded along with the retailers in case sealed and packed samples are found adulterated and proof of warranty etc. is available.

Malaria Cases in the Capital

519. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of malaria cases in the Capital have doubled as compared to figures for the last year;

(b) whether anti-malaria steps are not being taken in an unified manner and is being left to local authorities to pursue who fall short of resources both financial and otherwise;

(c) whether according to medical experts malaria is likely to be more deadly this winter than small pox; and

(d) what steps are being taken to tackle the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes, there has been increase in the incidence of Malaria in Delhi.

(b) At present anti-malaria operations are being carried out by the concerned local bodies and other agencies in their respective areas. Efforts are in hand to conduct the anti-malaria operations in Delhi in an unified manner.

(c) No. The incidence is already on the decline.

(d) The concerned agencies have been asked to intensify anti-malaria operations in their areas. The situation is also periodically reviewed by the Delhi Administration and by the Cross Checking Organisation of the N.M.E.P. with a view to taking necessary remedial measures. Entire supplies of larvicidal oil for 1974-75 under the Urban Malaria Scheme have been made to the local bodies. Services of five officers, and seven technicians along with four vehicles have been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi who have the largest area in Delhi including rural areas, to look after.

Change in method of compilation of Price Index

520. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to change the present method of compiling price index on which hings the wage structure of the organised sector employees;

(b) whether any committee has been appointed to go into the whole matter and if so, the composition of the committee and its terms of references; and

(c) the time by which the decision of Government is expected to be available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) There is no proposal under consideration to revise the method of compling the Consumer Price Index. However, works is progressing for compiling a new series of working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers on base 1971-100 based on Family Income and Expenditure Surveys conducted at 60 selected centres.

(b) No such Committee has been appointed.

(c) Does not arise.

Invention of 'Sicafek' by Indian Doctors of Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital

521. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital a drug called 'Sicafek' invented by two Indian doctors have cured cancer patients who were at the third stage;

(b) if so, the names of the doctors who have invented the effective cancer drug; and

(c) what steps are being taken for mass production of this medicine?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). Research and clinical trials on human patients with a preparation of selected salts

under the name 'Sicafek' is being carried out in the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta. The results of therapy is being evaluated and it is too early to claim discovery of a cancer cure.

Affairs of Indian Aluminium Corporation, Asansol

522. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to his statement made in the House on the 10th May, 1974 in reply to the query regarding the affairs of Indian Aluminium Corporation, Asansol, owned by the J. K. Group and state what steps, if any, have been taken since then to implement the assurances given by him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): In order to make an objective investigation into the affairs of the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited, on 18th May, 1974, Government constituted a Committee under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The Report of the Committee is under consideration of Government.

Review of Indo-Nepalese Ties

523. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are currently reviewing the Indo-Nepalese ties in the light of latter's resentment over the recent amendment to the Constitution of India giving associate status to Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b) The adverse reaction in Nepal over our decision to amend the Constitution to accommodate the wishes of the Sikkimese people to give them representation in Parliament and associate status naturally caused us concern.

It is a normal practice that our relations with foreign countries are periodically reviewed in the light of developments.

Loans and Advances to Shipping Companies

524. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose-wise amount of loans and advances to each Shipping Company, public as well as private, year-wise during the last three years;

(b) the loans and advances outstanding against each company as on the 31st March, 1974; and

(c) the manner in which this financial assistance has been utilised by each Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) For acquisition of new and secondhand ships for adding to the National Shipping tonnage, the following amounts of loans have been sanctioned to Indian Shipping Companies in both public and private sectors:—

Name of the Company	Year	Amount of Loan sanctioned
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *Public Sector*		
1. The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay	1971-72	35,94,00,000·00
	1972-73	113,98,89,191·84
	1973-74	6,00,000·00
		149,98,89,191·84

(1)	(2)	(3)
2. The Mogul Line Ltd.	1971-72	..
	1972-73	..
	1973-74	9,27,00,000·00
		9,27,00,000·00
II. *Private Sector*		
1. Dempo Steamships Ltd., Bombay . .	1971-72	6,96,00,000·00
	1972-73	..
	1973-74	..
		6,96,00,000·00
2. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd., Calcutta .	1971-72	
	1972-73	7,60,03,000·00
	1973-74	2,00,000·00
		7,62,03,000·00
3. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay	1971-72	..
	1972-73	6,70,00,000·00
	1973-74	..
		6,70,00,000·00
4. The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd. .	1971-72	..
	1972-73	8,48,47,734·00
	1973-74	2,40,49,000·00
		10,88,96,734·00
5. Seven Seas Transportation Ltd., Bombay	1971-72	..
	1972-73	5,20,33,950·00
	1973-74	2,00,000·00
		5,22,33,950·00

Name of the Company	Loan amount outstanding as on 31-3-74
I. *Public Sector*	
1. The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay	162,45,63,348·71
2. The Mogul Line Ltd.	2,91,27,937·68
	1,65,36,91,286·39
II. *Private Sector*	
1. Chowgule Steamships Ltd., Bombay	3,09,31,914·49
2. Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd., Bombay	4,04,60,329·00
3. Dempo Steamships Ltd., Bombay	4,03,73,375·00
4. The Great Eastern Shipping Co., Ltd., Bombay	19,88,80,131·74
5. India Steamships Co. Ltd., Calcutta	4,75,42,220·90
6. Kerala Lines Ltd., Madras	14,89,200·00
7. R.A.J. Lines Ltd., Madras	46,47,619·64
8. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd., Calcutta	3,66,82,215·00
9. South India Shipping Corporation Ltd. Madras	9,53,60,443·29
10. Surrendra Overseas Ltd. Calcutta	2,46,18,983·20
11. Seven Seas Transportation Ltd. Bombay	1,24,20,736·00
12. The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	17,21,67,950·28
TOTAL	70,55,75,118·54

(c) The financial assistance given to the Shipping Companies has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Reaction in Nepal over Associate Statehood to Sikkim

525. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been adverse reaction in Nepal following Sikkim being made an Associate State in the Indian Union as a result of recent Constitution Amendment; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have made it clear that this matter concerns only the people of India and Sikkim.

Alleged involvement of Management of Rourkela Steel Plant with Private Parties in regard to Tenders at High Price

526. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of Rourkela Steel Plant is hand in-glove with some private parties in giving tenders at high-prise, as a result of which the Plant is losing a huge amount; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reactions of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Functioning of Naval Boys Training Centre at Chilka in Orissa

527. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps taken to start the functioning of the Naval Boys' Training Centre at Chilka, Orissa after its inauguration last year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): The establishment of B.T.E. at Chilka is proposed to be done in phases because of the constraints in resources. In the first phase, which would cover the period 1974-79, an expenditure of Rs. 3 crores is planned to be spent. As a first step to achieve the above, action has been taken for the acquisition of land which is being done through the State Government. A sitting Board, including a representative of the National Committee of Environmental Planning and Coordination has prepared a plan for the location of the various buildings and facilities for the establishment. Based on these plans, estimates for approval of workers are under preparation by the Engineers. A garrison Enginer of the Military Engineering Services as begun functioning at Bhubaneswar. During 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the budget for expenditure on this Project.

Establishment of Ship building yards in Fifth Plan

528. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:-

(a) Whether the technical committee have prepared the feasibility report for establishment of ship building yards in the country during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the names of the parts recommended for ship building yards and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). The Techno Ecomomic Working Group set up by the Government has evaluated the various sites proposed by the State Governments for location of new shipyards during the Fifth Plan period. Three foreign consultants have been engaged to prepare Preliminary Project Reports on the four sites recommended by the Techno Economic Working Group, viz., Haldia in West Bengal, Paradip in Orissa, Hazira in Gujarat and Curlavanagani in Goa. A decision regarding the location of the proposed two new shipyards will be taken after receipt of these Preliminary Project Reports expected to be received by the end of February, 1975.

पाकिस्तान को अमरीकी शस्त्रों की पुनः सप्लाई

529. **श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' :**
श्री बीरेन एंगती :
श्री बी० के० दास चौधरी :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान अमरीका से शस्त्र तथा गोलाबारूद पुन : प्राप्त करने जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अमरीका के उक्त रुख पर अपना कोई विरोध व्यक्त किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर अमरीका की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान द्वारा अमरीका से शस्त्रास्त्र प्राप्त करने के प्रयासों की अखबारी खबरें देखी हैं ।

(ख) शस्त्रास्त्रों के दिये जाने से उपमहाद्वीप में सामान्यीकरण की प्रक्रिया पर जो उलटा असर पड़ेगा उसकी ओर सरकार ने अमरीकी सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है ।

(ग) अमरीकी सरकार ने कहा है कि वह उपमहाद्वीप में शस्त्रास्त्रों की होड़ में साझीदार नहीं बनेगा ।

Enearthing of Spurious Drugs Racket by Gujarat Drug Control Department

530. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3153 on the 22nd Aug. 1974 regarding Unearthing of spurious Drugs racket by Gujarat Drug Control Department and state;

(a) the action taken against those guilty people;

(b) whether during these two months any State Drug Control Department has unearthed any supurious drugs; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a). In all, complaints against six persons have been filed in the Court of Law.

(b) Yes.

(c) One case was detected during September to November, 1974, in Maharashtra. 6 persons were arrested. The case is under investigation by the Police. Necessary complaints would be filed in the Court of Law under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. as soon as the police investigations are complete.

The information from the remaining States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Influx into India of Famines Stricken People From Bangladesh

531. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether India had recently lodged a complaint with Dacca against the influx into India of a large number of famine and flood-stricken people from Bangladesh with the help of exit permits issued by the District Authorities;

(b) whether these permits were not valid as the District Authorities

were not empowered to issue them and besides, they did not bear the seal of the Indian High Commission; and

(c) the number of such persons who have so far crossed into Indian Territory and the reaction of Bangladesh Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a). The Government of India have taken up the matter of persons seeking to enter India from Bangladesh with that Government.

(b) The Exit Permits are not valid travel documents.

(c) According to available information since June, 1974 until the third week of October 1974 approximately 9500 persons have been prevented from entering India from Bangladesh and approimately 250 persons who had entered India from Bangladesh have been apprehended within India. The Bangladesh Government have agreed to discontinue issuing exit permits.

Export of Steel Products

532. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report dated the 1st October, 1974 that undue delay in framing a policy of export of steel products has deprived the country of an opportunity of earning foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 50 crores;

(b) whether the Steel Ministry and later the SAIL International, took four months to decide the manner in which the exports of bars, and rods should be allowed; and

(c) if so, the main features of the reviwed policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press Report. It is not correct to say that delay in framing of the Export Policy resulted in loss in foreign exchange earning. The Export Policy for 1974-75 was as usual was announced in April, 1974.

The Press Report relates to export of bars and rods. The Export Policy provided for export of bars and rods on merits only. There was no exportable surplus of bars and rods till July, 1974. considering the demand within the country.

On a review in July, 1974 it was decided to export some quantities of bars and rods. Sail International which was set up in June, 1974 has been made the Canalising Agency for export of bars and rods rolled by Rollers by and wires.

Chinese Plan to test Nuclear Missiles in Indian Ocean

33. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI VIR BHADRA SINGH:
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report on 18th October 1974; that Peking is planning to use the Indian Ocean as a testing ground for its nuclear missile equipment with missile in all probability to go over Indian territory: and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect. However, there is no

authentic information to corroborate these reports, China is reportedly making preparations for an ICBM test perhaps in the Indian Ocean.

(b) Government believe that the defence of our country can be best ensured by adequate military preparedness based upon conventional weapons. Government's policy is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only.

Sending the Indian assembled MIGs to U.S.S.R. for repair

534. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether MIGs assembled in India were being sent to the Soviet Union for repair; and

(b) if so, whether all necessary material and technical support is not available in India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The facilities for overhaul of MIG 21 aircraft were established subsequent to the setting up of facilities for its manufacture in India. The actual work on overhaul commenced during 1971-72 and the output has been steadily rising. In the meantime, there was some accumulation of aircraft awaiting overhaul and hence it was decided to send a small number of aircraft, including those assembled in India to USSR for overhaul.

Proposal for Formation of an Economic Organisation of Indian Ocean Countries

535. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of Government in regard to formation of an Economic Organisation of Indian Ocean countries as figured in talks with Shah of Iran during his recent visit to India; and

(b) whether Government have negotiated with any other country for forming such an organisation; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) In talks during the visit of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran, it was agreed that there was scope for greater economic and cultural co-operation within the region as a whole covering the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Vaccine for Birth Control

536. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any knowledge about the recent research of a birth control vaccine by Indian Medical Scientists; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to use that vaccine for birth control in India on mass scale?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) An anti-placental vaccine is being developed at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

(b) The vaccine is still in the development stage and is not yet ready for being used on a mass scale.

Talks in U. N. Assembly on Cyprus Crisis

537. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Delegate to the recent U.N. Session alongwith four other non-aligned countries' delegates had talks with the directly interested and other parties on the Cyprus crisis; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks of the above five non-aligned countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A draft resolution formulated by the Group of Five Non-aligned countries was adopted by the General Assembly on 1st November, 1974 by 117 votes in favour, none against and no abstensions.

The Resolution calls upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; urges the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and foreign military presence and personnel from the Republic of Cyprus; commends the contacts and negotiations taking place on an equal footing with the good offices of the U.N. Secretary-General, between the representatives of the two communities. It also states that all refugees should return to their homes in safety and expresses the hope that, if necessary, further efforts including negotiations, can take place within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of implementing the provisions of the resolution, thus ensuring to the Republic of Cyprus its fundamental right to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

U.S. Naval Bases at Jufair in Persian Gulf and at Diego Garcia in Indian Ocean

538. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Government's decision to maintain its naval base at Jufair in Persian Gulf and at Diego Garcia in Indian Ocean has created great danger to the Indian sub-continent;

(b) whether India is considering to take this threat in view while preparing her defence forces;

(c) whether India failed to protest to the U.S. Government; and

(d) the reaction of the Indian Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) In the Government's view the establishment or expansion of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean increases tensions and great power military rivalry and thus endangers the peace and tranquility of the region affecting all the countries concerned.

(b) The Government take all relevant factors into account in formulating and implementing its defence policy.

(c) and (d). The Government's stand on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace is well known and its grave concern in the matter has been conveyed to the US Administration.

Statement made by Former Chief of Naval Staff regarding Maritime Capability of India

539. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Chief of Naval Staff has said that India should

look at the development of Diego Garcia as a major United States' military base in its power perspective and take steps to develop her own maritime capability; and

(b) if so, whether the Government fully share his views; and the steps being taken to improve the naval capability of India to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The Government have seen press reports of the views expressed by the former Chief of Naval Staff at a panel discussion on 'Indian Ocean Problems'.

(b) The Government's views on Diego Garcia and the Indian Ocean are well known to the Honourable Members. Naval Development Plans are periodically reviewed, taking into consideration the political and military changes that may have taken place in the Indian Ocean area and within our economic constraints.

Reaction of USA to India's Missiles Plan

541. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a press report in the Press dated the 19th October, 1974 under the heading "U.S. Government concern over India's missile plan": and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is not aware of any official concern expressed by the U.S. Government in this regard.

हिन्द महासागर सम्बन्धी मामले के बारे में समुद्र-तटवर्ती देशों से चर्चा

542. श्री आर० वी० बड़े :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री शशि भूषण :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने हिन्द महासागर संबंधी मामलों तथा चीन द्वारा हिन्द महासागर में प्रक्षेपास्त्र छोड़ने हेतु परीक्षण करने की कथित योजना के बारे में समुद्र-तटवर्ती देशों से बातचीत की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत की प्रतिक्रिया से सहमत होने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों पर किये गये खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति

543. श्री आर० वी० बड़े :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में नजरबन्द किये गये पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों को रखने के लिये कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ख) जनेवा सम्मेलन के अनुसार इस व्यय में से कितना देने की जिम्मेदारी पाकिस्तान के ऊपर है ;

(ग) क्या हाल ही में पाकिस्तान के साथ इस मामले पर बातचीत हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस चर्चा का सार क्या है तथा इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री (विपिनपाल दास) : (क) भारत सरकार ने 30 जून, 1974 तक सुरक्षात्मक हिरासत के अधीन पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों और नागरिकों पर कुल 35,07 ,97,000 रु० खर्च किये हैं।

(ख) ऊपर(क) में बताये गए कुल खर्च में से सुरक्षात्मक हिरासत के अधीन युद्धबंदियों को वेतन पेशगी और नागरिकों को दिये गए भत्तों पर खर्च की गई 3,69,55,000 रुपये की राशि वसूली के योग्य है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) अप्रैल 1974 में पाकिस्तान सरकार को इस विषय में एक स्मरण पत्र दिया गया था और पाकिस्तान को इस संबंध में बराबर स्मरण कराया गया है। यह बात बता दी गई है कि पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों और नगरिक नजरबंदियों को वेतन पेशगी और भत्ते मानवीय कारणों से दिये गए थे। जनेवा अभिसमय के अनुसार इन पेशगियों की अदायगी होनी चाहिए।

Development of Malanjkhand Copper Deposits in Balaghat District

544. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 1927 on 8th August, 1974 and state the progress made in the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for the development of Malanjkhand Copper deposits in Balaghat District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): The Detailed Project Report for mining is expected to be received by the end of this year and that for the Concentration and Auxiliary facilities by September, 1975.

अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान द्वारा योग पर परीक्षण

545. **श्री आर० वी० बड़े :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान ने योग द्वारा स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव संबंधी परीक्षण किये हैं ;

(ख) अब तक प्राप्त परिणामों का विवरण क्या है और इस संबंध में भावी योजना क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा भारत के अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसे परीक्षण किये जा रहे है अथवा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ये परीक्षण, राज्य-वार, किन-किन स्थानों पर और कब किये गये अथवा किये जायेंगे ;

(ङ) क्या विदेशों में भी इस प्रकार के परीक्षण किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनके क्या परिणाम मिकले हैं ; और

(च) सरकार ऐसे क्या कदम उठा रही है जिनसे जनसाधारण के स्वास्थ्य को योगाभ्य से लाभ पहुंचे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) और (ख) : जी हां। अब तक इस बारे में जो परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं और जो भावी योजना है वह इस प्रकार है :--

(1) योगाभ्यास से शरीर की स्वतंत्र क्रियाओं पर अच्छा नियंत्रण रखा जा सकता है। अतः कुछ योगियों द्वारा यह प्रदर्शित किया गया है कि योग का अभ्यास करने से शरीर की श्वास, हृदय और चयापचयी सम्बन्धी क्रियाओं को इच्छानुसार कम किया जा सकता है।

(2) नियमित रूप से योगासन करने से स्वास्थ्य में सुधार करने में मदद मिलती है।

(3) इस संस्थान का अपने अनुसंधानात्मक प्रयासों का निम्नलिखित रूप में बढ़ाने का इरादा है :

(क) यह पता लगाया कि क्या शारीरिक विकारों के इलाज के लिए योगिक अभ्यासों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। यदि उपयोग किया जा सकता है तो उनके प्रभावों के विज्ञानिक आधार का अनुसंधान करना।

(ख) उच्च स्तर की तंत्रिका क्रियाओं के विकास में योग की, विशेषकर विभिन्न ध्यानस्थ आसन, क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं, इसका अनुसंधान करना।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् और भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वावधान में विभिन्न राज्यों के अन्य संस्थानों में इसी प्रकार के योगिक अनुसंधान किए जा रहे हैं। इन संस्थानों के नामों तथा वे किन किन बीमारियों पर अनुसंधान कर रहे है उनकी एक सूची संलग्न है।

(ङ) जी हां। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार अमरीका, जर्मनी और रूस में अनेक प्रयोगशालाए हैं जहां योग पर ऐसे परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं। इनके द्वारा जो परिणाम बताए गए हैं वे उसी प्रकार के हैं अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के हैं। फिर भी, भारत से बाहर स्थित प्रयोगशालाओं ने व्यापक पैरामीटरों का मनोदैहिक चिकित्सा के क्षेत्रों में, जिसमें दवाई खाने की आदत और मानसिक तनाव आदि भी शामिल है, उपयोग करके इस समस्या का अध्ययन किया। योग के इस सिद्धांतों को, जिनमें विभिन्न प्रकार की ध्यानस्थ क्रियाएं भी शामिल है, व्यवसाय प्रबन्ध करने और कारखानों में उत्पादन की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए व्यापारिक रूप से उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है। एसा अमरीका और यूरोप की समृद्ध संस्थाओं में हो रहा है।

(च) चिकित्सा राहत के कार्यों के लिए सरकार योग का विकास और उपायोग करने की इच्छुक है। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत रामकृष्णपुरम औषधालय-2 में एक योग शिविर लगाया गया था और चित्रगुप्त रोड औषधालय में तीन शिविर लगाए गए थे ताकि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को योगिक क्रियाओं में प्रशिक्षण किया जा सके। 1975 के शुरू में "योग विज्ञान और मानव" पर एक अखिल भारतीय सेमिनार आयोजित करने का विचार है। योग अनुसंधान का केन्द्रीय संस्थान खोलने के एक प्रस्ताव पर भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपथी पद्धति की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् विचार कर रही है।

विवरण

उन संस्थानों के नाम जहां पर योग सम्बन्धी अध्ययन चल रहे हैं :—

क्रम सं०	संस्थान का नाम	अध्ययन के मुख्य विषय
	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	
1.	पतंजली योग अनुसंधान संस्थान हैदराबाद	मधुमय सोरियासिस इडियोपैथिक मिर्गी, अतिरुधतनाव, श्वास सम्बन्धी ऐलर्जी तथा अरक्तता जन्य हृदय रोगों के इलाज में योग चिकित्सा का प्रभाव।
	असम	
2	शिवानन्द मठ, गौहाटी	अति रक्त चाप परिहृद्-रोग और पैप्टिक रोगों के इलाज में योग के प्रभाव का अध्ययन।
	दिल्ली	
3.	विश्वानाथन योगाश्रम, नई दिल्ली	मधुमेय, दमा मेटाइड सन्धिशोथ, जठरान्त्र शोथ सम्बन्धी विकार तथा साइनस रोगों के उपचार पर योग के प्रभाव से सम्बन्धित अध्ययन।
4.	दिल्ली योग सभा, नई दिल्ली।	आंखों की बीमारियों तथा कान, नाक गले के रोगों के इलाज में योग चिकित्सा के प्रभाव पर अध्ययन।
5.	लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज, नई दिल्ली	योग प्रणाली पर भौतिक प्रभाव।
6.	अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान नई दिल्ली।	उच्च स्तर की तंत्रिका क्रियाओं के विकास में योगिक विधियां।
	राजस्थान	
7.	योगिक उपचार-सह-अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, जयपुर।	श्वसनी दमा तथा जोर्ण बृहदान्त्र शोथ रोगों के उपचार से सम्बन्धित योग पर अध्ययन।
	तमिलनाडु	
8.	तंत्रिका विज्ञान संस्थान, मद्रास।	उच्च तंत्रिका क्रियाओं पर बायोफीड बैक स्टडी और उसके द्वारा तंत्रिका रोगों के उपचार में इस का उपयोग।
9.	आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, वाराणसी	योगाभ्यासों के मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव।

Alleged misappropriation of Money by Incharge of Bangladesh Evacuee Camps in Assam

546. SHRI NOORUL HUDA:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of rupees had been either misappropriated or misutilised by those Incharge of Bangladesh Evacuee Camps in Assam, according to the report of Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for 1971-72;

(b) whether the said Incharge had not submitted accounts as yet; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this practice and to prosecute the person responsible therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected from the Government of Assam and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

Assistance for Bridge over Damodar at Sadar Ghat near Burdwan

547. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached by the West Bengal Government for assistance for the construction of a Bridge over the river Damodar at Sadar Ghat near Burdwan;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance required; and

(c) the amount granted or proposed to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have included this project (estimated cost Rs. 172 lakhs) in the proposals submitted by them in the 5th Plan for 100 per cent Central loan assistance under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads/Bridges of inter-State or Economic Importance.

(c) This does not arise at present as the aforesaid programme is yet to be finalised. Actually, while the total proposals received from all the States (including West Bengal) amount to Rs. 365 crores, the Draft Fifth Plan includes a provision of Rs. 30 crores only. Moreover, during 1974-75 a provision of Rs. 2 crores only is available which is not sufficient even for a fraction of the 'on going' works, which alone amount to about Rs. 26 crores. The provision in 1974-75 does not, therefore, permit of taking up any new works.

Setting up of a Joint Shipping Line by India and Iran

548. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Iran have agreed to set up a joint shipping line;

(b) the terms of the agreement; and

(c) whether the two countries have also agreed to use the line for combating smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. It has been decided to enter into an agreement with Iran to form a Joint Shipping Line. The details of the Agreement have not yet been finalised.

(c) No, Sir.

Indo-Iranian Economic Collaboration

549. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Iran's soft loans to India on a deferred payment basis;

(b) the progress in the Kudremukh iron ore and alumina plants set up with Iranian loan; and

(c) whether the scope of Indo-Iranian economic collaboration has further widened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) It is not in the public interest to give these details.

(b) and (c). Discussions are in progress between India and Iran for finalizing the arrangements for setting up the two plants. We are also discussing other projects with Iran e.g. a joint Shipping Service. It has been our constant endeavour to further widen the scope of Indo-Iranian collaboration.

Instructions to Defence Public Sector Undertakings to increase Intake of SC & ST

550. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Ministry have issued any instructions to the various Defence Public Sector Undertakings to:—

(i) increase in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in vacancies of Trade Apprentices till such time as their shortfalls are made up; and

(ii) explore avenues to absorb such Trade Apprentices after they have successfully completed their training; and

(b) if so, when were such instructions issued and what have been the numbers of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe apprentices trained, and also those absorbed after training during last three years after the issue of these instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):: (a) Defence Public Sector Undertakings have been advised to implement the reservations in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes when recruiting trade apprentices, and also to give special consideration to the absorption of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates from amongst such apprentices on their successful completion of training subject, in both cases, to the requirements of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

(b) Instructions to the above effect were issued to the Defence Public Sector undertakings in July 1972. Information regarding the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates trained under the Apprentices Act, 1961, and absorbed by Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Mazagon Dock Limited, Praga Tools Ltd., and Bharat Dynamics Ltd., since 1970, after successful completion of training, is as under:—

Number Trained		
Total	*SC*	*ST*
2970	507	50

Absorbed after Training	
SC	*ST*
284	19

Similar information regarding Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Garden

Reach Workshops Ltd., and Goa Shipyard Ltd., is not readily available. In case of Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd., no recruitment of apprentices has so far been made.

Charter of Demands by Trade Unions in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

551. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Trade Unions of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have formed a preparatory Committee and served an ultimatum on the Central Government either to accept their 11 points Charter of demands or face direct action after 31st October, 1974; and

(b) if so, the demands thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Ministry of Labour have no information about the Preparatory Committee on the reported ultimatum.

(b) Does not arise.

Special Cells in Defence Public Undertakings to Attend to Complaints and Grievances of S. C. and S. T. Employees

552. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Defence Public Sector Undertakings have been asked to constitute special Cells under the control of Liaison Officers, to attend to complaints and grievances of their Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees to ensure their prompt disposal;

(b) if so, when were such instructions issued and which are the Defence Public Sector Undertakings that have opened such special Cells; and

(c) in which of these Undertakings such Cells have not yet been opened, with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A Presidential Directive was issued to all Defence Public Sector Undertakings in January 1970 to designate an officer incharge of administration, or any other officer designated for the purpose, to act as Liaison Officer in respect of matters relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They were further advised that a suitably staffed Cell should be constituted under the control of the Liaison Officer to ensure prompt disposal of the grievances and representations of the employees of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Appropriate Liaison Cells for the above purpose are functioning in all the Defence Public Sector Undertakings other than Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited which has not yet gone into production.

Revision of Freight Rates and Bunkering Surcharge for Coastal Shipping

553. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present freight and bunkering surcharge are considered inadequate and uneconomic for coastal shipping which is expected to play an increasingly important role in the economy of the country;

(b) whether a new formula is being evolved to revise the freight rates and the bunker surcharge for coastal shipping so that the shipping companies get a fair return on their capital; and

(c) how long will it take to examine and implement the revision of rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) While the present freight rates for coal and salt on the coast may require revision, the present bunkering surcharge do not.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is hoped in the near future.

Diplomatic Relations with P.R.G. of South Vietnam

554. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to establish formal diplomatic relations with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the statement made on 1st August, 1974 in the Rajya Sabha by the former Foreign Minister expressing India's desire to have "more direct relations and formal contacts" with the PRG of South Vietnam. As a follow-up to this statement, negotiations are currently being conducted with the representatives of the PRG of South Vietnam in order to work out the precise pattern of these "direct relations and formal contacts".

Geological Survey in Kerala

555. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is now the geological survey conducted in Kerala for finding the quality and quantity of iron ore deposits;

(b) what are the findings of this survey;

(c) whether Government had taken a decision to set up steel plant or any other industry for the utilisation of this iron ore; and

(d) the decision taken on Kerala Government's poposed schemes in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A total reserve of 44,00 million tonnes of iron ore with 31.46 to 41.24 per cent iron has been estimated in the four blocks comprising Cheruppa, Nonminda, Nanduvallur and Elli yettimala in Kozhikode district of Kerala. Investigation for iron ore in the fifth block Alampara has also been completed and a report incorporating the reserve and grade of iron ore available in this area is being finalised.

Investigations by drilling are in progress in Korattimala near Nilambur, Malappuram District Kerala and the balance drilling is likely to be completed in 1975.

(c) Any decision on exploitation of these deposits can be taken only after the finalisation of the report on Alampara deposit and overall assessment of the area as a whole in the context of infra-structure availability and economic feasibility of exploitation for internal consumpton or export.

(d) No scheme has till now been received in this Department from Kerala Government in this connection.

Lock-out in Public Corporations

556. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Corporations like Indian Airlines Corporation, Air India, and Life Insurance Corporation declare lock-out if the workers go on strike; and

(b) the reaction of Government about this kind of dealing with the problems of the employees by the management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) Each case is viewed on its merits.

Production of Missiles by China

557. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the press reports that China is likely to use Indian Ocean as a launching site for testing its missiles which will fly over Indian territory;

(b) if so, whether this will have a serious effect on our security;

(c) whether it is also reported that China is increasing its missile production and is likely to produce 50 missiles with a 1500 range in 1975; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to meet the threat?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have been Press reports to this effect. However, there is no authentic information to corroborate these reports. These developments are likely to affect the security environment of the sub-continent.

(c) Government have no information to this effect.

(d) All related developments continue to me watched and taken into consideration in planning our defence measures. Government also feel that the defence of the country can be best ensured by conventional arms and by strengthening its economic position. Government's policy is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only.

Suggestions of Health Experts regarding National Health Effort

558. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether health experts have come to the conclusion that a complete strategy change is required to give a shot in the arm of the national health effort;

(b) if so, the other suggestions made by the experts;

(c) whether any scheme has been prepared; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Programmes in the Health, Family Planning and Nutrition fields were earlier conceived as vertical programmes and were being implemented through the agency of uni-purpose workers. During the 5th Plan it is proposed to integrate Health, Family Planning and Nutrition Programmes and to deliver the integrated programmes through Multi-purpose Workers—a new category of Paramedical Personnel which will be specially trained for this purpose.

(c) and (d). A Committee was appointed to examine the feasibility of introducing Multi-purpose Workers for Health and Family Planning Programmes. A copy of the report will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

State Labour Ministers' Conference

559. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. S. MEHTA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had called a Conference of the Labour Ministers of the States on the 27th September, 1974;

(b) if so, the agenda in the conference;

(c) the decisions arrived at; and

(d) how many Ministers attended the Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8472/74).

(d) All State Labour Ministers were invited. The Labour Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal attended the Conference; the State Government of Gujarat was represented by the Adviser to the Governor while some other States were represented by officials.

Body to promote use of Rashtra Bhasha in Ministry of Shipping & Transport

560. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Salahkar Samiti or any other body to assist the Ministry in promoting the progressive use of Rashtra Bhasha in various department, undertakings, and institutions under the Ministry; and

(b) if not, the time by which it is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No Salahkar Samiti has been constituted in the Ministry or in the departments and undertakings under the control of the Ministry. There is, however, an Official Languages Implementation Committee functioning in the Ministry to watch the progress in the implementation of the provisions of the Official Languages Act.

(b) There is at present no proposal to set up such a Samiti.

Non-Payment of Wages According to Minimum Wages Act to Workers by Farm Owners in Mehrauli

561. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation reports by the Delhi Administration have revealed that 12 farm owners of Mehrauli are not paying their workers the wages stipulated in the Minimum Wages Act;

(b) if so, the names of the alleged farm owners; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). According to information received from Delhi Adminisration, who are the "appropriate Government" in this case, complaints have been received by them about the non-payment of notified minimum wages by some farm owneres in Mehrauli and these are under investigation.

भारतीय दूतावासों पर व्यय

562. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न देशों में हमारे दूतावासों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर कितना व्यय होता है तथा दूतावास का कुल व्यय कितना है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली में मिलावट रोकने के लिए छापे

563. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में दिल्ली की कितनी दुकानों पर मिलावट रोकने के लिए छापे मारे गये ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ;

(ग) क्या इन छापों के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ दुकाने बन्द हो गई ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि जिनकी दुकानों से नमने लिए गए थे उन में से काफी लोग लापता हैं या उन्होंने दूसरे व्यवसाय अपना लिए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) से (ङ) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

चीन का सिक्किम में भारत के विरुद्ध भड़काने का अभियान

564. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चीन ने सिक्किम की जनता को भारत के विरुद्ध भड़काने का एक विशेष अभियान आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत के मित्र देशों ने चीन के इस रवैये की निन्दा की है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) चीन के विदेश मंत्रालय के 11 सितम्बर, 1974 के एक वक्तव्य में तथा चीन के अखबारों में सिक्किम सम्बन्धी 35वें संवैधानिक संशोधन की आलोचना की गई है।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार ने बराबर यही कहा है कि भारत-सिक्किम सम्बन्धों से दूसरे देश का कोई मतलब नहीं है। इस स्थिति को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में समान्यतौर पर स्वीकार किया गया है।

Production of H. S. 748

567. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
MAULANA ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kanpur division of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is facing difficulties in its production programme due to lack of demand for the H. S. 748 aircraft; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the future production programme of this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is not sufficient workload for the Kanpur Division of HAL. The question of finding fresh workload for the Division is under active consideration.

Sanction of Expenditure on Super tanker Oil Terminal at Cochin Port

568. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Government of Kerala regarding the inordinate delay on the part of the Central Government to give expenditure sanction to the super-tanker oil terminal at Cochin Port; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof, and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation emphasised the need for according early Government sanction to the Super Tanker Oli Terminal Project at Cochin Port as the Project is of great importance to the people of the State inasmuch as it will accelerate the development of industries and commerce in the hinterland of Cochin. Government of Kerala was replied to that there would be no avoi lable delay on the part of Government in processing the detailed project report of the Consultants. This Report is being considered in consultation with the authorities concerned.

Unhealthy Practice Resorted to by Steel Rerolling Firms

569. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unhealthy practice resorted to by certain steel rerolling firms may cost the national exchequer dearly in the export market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb this tendency on the part of the steel and rerolling firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No unhealthy practice has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Building up of Nuclear Submarines for Long Range ICBM by China

570. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported building up of N-submarines for long range ICBM by China; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All such developments are taken into consideration in planning our defence measures. Government feel, however, that the defence of the country can be best ensured by conventional arms and by strengthening its economic position. Government's policy is to use unclear energy for peaceful purpose only.

Proposal to Appoint Ambassador in Peking

571. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of appointment of an Ambassador in Peking:

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which the Ambassador will be posted in Peking?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c). As stated on several occasions, the Government of India have an open mind on the question and will consider sending an Ambassador to China at an appropriate time.

Purchase of Submarines for Indian Navy

572. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal which was under consideration of the Government to purchase Submarines for the Indian Navy has since been finalised, and

(b) if so, the country from which the Submarines will be purchased and the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The Indian Navy has already a fleet of Submarines. The question of further development of our Submarine Arm, both by purchase from abroad and through indigenous construction is receiving constant attention of the Government.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

Expenditure on Indian Missions Abroad

573. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure of the Indian Embassies/Missions has considerably increased during the last three years;

(b) what is the expenditure incurred on Indian Embassies/Missions all over the world during the last three years, year-wise and Embassy-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The expenditure during 1972-73 was less than that for 1971-72 (Rs. 31.43 lakhs) due to closing down of Missions in Pakistan (Rs. 35.18 lacs) and reorganisation of the High Commission, London (Rs. 25.82 lacs) partly off-set by excess expenditure on setting up of the High Commission in Dacca (Rs. 25.40 lacs). However, the expenditure during 1973-74 as compared to that for 1971-72 registered an increase (Rs. 50.36 lacs) due to:

(i) opening of new Missions at Bogota, Abu Dhabi, Panama and Qatar (Rs. 24.48 lacs);

(ii) upgradation of the Consulates at Hanoi, Muscat and Bahrain to Embassies (Rs. 10.59 lacs); and

(iii) a consequence of international monetary crisis and inflation, the need for upward revision of salaries of local staff, house rent and Foreign Allowance (Rs.15.35 lacs).

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-74].

(c) Keeping in view the requirement of the functional efficiency of Missions, the Ministry have maintained continues efforts to economise on expenditure and to rationalise the staffing pattern on the basis of work studies and inspection missions. Despite worldwide phenomena of inflation the outlay on our missions abroad must by any standards be considered economical.

Setting up of a Steering Committee for Development of Paradip Port

574. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Steering Committee for the development of Paradip port;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee and the time by which the Committee will submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). Although no Steering Committee as such has been formed, it has been decided to hold inter-Ministerial meetings in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to discus matters relating to Paradeep Port. The first meeting was held on 8-11-74 and it was attended by representatives of Ministries of Finance, Railways, Department of Mines, MMTC, Government of Orissa and the Port Trust. Such meetings will be held as often as necessary to discuss and suggest solutions to the problems standing in the ways of development of Paradip Port.

Renaming of Willingdon and Irwin Hospitals of Delhi After Martyrs

575. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Irwin hospital in the Capital has been named after Viceroy Lord Irwin in whose time the Indian Martyr Sardar Bhagat Singh was hanged and cut to pieces;

(b) whether it will not be most appropriate that this Hospital be named after Sardar Bhagat Singh; and

(c) whether the Willingdon hospital named after Viceroy Willingdon is proposed to be named after a Delhi Martyr?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). The Irwin Hospital and the Willingdon Hospital were named after Lord Irwin and Lord Willingdon respectively. There is no proposal to rename them.

Indian Stand on Nuclear Technology

576. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the countries who subscribe to the views of Government of India's stand on Nuclear Technology regarding the right of all nations to acquire nuclear technology; and

(b) whether these countries accept the importance of harnessing nuclear energy for economic development and human welfare and that access to the benefits of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes should not remain confined to a few countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). There is broad agreement, particularly among developing countries, regarding the importance of harnessing nuclear energy for economic development and human welfare and all benefits of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes not remaining confined to a few countries.

Building of Multi-Purpose Bulk Carrier-Cum-Cargo Liner

577. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a keel for a 21,600 tonne D. W. T. multipurpose bulk carrier-cum-cargo liner has been recently laid at the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam; and

(b) whether this class of liner can be built in other shipyards or Hindustan Shipyard at Gardenreach, Calcutta and Mazagon in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. The keel for the ship was laid on 26-6-1974.

(b) Among other Shipyards only Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta, is capable of building this type of ship.

Finished Steel Pile up with various Plants

578. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 3,00,000 tonnes of finished steel have piled up at various plants and stockyards for which there is no buyer and SAIL has been exploring possibilities of exporting them; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of the fact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). About a months' production i.e. about 3 lakh tonnes of finished steel is lying at various plants and stockyards. There is no difficulty in selling finished steel items except bars, where the demand has come down. Arrangements are being made to export surplus bars.

Dissatisfaction among Trade Unions and Industrial Organisations on Bonus Review Committee Report

579. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether many trade unions as well as industrial organizations have expressed dissatisfaction over the recommendations of the Bonus Review Committee; and

(b) if so, their main objections and the manner in which Government propose to meet them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Apart from what has appeared in the Press, no representation in this regard has been specifically received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Traffic handling by Paradip Port

580. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Paradip Port is running into difficulties after its good record of handling traffic of 2.74 lakh tonnes in March last year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof including the responsibility of MMTC and the Railways; and

(c) the steps taken to bring about coordination among all concerned to make the fullest use of this deep-draft port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). Under-utilisation of the Port's capacity results in losses to the Paradip Port. Problems relating to the movement of iron ore from the port are taken up with MMTC and the Railways from time to time. A meeting was convened in the Ministry on 19th August, 1974 to discuss the question of effective coordination between the Railways, MMTC and the Port Trust. At an inter-Ministerial meeting held in the Ministry on 8th November, 1974 the representatives of Railways and MMTC agreed that handling of iron ore would be geared up to make up for the shortfall in the current year to the maximum extent possible.

Mineral Deposits in U.P.

581. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any report from the U.P. State Government about the extensive mineral deposits in some Districts of the State; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and further action Union Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The State Government of U.P. has sent a report in respect of first phase of Mineral Survey being carried out by them in collaboration with the UNDP in Sonrai area of Lalitpur District. The investigations conducted so far, have revealed copper mineralisation and some lead-zinc bodies have also been discovered, though not economically workable at present. Gold traces are also reported. The second phase of the investigations, involving more detailed work, will take about another two years or so and so it is too early to say whether these finds will prove to be economically viable. The State Government has been assured of all possible help needed from the Central agencies in carrying out further investigations.

Steel Stockyards

582. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up steel stockyards has been implemented to facilitate distribution;

(b) if so, the main features of their location, quantities of stock and cost of administration;

(c) whether this system has met with adverse reaction of the consumers and if so, the nature of their objections; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to meet them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Producers' stockyards have already been functioning in all important steel consuming centres. It has been decided to use them for handling larger quantities of steel. Accordingly in important locations handling facilities have been increased with more space and equipment.

(b) Producers' stockyards are located in 23 centres viz:

Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Kanpur, Jullundur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Dhanbad, Bhubaneshwar, Gauhati, Patna, Bhilai, Rourkela, Indore, Kota, Coimbatore, Cochin, Srinagar, Vijayawada, Nagpur, Allahabad.

These stockyards of producers are 34 in number and are holding approximately 200,000 tonnes of iron and steel stock which represents one month's sale of these yards. Their costs consist mainly of handling expenses, land rent and Railway Charges.

(c) The main objection is from those consumers who had hitherto been getting supplies directly from the plants and to whom supplies will now be routed through the yards as per the new distribution policy.

(d) Bulk movement of steel has necessarily to be undertaken to achieve optimum utilization of Railway wagon capacity and prompt movement of steel from the steel plants. This has mainly resulted in larger quantities of steel being handled by the stockyards. Interests of all the consumers have been kept in view in the new distribution policy.

Presence of American and Russian Naval Bases and Navies in Indian Ocean

583. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the facts about the presence of American and Russian Navies and naval bases in the area of Indian Ocean; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) According to information available to the Government of India there are no Soviet naval bases in the Indian Ocean.

As regards the United States, US naval and military facilities are known to exist at North-West Cape (Australia), Asmara (Ethiopia), Diego Garcia, Bahrain, and Mahe (Seychelles).

According to a statement by a spokesman of the US Department of Defence on November 7, 1974, a task force of the 7th Fleet, consisting of the aircraft carrier, CONSTELLATION, 3 destroyers and a fast supply ship have recently entered the Indian Ocean.

(b) The introduction of naval task forces of the great powers and similar military escalation will create tension and rivalries in the Indian Ocean and thus endanger peace and tranquility in the area. The Government of India are therefore opposed to such developments.

Police Firing at Refugees in Mana and Raigarh Transit Camps

584. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether police resorted to firing upon the former East Pakistan refugees in transit camps in Mana, Raigarh and other areas; if so the facts thereabout; and

(b) the other facts regarding the casualties occurred due to police firing and the background reasons for the trouble?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). Recently two incidents have occurred in Mana and Tawa Group of Camps in which the police was forced to open fire. In the first case, on the night of 7/8th September, 1974 there was some trouble due to group rivalries among the migrants living in Mana Camp. A Police Patrol Party was attacked and a CRP Inspector was stabbed. 45 Policemen, 2 Police Officers, a magistrate and the Chief Commandant, Mana, were injured. The police had to open fire in self defence. Due to the firing, 12 persons were injured and 3 died. Later on, the number of deaths rose to 5. A Magisterial inquiry is reported to have been ordered by the District Magistrate Raipur. The situation is under control.

In the second incident, migrants attempted to gherao the Officers of Department of Rehabilitation, of the State Government and of the Camps on 28th September, 1974 and some of the Officers and Camp Commandant were manhandled. Consequently, the District Magistrate took over the charge of the situation. 27 Officers including the camp Commandant an several policemen sustained injurie. and a few Government vehicles were damaged. The police had to open fire in self-defence and to save life and property. According to reports received subsequently, 2 persons were killed. The situation is under control. A Magisterial Inquiry into the incident is reported to have been ordered by the District Magistrate.

Rehabilitation of Refugees

585. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether continued unsettled conditions of the refugees in different camps for years is the root cause of refugee rehabilitation problems;

(b) the break-up of the latest figures of East Pakistan refugees in different Camps; and

(c) the plan for rehabilitation of these refugees and the time schedule for its implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8474/74].

(c) Plans for resettlement of 21,300 families during the Fifth Plan period have been formulated. Of these, 15,600 families are planned to be resettled on agricultural lands and 5,700 families on non-agricultural occupations, subject to availability of suitable lands and adequate funds.

Reaction of various countries over Associate Statehood to Sikkim

586. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI NOORUL HUDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) reaction of various countries of the world about incorporation of Sikkim as an Associate State of India;

(b) the reaction of Bangladesh, Nepal, Ceylon, Pakistan and other neighbouring countries of India in particular;

(c) the steps taken by India to explain her position *vis-a-vis* Sikkim;

(d) whether Indo-Sikkimese relations will now be dealt with by the Ministry of External Affairs or by the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(e) the constitutional rationale behind such a measure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Except for China, Pakistan and Nepal no country has reacted adversely to Sikkim being associated with the Union of India. The reaction of China and Pakistan has been hostile. In Nepal, after an initial adverse reaction, there is a somewhat better understanding of the real situation.

(c) Our position has been fully explained in official discussions by our Heads of Mission, press briefings etc.

(d) Indo-Sikkim relations continue to be looked after as hereto before by the Ministry of External Affairs.

(e) The Constitutional Amendment formalises the situation existing heretobefore. It gives effect to the wishes expressed by the people of Sikkim through their elected representatives.

Measures to reduce Staff strength in Indian Missions Abroad

587. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the staff at the Indian Missions abroad has been increased or reduced during the period from 1st January to 31st October, 1974;

(b) whether the present workload justified the present number of staff in each of the Indian Missions abroad; and

(c) what further steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to reduce the staff strength there to the minimum required and thus reduce the expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) A statement giving increases and decreases in staff strength (under the control of Ministry of External Affairs) in the Indian Missions abroad during the period from 1st January to 31st October, 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8475/74].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is kept constantly under review and Foreign Service Inspectors visit the Missions periodically to assess their optimum staff

requirements keeping in view the need for economy and the efficient protection of our interests. The continuance of posts is reviewed at the end of each financial year and reductions made wherever possible. Heads of Missions are constantly reminded of the need for economy in the present period of financial stringency.

Pig iron and Steel stock with Integrated Steel Plants

588. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of pig iron and steel at the integrated steel plants as on the 31st October, 1974;

(b) the main factors responsible for the accumulation of huge stocks at the plants; and

(c) the particular efforts made in the direction of reducing the accumulation of stock and giving incentive to traders to secure timely release of their consignments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The stock position of Pig iron and Steel at the integrated steel plants as on 1st November, 1974 is as under:

	Tonnes
(i) Pig Iron . . .	94,990
(ii) Saleable Steel .	316,615

(b) The main factor for the accumulation of stock relates to movement difficulties. The recent Railways strike also contributed to this.

(c) The rational way of handling of steel is primary movement in bulk and secondary movement in small lots ex-producers' stockyards. This type of transportation has already come into force and is expected to solve the problem to a large extent.

Alleged sale of Steel Permits in Blackmarket

589. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several firms in various places of the country are misusing steel quota and selling permits in blackmarket; and

(b) whether it was found from an inquiry report that several firms which are existing only on paper got steel quota and sold it in blackmarket?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Reports are sometimes received about misutilisation of steel by the actual users. Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been set up in different parts of the country to ensure that allotted steel materials are utilized in the proper manner. Cases of misutilisation are dealt with under the provisions of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 and assistance of the Central Bureau of Investigation/State Police Authorities is also taken wherever necessary.

Steel production cut down by Public Sector Steel Plants

590. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector steel plants have cut down their production due to unsatisfactory supply position of coal; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and steps being taken to improve the supply position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) Although in the current

financial year the production at the public sector steel plants was not cut down due to the unsatisfactory supply position of coal as such, the production at these plants has to be regulated and kept low during the months, April—June, 1974, with a view to conserving stocks of raw materials, first on account of the possibility of a strike by the Railway employees and then on account of the strike itself and its aftermath.

Continuous liaison is maintained with the coal producing organisations and with the Railways to ensure steady supply to the steel plants.

Steel Production during April—August, 1974

591. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loss in steel production during April to August, 1974 is 80 thousand tonnes as reported in the press on the 11th October, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons and plant-wise break-up thereof

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). It has been estimated that there was a loss of production of saleable steel to the extent indicated below at the integrated steel plants during the period, April—August, 1974, on account of power shortage:—

	Tonnes
Durgapur Steel Plant .	28,222
Rourkela Steel Plant .	14,073
TISCO . . .	34,030
TOTAL .	76,325

गत भारत-पाक युद्ध के परिणाम स्वरूप शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास में प्रगति

592. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान आये शरणार्थियों की इस समय भारत में कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनके पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और अब तक कितने शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास किया जा चुका है; और

(ग) शेष शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) 7-8-1974 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान और गुजरात में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की कुल संख्या 56467 बताई गई है।

(ख) भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को अस्थायी सहायता दे रही है। ये व्यक्ति पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक हैं और सुरक्षा एवं सम्मानपूर्वक पाकिस्तान वापस जाने के हकदार हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Negotiations for vacation of Indian Territory in Kashmir by Pakistan

593. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to ask Pakistan to vacate her illegal occupation over a part of Kashmir called 'Azad Kashmir';

(b) whether the solution of the issue is still likely through negotiations and mutual talks; and

(c) the attemps being made by Government at the U.N. and other international levels for the vacation of Indian Territory by Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c). It is Government's policy to settle the issue arising out of Pakistan's occupation of a part of Jammu and Kashmir peacefully through bilateral negotiations. This is a matter to be settled in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of the Simla Agreement.

Indian Counsels to defend Tibetans facing trial in Bhutan

594. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some legal Counsels from India have been engaged to defend the young Tibetans facing trial for allegedly being involved in the conspiracy to assassinate the King of Bhutan;

(b) if so, the names of these Counsels; and

(c) whether they have been granted permission to enter Bhutan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No, Sir, the Government are not aware that any Legal Counsel has been engaged by anyone for this purpose.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Proposal for abolition of Brand Names of Drug Units as recommended by Hathi Committee

595. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
DR. SARADISH ROY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panel of Doctors and pharmocologists view against ban on brand names of Drug Units have been accepted by Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals;

(b) if so, the main reasons of acceptance; and

(c) if not, and alternate proposal which the Hathi Committee would like to bring forward?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The recommendations of the Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry regarding ban on brand names of Drug Units have not been received so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Statement of Lt. General Niyazi Re: War between India and Pakistan

596. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lt. General Niyazi is reported to have stated that a war with India is inevitable in the next two years;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the above statement; and

(c) if so, whether adequate alert is being maintained to ward off any surprise attack by Pakistan on our borders?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). Our security forces are maintaining constant vigilance on the borders and have orders to take firm action whenever necessary.

Accident of I.A.F. Plane near Tezpur

597. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an IAF aircraft had met with an accident near Tezpur in the second week of September, 1974;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and whether any enquiry into the incident has been ordered; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The accident actually occurred on the 7th of September, 1974.

(b) All the eight personnel on board the aircraft were killed. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause(s) of the accident.

(c) The proceedings of the Court have not yet been finalised.

'Nepal deprived of Kosi Benefits'

598. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report dated the 18th September, 1974 under the caption 'Nepal deprived of Kosi benefits'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The correct position concerning the benefits accruing to Nepal under the project has already been explained to the Nepalese authorities at various levels on appropriate occasions in the past.

सिक्किम को सह राज्य का दर्जा देने पर नेपाल में भारत विरोधी प्रदर्शन

599. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :
श्री डी० बी० चन्द्र गौडा :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत द्वारा सिक्किम को सह राज्य का दर्जा देने पर नेपाल में भारत विरोधी प्रदर्शन हुए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) जी हां। सिक्किम की जनता की इच्छा के उत्तर में वहां की जनता को संसद् मे प्रतिनिधित्व देने और सिक्किम को सहराज्य का दर्जा प्रदान करने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करने के सरकार के निर्णय के बाद 3 और 4 सितम्बर, को काठमांडू तथा कुछ अन्य शहरों में भारत विरोधी प्रदर्शन आयोजित किए गए थे।

(ख) हमें खेद है कि इस प्रकार की घटनाएं एक ऐसे मसले को लकर नेपाल में घटीं जिनका सम्बन्ध सिक्किम में भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारियों से है।

New Steel Development Policy

600. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated a new steel development policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidies in Excise Duty on Sugar

601. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the subsidies in Excise duty given to the sugar factories for the season 1973-74, State-wise and factory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): It is presumed that the Hon. Member has in mind the rebate in Central Excise duty allowed for excess production of sugar. The information in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is available.

Assistance from Foreign Countries for Flood Affected People

602. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received assistance from foreign countries for giving relief to the flood stricken people in India; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the nature of help they have provided to India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Apart assistance provided by international agencies and voluntary organisations, no assistance has been received from foreign countries as such for giving relief to the flood-striken people in India.

(b) Does not arise.

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Orissa

603. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Miniser of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of Nationalised Banks in Orissa; and

(b) the total amount of loans advanced by them during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) As at the end of June, 1974 the public sector banks, including the 14 nationalised banks, had 241 offices in Orissa.

(b) According to the available data, which relate to end December, 1973, the outstanding adavnces of public sector banks in Orissa totalled Rs. 27.29 crores.

Complaints regarding Tax Evasion

604. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any communication regarding tax evasion and involvement in foreign exchange racketeering by Academy of General Education, Manipal and Kasturba Medical College Trust, Manipal (Karnataka); and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A complaint has been received against the Academy of General Education, Manipal and Kasturba Medical Colege Trust, Manipal alleging violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations, tax evasion etc. Necessary enquiries in the matter are in progress.

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर पकड़ा गया तस्करी का माल

605. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर गत वर्ष तस्करी का कितना माल पकड़ा गया है और इस बारे में कितनी गिरफ्तारियां की गई ; और

(ख) इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर पिछले एक वर्ष (सितम्बर, 1973 से अगस्त, 1974 तक) के दौरान पकड़े गये

तस्करी के माल का मूल्य लगभग 1.5 करोड़ रु० है। इस सम्बन्ध में 215 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया।

(ख) (i) सीमा पर तस्कर-व्यापार को रोकने की दृष्टि से नैपाल के महामहिम की सरकार से सहयोग प्रदान करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ii) कारगर नियंत्रण रखने की दृष्टि से, सीमा पर तैनात सभी कर्मचारियों को पटना में तैनात सीमाशुल्क समहार्ता के एकीकृत नियंत्रण के अधीन रखा गया है;

(iii) तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने की दृष्टि से कर्मचारियों के लिए जीपों और तस्करी-विरोधी आवश्यक साज सामान की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें अग्न्यस्त्र शामिल हैं;

(iv) 1970 में राजस्व गुप्तचर्या निदेशालय में एक विशेष कार्य अधिकारी का पद निर्मित किया गया था ताकि उक्त कार्यालय भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी विरोधी कार्य को समन्वित करने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीकृत अभिकरण के रूप में कार्य कर सकें;

(v) तस्करी विरोधी कार्य के सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें निशानेबाजी तथा अग्न्यस्त्रों के प्रयोग सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण शामिल है;

(vi) तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सीमा के समीपस्थ शहरों में, इसी तरह के कार्य में संलग्न चलते-फिरते निगरानी दलों के अतिरिक्त, निगरानी दल तैनात किये जाते हैं;

(vii) तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने की दृष्टि से, आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1974 द्वारा यथा संशोधित आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, तस्करों को नजरबन्द करने के लिए भी कार्यवाही की गई है।

Procurement of High Speed Boats from Norway

606. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have placed an order for 20 high speed medium launches from Norway for anti-smuggling operation;

(b) if so, what prices; and

(c) the number of such launches received by India so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a). Yes Sir. An order was placed by M/s. Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta on behalf of the Custom Department for purchase of 20 high speed medium size launches from Norway for anti-smuggling operations.

(b) The ex-Builders' yard price of each launch is 8,55,00 Norwagian Kroners.

(c) Two launches have already been received. Four more have been shipped from Norway. Shipments will be completed by February, 1975.

Representations for Landing Facilities at Vijayawada

607. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received represenations for renewal of landing facilities for planes at Vijaywada flying between Hyderabad-Vizag;

(b) whether Government are aware that motor vehicles traffic is heavy between Hyderabad and Vijayawada and Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and officers go often to Vijayawada enroute to coastal areas;

(c) whether Vijayawada is a great commercial and transport centre and is next in importance to Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, whether the plane landing facility will save a lot of petroleum now used by motor cars?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d): Services to Vijayawada were discontinued by Indian Airlines on account of poor traffic. Representations have been received by Indian Airlines for resuption of air services. On account of the recent increase in the price of aviation fuel and shortage of turbo-prop aircraft capacity, Indian Airlines has no plants at present to resume air service to Vijayawada. The position would be reviewed periodically.

Setting Up of a Revolving Fund to Help Tea Industry

608. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a revolving fund to help tea industry;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the creation of the fund; and

(c) the purpose for which the fund will be utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHAWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, There is a ceiling of Rs. 10.5 crores for the Tea Marninery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme of the Tea Board. The Task Force on Tea Industry has recommended that it will be necessary to make this fund a revolving one, so that the repayment due are also made available for further extension of the benefits to the industry.

Distribution of Controlled Cloth on Ration Cards

609. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state in how many States the controlled cloth is being sold on ration cards and the names of these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): According to available information controlled cloth is being sold on ration cards in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Laccadive Minicoy and West Bengal. The Government of Karnataka have also decided to introduce sale of controlled cloth on that basis.

Setting up of a Export Import Bank

610. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated plans to set up Export-Import Bank to help exporters; and

(b) if so, whether the function now being performed by the Banking industry as a whole will not clash with the functions of the proposed Export-Import Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The question whether there is a need for an Export-Import Bank for the country and, if so what should be its functions, is under the consideration of Government.

Setting up of Accident Investigation Commission to probe into Civil Aviation Mishaps

611. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an independent

Accident Investigation Commission to probe into civil aviation mishaps; and

(b) if so, its composition and other main features?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Accident Investigation Commission will be composed of a Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner aided by a small Secretariat staff. The Accident Investigation Commission will investigate the following types of Air Accidents:—

(i) All accidents involving loss of life or serious injuries or substantial damage to aircraft ground equipment or other property;

(ii) All accidents or incidents other than the above which the Commission considers it necessary to take up for investigation, including—

(a) minor accidents;

(b) air misses;

(c) precautionary and forced landings;

(d) bird strikes; and

(e) collision on the ground.

Floor Price for Jute

612. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
HAJI LUTFAL HAQUE:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any statutory sanction behind the floor price for jute fixed for the ensuing season:

(b) whether the floor price relates to the primary market;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the trade unions and Kisan organisations of West Bengal at a meeting called by the State Government in Calcutta recently unanimously demanded monopoly purchase by the State direct from the growers at prices varying between Rs 200 to 250 per quintal; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of the other State Governments of the jute growing States in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Minimum prices for raw jute are being notified under clause 8 of Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961 issued under Section 3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Government has fixed the statutory minimum price for raw jute in the current season uniformly for all up country markets at Rs. 125/- per quintal on basis Assam Bottom.

(b) Statutory minimum prices for the current season have been fixed in relation to graded jute of various varieties for up country markets.

(c) Representatives of various trade unions and Kisan organisations advocated monopoly purchase of raw jute by the State at prices varying from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/- per quintal at a conference convened in Calcutta on 27th April, 1974.

(d) The State Governments in general have asked for prices higher than the minimum fixed by Government of India.

Proposal for Free Trade Zone in West Bengal

613. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion has taken place betwen him and the Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding

State Government's proposal for Free Trade Zone in the State;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether the idea for Free Trade Zone at Dum Dum near Calcutta has been abandoned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal for Free Trade Zone at Dum Dum near Calcutta is under Government's consideration.

अन्य देशों से वस्तुओं का आयात

614. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कार, कारों के पुर्जे टेरीलीन के सिले कपड़े व टेरीलीन कपड़ा, टेलिविजन सैट व उसके पुर्जे, एयरकंडीशनर व उसके पुर्जे, टेप रिकार्डर एवं अन्य विलासिता की वस्तुएं आयात की गई और प्रत्येक देश से कितनी कितनी मात्रा में वस्तुओं का आयात हुआ ; और

(ख) उक्त आयातों के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई और भुगतान किस प्रकार किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) कारों और विशेष रूप से उल्लिखित अन्य मदों के देशवार आयातों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 8476/74)।

Supply of imported chemicals to Plastic Industry by S.T.C.

615. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the plastic industry which uses imported chemicals as raw materials is getting these raw materials from the State Trading Corporation at very high costs; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to supply these materials to the industry at a reasonable rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Chemicals imported by STC for the plastic industry are supplied to the manufacturers of plastic goods at prices fixed on the basis of the guidelines laid down in this behalf by the Pricing Policy Committee headed by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. These prices have been higher in some cases due to high cost of imported materials.

S. T. C. is making efforts to supply materials at best possible prices in the circumstances.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities

616. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Authorities during a raid on 24th September, 1974 seized unaccounted stocks of diesel engines and irrigation pumps from a godown of a leading firm in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, a brief account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) and (b) Income-tax authorities found oil engines, pumps and other machinery spares in the course of searches conducted in two cases at Kanpur during the period 21st September to 26th September, 1974. In one case. 42 oil engines, pumps and machinery spares valued at Rs. 5.5 lakhs were found, out of which stock of oil engines, pumps etc. for Rs. 4 lakhs were kept under

prohibitory orders under section 132 (3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. In the other case, 43 oil engines, pumps and other machinery spares for Rs. 1.92 lakhs were found out of which oil engines. pumps etc., valued at Rs. 1.31 lakhs were put under prohibitory orders.

In both the above cases, the items detained under section 132 (3) were subsequently released on furnishing of adequate security by the parties concerned.

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Goa

617. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of Nationalised banks in Goa; and

(b) the total amount of loans advanced by them during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) As at the end of June, 1974 the public sector banks, including the 14 nationalised banks, had 129 offices in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(b) According to the latest available data, which relate to end December 1973, the outstanding advances of public sector banks in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, totalled Rs. 43.07 crores.

Import of medium staple cotton from U.S.S.R.

618. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to import four lakh bales of medium staple cotton, both from the Soviet Union on rupee payment and the United States of America, to meet the country's requirements;

(b) the reasons why the requirement of the same could not be met indigenously; and

(c) the difference in prices charged by the two countries, foreign exchange involved for imports from U.S.A. and the reasons of not importing the medium staple cotton from one country only?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) While Government have not decided upon a specific volume or source of cotton imports for the current year. it has been felt that on the basis of our assessment the shortfall between demand and indigenous cotton availability, during 1974-75 may be of the order of 9 to 10 lakh bales. Some import of medium staple cotton may, therefore, have to be arranged to meet the requirements of export production of cotton textiles. The sources of import of cotton will depend upon various commercial factors including avaliability, prices. suitable financial arrangements, etc.

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Punjab

619. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of nationalised banks in Punjab, particularly in Amritsar; and

(b) the total amount of loans advanced by them during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) As at the end of June, 1974, public sector banks. including the 14 nationalised banks had 611 branches functioning in the State of Punjab. Of these 78 were located in Amritsar District.

(b) According to the latest available data, which relate to end December, 1973, outstanding advances of public sector banks in Punjab State totalled Rs. 162.73 crores.

भारत और ईरान के बीच व्यापार का विस्तार

620. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईरान के शाह की हाल ही की भारत यात्रा के परिणामस्वरूप दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार में वृद्धि की सम्भावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) व्यापार की जाने वाली मुख्य वस्तुओं के नाम क्या है।;

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). हाल ही के भारत के दौरे के दौरान ईरान के शहंशाह तथा भारत की प्रधान मंत्री ने दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक प्रगति, तकनीकी एवं वाणिज्यिक सहयोग का पुनर्विलोकन किया तथा संतोष प्रकट किया कि इन क्षेत्रों, विशेष रूप से कुद्रेमुख आयरन और प्रोजेक्ट व अल्युमिना एण्ड ज्वाइंट शिपिंग लाइन प्रोजेक्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में पर्याप्त प्रगति हुई है।

Visit by Commerce Minister to Brazil

621. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Brazil recently to explore the possibility of increasing India's trade with that country; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit and the broad outlines of the discussions held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministetr (Commerce) visited Brazil primarily in connection with the question of forming a suitable organisation to promote the legitimate interests of iron ore exporting countries. During his stay. Minister (Commerce) also discussed the possibilities of increasing the bilateral flow of Indo-Brazil trade including the setting up of a suitable institutional machinery for the purpose.

Loan from Denmark

622. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Denmark has offered a loan of Rs. 6.7 crores to our country recently; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir. An Agreement has also been signed for a loan of Danish Groners 50 million (approximately Rs. 6.7 crores) on the 2nd September, 1974.

(b) The loan is for the import of capital equipment, components, spares and services of Danish origin. The loan is interest-free and repayable in 35 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years.

Remittances by Companies

623 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of remittances abroad by way of dividends and royalties in case of private and public sector companies having foreign financial and technical collaboration during the last three years;

(b) whether in aggregate, the cost of foreign collaboration has often outweighed the benefits that have been derived from it and that the private foreign investment has not helped to bridge the saving-investment gap or to reduce foreign exchange constraints; and

(c) in the above context what steps Government propose to take to regulate foreign collaboration in a manner which will ensure best returns to both sides?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The total amount of remittances made in respect of dividends, technical know-how and Royalty, by privatet and public sector companies having foreign financial and technical collaboration, during the years ended 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the first three quarters of 1972-73 (which are the latest available) are as follows:-

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Remittances of		
	Dividends*	Technical know-how	Royalty
1970-71	43.5	20.6	5.2
1971-72	38.9	13 9	5.9
1972-73 (first 3 quarters)	28.2	8.4	5.5

*In the case of oil companies, the figures included relate to remittable liabilities and not actual remittances.

(b) In assessing the full economic costs/benefits arising from the foreign collobaorations, acccount has to be taken of both the inflow (export earnings) and outflow (remittances on all counts including imports) of foreign exchange as also other factors, such as increased production, import substitution, employment opportunities, advance in technology, export promotion etc. All these aspects are taken into consideration while granting approvals for foreign collaboration.

(c) Government's present policy towards foreign collaboration is highly selective. Government would like foreign capital to function as a vehicle for the transfer of such technology which cannot be secured on an outright purchase basis or by a limited duration royalty agreement. Foreign capital is not permitted in the fields of banking, commerce, finance, plantations, trading, consumer and high profit yielding industries. Exceptions can only be made in case of predominantly export-oriented industries.

Indians in Foreign Countries connected with smuggling

624. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Indians abroad known to be connected with smuggling, surrendered to the authorities during the period from July to October, 1974; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken against the offenders?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have no information.

(b) In view of (a), the question does not arise.

Pilots strike in Air India

625. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to restore Air India's full operations, the Defence Ministry has been requested to spare the services of some of its pilots pending any concrete outcome of the pilots' strike in Air India; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) No. Sir However, a scheme is under consideration whereby some Air Force pilots could be given suitable conversion training so as to be available in case of need.

आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा छापों के दौरान कीमती वस्तुएं पकड़ा जाना

626. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, प्रत्येक वर्ष, छापे मार कर पकड़े गए हीरे, जवाहिरात, सोना, चांदी तथा नकदी का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : वर्ष 1971–72 से 1973–74 के दौरान आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा ली गई तलाशियों में पकड़ी गई विभिन्न परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

वर्ष	नकदी	जवाहिरात और गहने	सोना-चांदी	अन्य परिसम्पत्तियां	जोड़
1971–72	127.09	34.74	26.29	53.79	241.91
1972–73	155.23	109.40	22.53	166.74	453.90
1973–74	140.83	104.90	3.44	190.99	440.16

Improvement of Jaipur and Udaipur Airports

627. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 904 on the 27th July, 1973 regarding proposal to improve Jaipur and Udaipur airports and state:

(a) whether sanction for estimated expenditure of Rs. 38.18 lakhs and Rs 61.56 lakhs for the development of runways of Jaipur and Udaipur airports, respectively, has been given in order to make these two airports suitable for operating Boeing 737 aircraft; and

(b) the date and the year when the work is likely to be started and completed on these two projects?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The works at Jaipur and Udaipur aerodromes were commenced on 17-3-74 and 26-11-73 respectively and are expected to be completed by September, 1975.

Gujarat's Export Potential

628. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have examined Gujarat's export potential;

(b) if so, what are the exportable items; and

(c) what has been Gujarat's earning from exports during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Gujarat Export Corporation Limited has conducted an export potential survey of the State with financial assistance from the Central Government and has submitted its report in October, 1974, to the Government of Gujarat. The report is under examination.

(b) According to the survey among the items which have an export potential are diamonds, de-oiled cakes, engineering goods, chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, agro-based and marine based products.

(c) Statewise export earnings statistics are not compiled.

Rejection of Cotton Garments consignments by Foreign Importers

629. DR. R. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton garments worth lakhs of rupees which had been shipped against specific orders from abroad have been rejected;

(b) if so, the value of the garments rejected by the importers abroad during the current year country-wise;

(c) the main reasons for rejecting these consignments and the percentage of the garments rejected on grounds of non-conformity of the supplies with the samples; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that only goods of appropriate quality conforming to the approved samples are shipped?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total value of garments rejected this year was nearly Rs. 1 crore. Most of the rejections came from Italy and France.

(c) Delay in deliveries arising out of transport bottlenecks in India in March, April and May, 1974, delay in airlifting, and accumulation of stocks with the importers have been the major reasons for rejection of our garments by the overseas importers. In some cases, lower quality of garments has also caused rejections.

(d) To ensure the quality of garments exported, pre-shipment inspection of garments by the Textiles Committee has been made more stringent. In some categories, minimum standards have also been fixed.

Exports from Delhi

630. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi produces goods worth Rs. 365 crores each year but out of that, goods worth Rs. 20 crores are exported only;

(b) whether the manufacturers have to deal with several Ministries to clear formalities which delay shipment; and

(c) whether Government intend to look into the matter so that India may increase its export trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Statistics of exports state-wise are not maintained.

(b) and (c). Export procedures have been simplified to the extent possible. Difficulties, if any, brought to Government's notice are looked into.

मध्य प्रदेश में और अधिक कपड़ा मिलें स्थापित करना

631. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में और अधिक कपड़ा मिलें खोलने की क्षमता विद्यमान है और यदि हां, तो किस किस जिले में नयी मिलें खोलने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : सघ सरकार द्वारा वस्त्र उद्योग के विकास के लिए राज्य-वार योजनाएं तैयार नहीं की गई हैं । फिर

भी पांचवी योजना की अवधि के दौरान सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के विस्तार की अनुमति देते समय ऐसे क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त क्षमता के सृजन को प्रोत्साहित किया जायेगा जहां हथकरघा और विद्युत्चालित करघा बुनकरों के लिए यार्न की मांग पूरी नहीं हो पाती और ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां रुई बेशी होती है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये ऐसे आवेदन पत्रों के जो अनुमोदित मानदण्ड के अनुरूप ठहरते हैं, हक में विचार किया जायेगा जैसा कि अन्य राज्यों के मामले में किया जाता है।

आयात लाइसेंसों के समुचित प्रयोग के बारे में आकस्मिक जांच

632. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं को दिये गये आयात लाइसेंसों के समुचित प्रयोग के बारे में आकस्मिक जांच करने के लिए व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान व्यवस्था को और अधिक उपयुक्त एवं प्रभावी बनाने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय सैल बनाने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस समय, राज्यों के विभिन्न उद्योग निदेशक और अन्य प्रयोजक प्राधिकारी उन एककों का निरीक्षण करते हैं, जिन्हें आयात लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं, और इन लाइसेंसों के अधीन आयातित माल के उपयोग में लाये जाने के बारे में निगरानी रखते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Claims Inspectors in New India Assurance Company Ltd.

633. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether The New India Assurance Company Limited recruited Claims Inspectors in 1974;

(b) whether the period of their training varies from six months to two years only;

(c) whether the monthly stipend to 1974 recruited claims Inspectors is Rs. 350/- for the 1st year and Rs. 450/- for the 2nd year;

(d) whether the Trainee Claims Inspectors recruited in 1972 have a training period of three years and their monthly stipend was Rs 250/- for the 1st year, Rs 350/- for the 2nd year and Rs. 450 for the 3rd year; and

(e) whether as a result of this even with better qualifications, the 1974 recruits will be confirmed before the recruits of 1972 and will also be getting higher emoluments; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) According to advertisement for selection of Claims Inspectors on both occasions, the specific training period and allowance for the selected candidates were to be determined on the basis of their technical qualifications and past experience. Therefore persons selected in a later batch may get confirmed earlier than those recruited in an earlier batch. This will however not happen as between two persons equally qualified.

Jumbo Jet Service through Calcutta Airport

634 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of International Airports Authority has ad-

mitted in a recent statement the likelihood of increase in flights both in domestic and international divisions at Calcutta airport and the possibility of Jumbo Jet operation through Calcutta airport; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking specific care to increase the East-bound international flights and operation of Air India Jumbo Jet service through Calcutta airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No such statement was made by the Director, International Airports Authority of India. However, domestic traffic is likely to increase. Government would like international airlines to use Calcutta to the maximum extent of their entitlements. Due to commercial considerations Air India is not in a position to operate jumbos through Calcutta till such time as it operates its Eastern Services with wide-bodied aircraft.

Seizure of Forged Currency Notes

635. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF:
SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total of forged currency notes seized in various States and Union Territories during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and upto October, 1974;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(c) whether certain foreign agents are also members of these gangs and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

वर्ष 1973–74 के लिए चीनी का निर्यात लक्ष्य

636. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :
श्री लालजी भाई :
श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :
श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973–74 के लिए कितनी मात्रा और मूल्य की चीनी का निर्यात लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). अब तक निर्यातों के लिए लक्ष्य पचास वर्ष के आधार पर निर्धारित किये जा रहे थे तथा 1973 के लिए 2.5 लाख मे० टन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था। जनवरी, 1974 में गिरावट आ जाने से 1973–74 की अवधि के दौरान 42.21 करोड़ रु० मूल्य की 2.49 लाख मे० टन निर्यात की गई।

Export of Sugar

637. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar industry is sceptical of Government achieving its target of exporting five lakh tonnes of sugar this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the loss of foreign exchange as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No such information is available with Government. Considering the progress so far made there is also no reason to be sceptical.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Misuse of Relief Assistance in West Bengal

638. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat for relief is being sold in North Bengal;

(b) whether Central Government's relief assistance for the famine stricken West Bengal has been swallowed by people in high places in the State: and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps against it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

रुई की खरीद तथा बिक्री

639. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स छगनलाल पांचूलाल मोहन सदन 614 स्नेहलता गंज इन्दौर की फर्म इन्दौर खरगोन, उज्जैन देवास, [illegible]तापुर, राजगढ़, उमरावाद तथा मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य जिलों में काश्तकारों को पैसा उधार देकर सस्ते दामों पर रुई खरीदने का कार्य कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त फर्म सस्ते दामों पर खरीदी हुई रुई को पचास गुना अधिक दामों पर सूती कपड़ा मिलों को उधार बेचती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सूती कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा खरीदी हुई रुई के लिए भुगतान न कर पाने पर उनकी उचित सम्पत्ति को फर्म तथा फर्म के भागीदारों के नाम पर करवा लिया जाता है; और

(घ) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रकार की कितनी घटनाएं घटी है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Token Strike by Jute Workers in West Bengal

640. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Jute Workers all over West Bengal went on a one day token strike sponsored by all the Trade Unions in that industry to press the workers' demand for 20 per cent bonus and nationalization of the industry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Payment of bonus over the statutory minimum depends upon the profitability of the industry. Government do not consider it necessary to nationalise the jute industry.

बैंकों से मुख्य 50 पार्टियों द्वारा लिये गये ऋण

641. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन मुख्य 50 पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें बैंकों से अधिकतम ऋण मिला और जिनके लेखों की गत वर्ष जांच भी की गई थी ;

(ख) जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) इन पार्टियों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे औद्योगिक संस्थानों के नाम क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) से (ग) : जुलाई, 1974 में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने 25 करोड़ से अधिक जमा रखने वाले सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को सलाह दी थी कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये अधिक से अधिक सावधानी बरतें कि जो रकम ऋणकर्ताओं द्वारा निकाली जायें वह उनकी तात्कालिक न्यायसंगत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये नितान्त आवश्यक हो और ऐसी रकमें उन प्रयोजनाओं के लिये ही इस्तेमाल की जायें जिनके लिये वे रकमें निकाली गई हैं। इस काम को शुरू करने के लिये रिजर्व बैंक ने उनको सलाह दी थी कि वे प्रत्येक बैंक के पचास सबसे बड़े ऋणकर्ताओं के खातों की निगरानी करने का तत्काल प्रबंध करें। बैंकों में प्रचलित परिपाटी तथा प्रथा के अनुसार और सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों पर लागू अधिनियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार बैंक अपने आसामियों के खातों की स्थिति के बारे में कोई सूचना प्रकट नहीं कर सकते हैं।

Posting of employees of C.D.A. Patna

642. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees working in office of the C.D.A. Patna whose children, wives and other members of families are suffering from Polio, T.B., Cancer and are being posted out from Patna Office of the C.D.A.;

(b) whether one IV class employee working in local Audit Office of Dinapore and an Accountant working at Gaya have died due to wrong and vindicative transfer in CDA, Patna office since July 1973 to date;

(c) whether Government got the causes of their deaths thoroughly investigated; and

(d) if so, the reasons for their deaths and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Rotational transfers between the main office of CDA, Patna and his sub-offices are necessary in public interest. Individual cases where representations are received for cancellation or deferment of transfer on grounds of illness such as Polio, T.B., Cancer are considered on merits.

(b) No, Sir. An Accountant who had been working at Gaya and a Class IV employee who had been serving at Dinapur died on 15-6-74 and 4-8-73 respectively. Their death was in no way attributable to the administration.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b) above.

Import of Cars

643. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been allowing import of cars from other countries on certain conditions; and

(b) the broad features regarding these conditions and the number and make of the cars imported during the last three years, year-wise together with the cost thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad features regarding the conditions subject to which import of cars is allowed, have been mentioned in Appendix 27 of the Import Trade Control Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1974-75.

Information regarding number of customs clearance permit Licences issued for the import of cars and c.i.f. value thereof during the last three licensing years is as follows:—

Licensing Year	Total No. of CCPs/ licences issued.	Total c. i. f. value thereof (in rupees)
April 1971—March 1972	940	146, 80, 540
April 1972—March 1973	888	232, 21, 204
April 1973—March 1974	720	163, 70, 545

As regards different makes of cars, details are *not* readily available. Import is allowed subject to c.i.f. ceiling of Rs. 32,000 for cars of American manufacture and Rs. 38,000 for cars manufactured in other countries.

High Speed Boats to check Smuggling

644. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to check smuggling, a proposal to construct high speed patrol boats, was under consideration;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) how far these boats are expected to help in checking of smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An order was placed for initial purchase of 20 high speed medium size launches from Norway.

If all 100 high speed medium sized launches are proposed to be acquired. The intention is that the remaining 80 would be built indigenously by M/s. Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta, in technical collaboration with the Norwegian firm or some may be built indigenously and others abroad in order to acquire the full requirement in the shortest time possible. Initially, it is proposed to place on order for indigenous construction of 10 launches on M/s. Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta. The question of placing an order for the balance launches would be taken after the evaluated performance of the first few launches imported from abroad.

(c) Within six days of their deployment, the two launches already received made an impact and contraband goods worth Rs. 78 lakhs were seized off Bombay. Four dhows which brought the smuggled goods from Dubai were seized in this short time as against seven seizures of dhows in the first 9 months of 1974. 41 persons including 21 foreigners were arrested from these 4 dhows. It will be seen from this that these launches are expected to be of great help in checking smuggling.

Financial Resources of I.F.C.

645. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation is facing acute shortage of financial resources;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has to write off crores of rupees due from coal companies and sick textile undertakings taken over by Government;

(c) if so, the other reasons for the shortage; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to help the Corporation in checking these shortages?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). The Industrial Finance Corporation, over the years, has been sanctioning increased financial assistance to industrial concerns especially textile and sugar mills in the cooperative sector. The number of applications for financial assistance have not only increased, but of late the costs of setting up projects have gone up considerably in many industries like sugar and consequently the requirements of term loan finance. The Corporation, which depends for its rupee resources mainly on repayment of loans, issue of market bonds, short-term borrowings from the Reserve Bank etc. has been experiencing certain amount of constraints in the recent past. The question of augmenting the resources of the Corporation is kept under constant review by the Government.

In so far as the assistance given by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the textile undertakings nationalised by Government are concerned, no compensation has yet been paid by Government to the owners of the textile mills. Under section 17 of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974, Government is required to appoint Commissioners for Payments. All persons having claims against the owner of a sick textile undertaking will have to prefer claims before them. It is only after the Commissioners have been appointed and after they have finalised all the claims, would it be possible to know whether the amount payable as compensation will be sufficient to meet the claims of the Corporation.

The Corporation during the year ending June, 1974 has written off, in respect of loans advanced to two coal companies since nationalised, an amount of Rs. 40.37 lakhs out of its reserves for bad and doubtful debts The Corporation, on the advice of its auditors, has been making sufficient provisions from year to year to meet its anticipated liabilities against debts which might become bad. Such provisions, out of profits, are normally made by the financial institutions to meet such contingencies. These do not affect significantly the resources of the Corporation.

Use of Foreign Trade Marks by Foreign Companies in India

646. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether clause 28(1)(c) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, forbids foreign companies (including companies not incorporated under any law in force in India) from licensing any companies in India their Trade Mark for a consideration direct or indirect;

(b) whether in the case of a company in India, which has given equity shares to a foreign company for the use of the Foreign Company's Trade Mark, and dividends are being remitted

against these equity shares, this would amount to a consideration (direct or indirect) for the use of the Trade Mark; and

(c) whether the Indian Company will be permitted to continue the use of the Foreign Trade Mark?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir. Section 28(1)(c) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act provides that the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank will be necessary for permitting the use of any trade mark, belonging to a foreign company or to an Indian company having more than 40 per cent non-resident interest, by any person or company for any direct or indirect consideration.

(b) Whether the payment of dividends on shares, if any allotted by an Indian Company to a foreign company for the use of the latter's trade marks, would amount to a direct or indirect consideration for the permission to the continued use of such trade marks, would depend on the terms of the said permission and the conditions of the allotment of the shares, if any.

(c) Each case will be decided on merits such as the foreign exchange outgo involved (both directly or indirectly, the desirability of the use of such trade marks in the interets of general public or of the national economy etc.

खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा आभूषणों की सप्लाई

647. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के विरुद्ध यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि आभूषणों के कुछ निर्यातकों के कीमती आभूषणों का मूल्य लेकर उसके द्वारा बदले में घटिया किस्म के आभूषणों की सप्लाई की गयी ;

(ख) क्या इस मामले की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा करायी गई है और इस बीच निगम के आभूषण विभाग के एक अधिकारी की एक दुर्घटना में मृत्यु हो गयी ;

(ग) निर्यातकर्ताओं की शिकायतों तथा आरोपों का विस्तृत विवरण क्या है और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की जांच के परिणाम तथा इस संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा आभूषणों के निर्यात की हेराफेरी को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या सरकार निगम की सामान्य गतिविधियों की जांच का काम केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंपने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ङ) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें आभूषणों का निर्यात किया जाता था ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क). खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम का संबंध अपरिष्कृत हीरों के मार्गीकरण की सीमा तक निर्यातकों को अपरिष्कृत हीरे सप्लाई करने से है । निगम आभूषणों से संबंधित नहीं है । एक पार्टी ने शिकायत की थी कि उसे निगम द्वारा घटिया क्वालिटी के अपरिष्कृत हीरे सप्लाई किये गये थे ।

(ख) मामले की अभी केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की जा रही है । इस बीच, निगम के आभूषण विभाग के एक अधिकारी की मृत्यु हो गई बतायी जाती है ।

(ग) घटिया क्वालिटी के अपरिष्कृत हीरों की सप्लाई के आरोप की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम न आभूषणों का और न हीरों का निर्यात करता है ।

मुजफ्फरपुर और रक्सौल के लिए विमान सेवा

648. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर तथा रक्सौल के लिये अभी तक विमान सेवा शुरू नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) मुजफ्फरपुर तथा रक्सौल के लिये विमान सेवा कब तक शुरू हो जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) से (ग). विमानन ईंधन के मूल्य में अत्यधिक वृद्धि होने तथा अपने विमान बेड़े से वाइकाउट तथा डकोटा विमानों को निकाल देने के इंडियन एयरलाइंस के निर्णय के कारण, कारपोरेशन को 18-3-74 से अपनी समय सारणी को बदल देना पड़ा जिसमें से ऐसे मार्गों को निकाल दिया गया जो अतीत में लगातार बहुत अलाभप्रद पाये गये थे । मुजफ्फरपुर उन 17 स्टेशनों में से एक है जिन के लिये बार बार हानि होने के कारण विमान सेवायें बन्द करनी पड़ी थी । यद्यपि स्थिति का समय समय पर पुनर्विलोकन किया जाता रहेगा तथापि ऐसी कोई आशा नहीं है कि मुजफ्फरपुर के लिये सेवाय लाभप्रद हो सकेंगी, अतः निकटमतम भविष्य में इन सेवाओं को पुनः चालू करना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा । रक्सौल को भी निकट भविष्य में विमान सेवाओं से जोड़ सकने की कोई संभावना नहीं है ।

Agreement with Czechoslovakia for avoidance by Double Taxation

649. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held in New Delhi in October, 1974 with Czechosolvakia for an agreement on avoidance of double taxation of income; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions which were held in New Delhi from 14th to 20th October, 1974 remained inconclusive and will be continued at the next round of talks.

Smugglers, Tax Evaders and Exchange Operators arrested under MISA and other Laws

650. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of smugglers, their assistants and lieutenants, tax evaders and exchange operators arrested, category-wise during the recent raids in various parts of the country under MISA and other laws;

(b) how many persons in each category are still at large and the efforts made to arrest them;

(c) the total value of gold, silver, ornaments and other goods seized during the recent operations and how these goods are proposed to be disposed of; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Subjects discussed during I.M.F. Director General's visit to India

651. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director General of International Monetary Fund visited India recently in October, 1974;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed with him;

(c) whether the I.M.F. Director General had insisted on laying down policy guidelines by the Government of India as a condition for advancing of more loans; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit was in the nature of a goodwill visit and opportunity was taken to discuss all matters of mutual interest. There was no specific outcome of these discussions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Establishment of Garment Export Council

652. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Garment exporters have urged Government for the establishment of Garment Export Council; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Assistance to States

654. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI SHRI KRISHNA AGRAWAL:
SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':
SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI R. V. BADE:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRIMATI ROZA DESPANDE:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have requested financial assistance from the Centre to provide relief to drought, famine and flood affected people;

(b) if so, their names and the quantum of assistance sought by them;

(c) whether Government have agreed to give assistance to these States according to their demand and if so, the amount granted to each State in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The assistance sought for the current year is as follows:

	Rs. in Crores
1. Assam	.
2. Bihar	20·00
3. Gujarat	48·75
4. Haryana	15·00
5. Jammu & Kashmir (no specific amount indicated)	
6. Karnataka	3·00
7. Kerala	6·00
8. Madhya Pradesh . .	30·00
9. Manipur	0·56
10. Orissa	25·33
11. Rajasthan	15·00
12. Uttar Pradesh . .	45·04
13. West Bengal	15·00

(c) and (d) Assessments of the drought situation in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat and Rajasthan have been made by the Centre after Central teams visited the States. These are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments concerned. Central teams will be similarly visiting Assam, Bihar and West Bengal shortly to study the situation in these States. Central teams from the Ministry of Agriculture will be shortly visiting Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to study the crop situation. On the basis of these assessments, discussions will be held with the States concerned, as necessary.

Use of Black Money for Smuggling

655. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent, according to the estimate of the Government, black money has been utilised for smuggling activities in the country; and

(b) how much black money has been recovered or detected in course of recent steps taken against the smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) It is not possible to estimate with any degree of precision the amount of black money utilised for financing the smuggling activities in the country.

(b) After the recent crack-down on smugglers, the Income-tax Department has conducted search and seizure operations in some cases. The smugglers' cases are being taken up for investigation in depth and it is too early, at the moment, to quantify the extent of unaccounted money involved in their cases.

विदेशी मुद्रा काण्ड में नयनमल शाह और उसके भाइयों का हाथ

656. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एक अरब रुपये के विदेशी मुद्रा काण्ड में नयनमल शाह और उसके भाई चम्पत लाल का हाथ था ;

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कराई गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ग) क्या तस्करों के विरुद्ध चल रहे अभियान में विदेशी मुद्रा कांड में शामिल कुछ अन्य तस्करों को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा एकत्र जानकारी के अनुसार उनके द्वारा कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का दुरुपयोग तस्करी कार्यों के लिये किया गया और सरकार द्वारा उन्हें दण्ड देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मखर्जी) : (क) : जी, हां ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) कौल समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अनुमान हैकि तस्कर-व्यापार का वित्त-पोषण करने के लिये प्रति वर्ष लगभग 160 करोड़ रु० से 170 करोड़ रु० तक की विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रयोग किया जाता है । विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय विनियमन अधिनियम, 1947 को जनवरी, 1973 में एक नये अधिनियम द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है और अन्य बातों के साथ साथ गम्भीर अपराधों और बार बार किये गये अपराधों के लिये सख्त सजा देने और इन अधिनियमों के कार्यान्वयन में पायी गई त्रुटियों को भी दूर करने के लिए सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1972 को 1973 में सशोधित किया गया है । तस्कर-व्यापार विरोधी तत्रको मजबूत बनाने के लिये भी कार्यवाही की गई है । तस्करों और विदेशी मुद्रा का अनधिकृत व्यापार करने वाले व्यक्तियों के निवारक की व्यवस्था करने के लिये आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम में सशोधन किया गया है ।

Imports by Delhi and Bombay firms due to Innocuous Saving Clause

657. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lacuna to the Indo-French Agreement over merger of former French possessions with India under the innocuous saving clause, large imports are allowed by Bombay and Delhi firms;

(b) whether a C.B.I. enquiry is presently underway; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the enquiry and the findings of the C.B.I.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reservation provided for S. C. and S. T. in the services of nationalised banks

658. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) to what extent the reservation provided for the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in the services and posts of the nationalised banks has been filled; and

(b) the reasons for not filling the reserved quota for them fully?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The percentages of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited during 1971, 1972 and 1973 are given below:

	1971	1972	1973
Officers	0.46	1.70	5·28
Clerks	2.24	6.79	14·16
Subordinate Staff	9.10	15.18	32·32

(b) The banks have reported that they have not been able to fill the reserved quota on account of paucity of qualified candidates from these communities and the failure of these candidates in the recruitment tests inspite of relaxed standards.

स्टेपल फाइबर का वितरण

659. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडव : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 'नैशनल एलाएंस आफ यंग इन्टरपरीनयोर की ओर से स्टपल

फाइबर के वितरण के संबंध में चोई शपन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यावाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) :) : (क) और (ख) नेशनल एलाइंस आफ यंग एन्ट्रपरिन्योर्स ने अपने ज्ञापन में यह सुझाव दिया था कि स्टेपल रेश के आबंटन के मामले में पूर्ण स्टपल रेशा कताई और उन सूती एककों के बीच कोई भदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए जिन्होंने वर्ष 1965–66 में स्टेपल मेश का प्रयोग शुरू कर दिया था सभी कताई एककों को स्टेपल रेश का वास्तविक वितरण उनकी पिछली खपत के आधार पर किया जाता है जिसमें उनके पूर्णतः स्टेपल रेशा कताई एकक अथवा सूती कताई एकक होने के आधार पर कोई भदभाव नहीं रखा जाता । तथापि, पूर्णतः स्टेपल रेशा कताई एककों द्वारा फाइल किये गए रिट-पिटीशनों पर मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय को देखते हुए यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि उन एककों को इनके समान्य आबंटन के अतिरिक्त उनकी पिछली खपत का 10 प्रतिशत और दिया जाए ।

Suggestion made by N.C.A.E.R., Regarding Relaxation of Credit Squeeze

660. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested a selective relaxation of the credit squeeze and recourse to more credits for increased imports to facilitate higher production and to bring down the pressure on prices; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The National Council of Applied Economic Research, in its "Mid-year Review of the Indian Economy, 1974-75" has suggested that, "If the credit squeeze is not to degenerate into a production squeeze, some cautious and selective liberalisation may be found necessary". The Council has also suggested recourse to more foreign credits, and increase in imports to help increase production and to bring down inflationary pressures.

(b) Government does not consider that relaxation in monetary restraint is advisable in the current inflationary situation. The credit policy for the 1974-75 busy season announced by the Reserve Bank on 29th October, 1974, however, provides selectively for the deployment of credit for augmenting the production and improving the distribution of essential commodities.

Within the constraints of the availability of foreign aid on reasonable terms and the debt servicing burden, recourse to more credits in the current year is already being resorted to. Foreign exchange resources have also been augmented by drawing on assistance from International Monetary Fund (including the Oil Facility) of the order of Rs. 550 crores since February 1974. The increase in foreign credits is, however, likely to be more than offset by the increased cost of the imports of petroleum and food. The import policy for the current year provides for increase in imports for exports and production of industries which are basic to the national economy.

Appreciation in the value of rupee

661. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the extent to which recent action against top smugglers and smuggling in this country has been reflected in the open market clandestine exchange rates of rupee or the rise in rupee value in such markets abroad especially in Singa-

pore, Hong Kong, Persian Gulf areas and in Middle and near Eastern Centres where such clandestine deals flourish; and

(b) the follow-up steps proposed to be taken by Government to discourage such deals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The so-called unofficial quotations for rupees have, since September, shown a slight decline in some of the centres mentioned. It is likely that this is a reflection of the decline in smuggling activities and other illegal activities consequent to the action taken by the Government under the MISA.

(b) The Government would continue to pursue vigorous action against all such activities.

Release of smugglers on bail

662. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the smugglers arrested under MISA have been released on bail, if so, the total number of such persons and the specific reasons therefor; and

(b) whether some of these top smugglers have gone underground and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The persons, detained under Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 are not offered bail or released on bail.

(b) As for the persons who have escaped detention, after the issue of detention orders under the Ordinance, the appropriate Government can initiate action under Section 7 of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, for attachment of property, etc.

Formulation of Tea Trading Company

633. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Tea Trading Company formed and who is its Chairman;

(b) how is it functioning; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to nationalise the tea packing trade to earn more foreign exchange and to gain more Income-tax?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd., was incorporated in December, 1971. Shri V. V. Parekh is the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

(b) The Corporation has started trading activities only from the year 1973-74. During this year the Corporation has incurred a loss of about Rs. 3.46 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

Construction of building for State Bank of Bankura Town, West Bengal

664. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the branch of the State Bank of India in Bankura Town in West Bengal has entered into a contract with a person of that town and advanced money to him for constructing a building in Bankura town to be rented out to the State Bank of India:

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of that contract;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the particular plot of land on which the building is being constructed is vested with Government; and

(d) if so, whether Government proposed to cancel the contract?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has reported that it has entered into a contract with a local person of Bankura Town for construction by him of a building for housing its Bankura branch and has agreed to advance him a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for this purpose. The terms and conditions of the advance are as follows:—

(i) the building is to be leased by the party to the bank in the first instance for 10 years from the date of taking possession thereof with a further option to the bank to renew the lease for two successive terms of five years each, on the same terms and conditions;

(ii) the rent to be paid by the bank will be 50 paise per square ft. of carpet area for the ground floor and 40 paise per square ft. of carpet area for the first floor;

(iii) the loan of Rs. 2 lakhs advanced to the landlord for construction of the ground floor of the building is to be secured by equitable mortgage of landed property and building owned by the landlord; and

(iv) the loan is to be repaid with interest at a rate of 2-1/2 per cent above the State Bank of India advance rate within the initial lease period of 10 years by monthly instalments to be recovered from the monthly rent of the building payable after taking possession thereof.

(c) and (d). The State Bank of India has reported that before entering into an agreement with the landlord, his title to the property was verified by the bank's solicitors who were satisfied that the landlord has a marketable title to it and that the subject property is not encumbered.

Instructions to find out links between officials and smugglers

665. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has issued any instructions to the Regional Commissioners of Excise and Customs and Enforcement to undertake a thorough screening of their staff to find out if any of the officials and politicians have links with the smugglers;

(b) whether any list of such officials and politicians has been forwarded to the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Central Board of Excise and Customs have issued instructions to all the Collectors of Customs and Central Excise and other Heads of Departments subordinate to it to screen officers at all levels posted on anti-smuggling and other related work and transfer from all sensitive points those whose integrity is doubtful or those lacking in initiative and drive. They have also been advised to tighten up administration (a) by taking departmental action under the disciplinary rules against officials who are shown to be mixed up with persons involved in smuggling, and, where possible, under the Prevention of Corruption Act and (b) by speeding up the disposal of pending vigilance cases.

Action in respect of some matters mentioned above lies within the competence of the Heads of Departments and is being taken, while on some

others, it has to be taken by the Government. Reports have been received from some Heads of Departments and others are still due. The reports that have been received are under examination.

No separate instructions have been issued relating to politicians as such. General instructions issued from time to time and again recently on matters concerning smuggling and person involved in it cover everyone whether he is a politician or not.

Grant of Import/Export Licences

666. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of import and export licences which have been granted during the past three years to firms in Kerala which were found to be illegal and black listed; and

(b) the names of the firms and the broad outlines of the licences granted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Particulars of all the import and export licences are published in the Weekly Bulettin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences. Copies of the said publication are made available regularly to the Parliament Library. Similarly, where action has been taken by way of denying import and export licences or issue of import and export licences has been suspended, the names of such firms are also published in the Weekly Bulettin of Industrial Licences, Import and Export Licences.

Evaluation of personal property of Late Maharaja of Mysore

667. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inventory of the personal property of late Mysore Maharaja who died recently has been prepared;

(b) whether any claim for collecting Wealth tax has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Apparently the Hon'ble Member is referring to the assessment under the Estate Duty Act of the principal value of the estate of late "Mysore Maharaja". The late "Mysore Maharaja" died recently and the period of six months allowed under the Estate Duty Act to the persons accountable for estate duty to deliver account of all the properties in respect of which estate duty is payable has not yet expired.

(b) All the Wealth-tax assessments of late "Mysore Maharaja" upto and including the one for the assessment year 1966-67 have been finalised.

(c) Wealth-tax of Rs. 4.02 lakhs was collected in respect of the Wealth-tax assessments for the assessment years 1964-65 to 1966-67, being the latest three completed assessments.

सस्ता कपड़ा बनाने वाली मिलें

668. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सूती कपड़ा बनाने वाली ऐसी मिलों के नाम क्या है जिन्होंने सरकारी आदेशों के अनुरूप 1 जनवरी, 1974 से 30 सितम्बर, 1974 के बीच सस्ते कपड़े का उत्पादन किया ;

(ख) प्रत्येक उपरोक्त कपड़ा मिल ने उक्त अवधि में जो सस्ता कपड़ा बनाया, उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में क्रमश: कितना कितना सस्ता

कपड़ा दिया गया और इस कपड़े का वितरण प्रत्यक राज्य में किस एजेन्सी के माध्यम से किया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) 1 जनवरी, 1974 से 30 सितम्बर, 1974 के दौरान नियन्त्रित कपड़ (प्रश्न में सस्ते कपड़े से तात्पर्य शायद नियत्रित कपड़े से है) के उत्पादन के मिलवार तथा किस्मवार आंकड़े संकलित किये जा रहे हैं तथा सभा पटल पर रख दिये जायगे ।

(ग) जनवरी से सितम्बर, 1975 के बीच वस्त्र आयक्त द्वारा नियंत्रित कपड़े की 2,98,192 स्टेंडर्ड गांठें (प्रत्येक गां लगभग 1,500 वर्ग मीटर की) सूती वस्त्र (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1948 के अन्तर्गत जारी कानूनी आदेशों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित निम्नोक्त चैनलों के माध्यम से बिक्री के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ शामित क्षेत्रों को रिलीज की गई थीं :—

(1) (क) मिलों की अपनी खुदरा दुकानें, और (ख) उप-नगरीया उप-देहाती क्षेत्रों में मिलों की प्राधिकृत खुदरा दुकानें, यदि कोई हैं ।

(2) सहकारी क्षेत्र में सुपर बाजार ।

(3) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता फैडरेशन तथा उससे सम्बन्धित सहकारी संस्थाओं की ऋंखला ।

(4) राज्य सरकारों के तत्वावधान में चल रही उचित मूल्य की दुकानें, और

(5) सम्बन्द्ध राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्दिष्ट सहकारी क्षेत्र में कोई अन्य अभिकरण देहाती तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों को अलग अलग सप्लाई किय गये नियंन्त्रित कपड़े की मात्रा बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Amount lost by banks as a result of fraud, cheating and misappropriation etc.

669. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI LALJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the amount lost by various banks on account of fraud, cheating and misappropriations during the last three years;

(b) the amount so far recovered;

(c) steps taken to prevent such incidents in future;

(d) whether staff members are encouraged and rewarded for bringing any such facts to the knowledge of the authorities; and

(e) if so, in how many cases staff members did so and were given suitable awards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). According to the information collected by the Reserve Bank of India, in respect of all types of frauds, which include misappropriation and cheating also, involving Rs. 10,000 and above in each case, there was a total of 426 cases in the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 put together. The total amount involved in these cases is Rs. 528 lakhs approximately. As the recovery of amounts in respect of fraud cases is a lengthy process involving detailed investigations, departmental and police enquiries, litigations in courts etc., recoveries can be effected only after a considerable lapse of time. Hence until all avenues are exhausted, it would not be correct to treat the amounts involved as having been altogether lost to the banks. The actual amount recovered in respect of these frauds is not therefore readily available. However, available information with the Reserve Bank of India indicates that an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has so far been recovered in respect of these frauds.

(c) In so far as the steps taken to prevent frauds are concerned, attention is invited to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 4043 in Lok Sabha on 30th August, 1974/Bhadra 8, 1896 (SAKA).

(d) and (e). Prevention of frauds and safeguarding the interest of banks being a duty enjoined upon all employees of the bank, the managements generally do not give any specific reward to its employees for doing their duty.

Payment of D. A. to Central Government employees

670. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Emplyoees' Organisations have protested against the abnormal delay in payment of instalments of D.A. due to employees and deduction of 50 per cent in Compulsory Deposit Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Representations have been made against the delay in the sanctioning of the instalments of dearness allowance which have fallen due to the employees in terms of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations after April '74. Some Employees' Organisations have also expressed their opposition to the Compulsory deposit of 50 per cent of the additional dearness allowance under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974.

(b) The question of grant of the instalments of dearness allowance which have become due is under the consideration of Government. Regarding the compulsory deposit of 50 per cent of the additional Dearness Allowance, Government do not propose to withdraw this anti-inflationary measure.

Smuggling on Indo-Nepal border

671. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the border towns of north Bihar such as Motihari, Raxaul, Bettiah, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Madhubani are centres for smuggling racket on Indo-Nepal border;

(b) whether any raid has been conducted in the aforementioned towns in the last two months; and

(c) if so, the results thereof and the number and names of the persons arrested there-under?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) These north Bihar towns are important from the point of view of Indo-Nepal smuggling.

(b) and (c). 13 raids were conducted in these towns in the past two months. Watches valued at Rs. 2810, stainless steel and fabrics valued at Rs. 1300 and gold ornaments valued at Rs. 1,30,000 were seized in these raids. In this connection one Shri Jaagarnath Prasad has been detained under Maintenance of Internal Security Act, as amended by Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974.

Set-back in India's balance of trade

672. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a further set-back in India's balance of trade position;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the same; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, the adverse balance of trade has increased from Rs. 57 crores during April—August, 1973 to Rs. 142 crores during April—August, 1974.

(b) The increase in international prices of most of the imports and higher import requirements were the main factors responsible for the increase in imbalance.

(c) The major steps which are being taken to correct the situation are expansion of exports from the country to the maximum extent feasible and restriction of imports to essential items together with maximisation of import substitution.

Motor launches for Gobind Sagar Lake in Himachal Pradesh

673. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the latest progress in the launching of two motor launches for Gobind Sagar Lake in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Prefabricated sections of the hull of the launches reached the site of Gobind Sagar in March, 1974 and the assembly is expected to be started soon.

Financial assistance to the family of deceased Customs Official

674. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the family of a Customs Officer who was killed by smugglers near Vapi-Daman Border in Gujarat in the month of June, 1974, is yet to get some financial assistance from Government; and

(b) if so, the reason for the inordinate delay in giving *ex-gratia* and other dues to the family of the deceased officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A substantial financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 30,000 has already been disbursed to the widow. This is in addition to the Family Pension and Gratuity to which the widow is entitled to under the rules. The question relating to the settlement of other dues to the family of deceased viz. Pension, G.P.F. etc. is nearing finalisation in consultation with the Accountant General, Gujaral and is expected to be settled very shortly. Further the son of late Shri Parekh has been appointed as an Inspector of Central Excise in the scale of Rs. 425—800 on 1st August, 1974 on compassionate grounds.

सुकर नारायण बखिया के मामले में जारी किया गया जमानती वारंट

675. श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई के कुख्यात तस्कर श्री सुकर नारायण बखिया की गिरफ्तारी के लिये जिसे सितम्बर में गिरफ्तार किया गया था जमानती वारण्ट जारी किया गया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Smugglers on Bail

676. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the smugglers now arrested and detained under

MISA had been arrested earlier and were released on bail; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. They were released on bail by the courts.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Financial Aid for International Airport being Set up in Nepal

677. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international airport is being set up in Nepalganj in Nepal; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India is also giving any financial aid to the said project?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Government are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Evasion of Excise Duty

678. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made about the average percentage of the total collection of Excise duty the country with special reference being evaded by various industries in to Gujarat, Maharashtra, U.P., M.P. and Bihar; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to check this evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERRJEE): (a) It has not been possible to have a study made about the average percentage of the total collection of excise duty being evaded by various Industries in the country as a whole or in some States in particular. The Central Excise (Self Removal Procedure) Review Committee, which had gone into the question of evasion of excise duty specifically have also reported that though there is evidence of considerable evasion, they are unable to quantify and unwilling to guess the extent of evasion.

(b) The recommendations made by that Committee are presently under examination; in the meantime, suitable instructions have been issued for reinforcing the control over production and adopting adequate intelligence and preventive measures.

Legal Proceedings against Haji Mastan for Smuggling Silver out of India in 1970

679. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1970, a case was registered in a Bombay Court against Haji Mastan for trying to smuggle out silver and the challan against him was withdrawn on grounds of insufficient evidence; and

(b) whether soon after the senior Revenue Intelligence official, who had initiated proceedings against Mastan was transferred to a minor Collectorate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A criminal conspiracy complaint was filed on 1-7-70 in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay against Shri Haji Mastan Mirza and ten others for attempting to smuggle out 135 slabs of silver weighing approximately 4170 Kgs. valued at about Rs. 14,72,141.50. Haji Mastan was discharged on 11-10-72 by the said court for want of evidence against him.

(b) The order transferring the senior Revenue Intelligence official was issued towards the end of July, 1970 following a preliminary C.B.I. enquiry which had commenced early that year. This transfer had no connection with the investigation in the case of Haji Mastan Mirza and was for misconduct and administrative lapses. The transfer was to a major Custom House but since the officer had requested in writing that he did not want that posting, the order was changed.

Procurement of Jute from Bangladesh

680. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of jute in the country during the current year and the procurement price fixed by Government;

(b) whether both mills and Jute Corporation of India are not purchasing jute from the market; and

(c) whether jute has not been procured from Bangladesh whereas some quantity is proposed to be purchased from Thailand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI (VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Production of jute and mesta in the country during 1974-75 is estimated to be around 40.50 lakhs bales. Govt. has not fixed any procurement price for 1974-75 season but statutory minimum price has been fixed uniformly at Rs. 125|- per quintal basis Assam bottom at upcountry centres.

(b) Mills as well as Jute Corporation of India are purchasing jute from the market.

(c) While raw jute is being imported from Bangladesh under Balanced Trade and Payment Arrangements, there is no proposal at present to import of raw jute from Thailand.

Findings of Dhawan Committee on AVRO Planes

682. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dhawan Committee has since completed its enquiry into the airworthiness of the AVRO planes being manufactured in India;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) whether the use of the AVRO aircraft has been suspended pending receipt of the Committee's report; and if so, whether the Committee has been requested to expedite its findings?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The Committee is doing its best to finalise its report as quickly as possible.

Financial Assistance Provided by I.F.C. to Industrial Units in U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

683. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 17.82 crores was provided by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to 13 units in Rajasthan till the end of 1973; and

(b) if so, the volume of assistance provided during the same period to industrial units in Uttar Pradesh Bihar and Madhya Pradesh by Industrial Finance Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The total financial assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, upto the 31st December, 1973, to industrial projects

located in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh was as under:—

Rupees in crores

State	Financial assistance sanctioned (as on 31-12-1973)	
	No. of projects	Amount
1. Rajasthan	14	17·42
2. Uttar Pradesh	58	42·29
3. Bihar	30	24·65
4. Madhya Pradesh	17	10·85

Sivaraman Committee Report on Handloom Industry

684. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered and implemented the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee Report on Handloom Industry;

(b) the recommendations which have not been implemented so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). With a view to expedite decisions on the recommendations, a high-level Inter-Ministerial Committee of Officials has been set up on 31-10-1974. This Committee has already started functioning.

पाकिस्तान जाने वाली विमान सेवा को प्रारम्भ करना

685. श्री महावीरप्रसाद सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार पाकिस्तान जाने वाली विमान सेवा को प्रारम्भ करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है और इस कारण कितना व्यय किया जायेगा और इससे क्या लाभ होंगे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). 14 सितम्बर, 1974 को पाकिस्तान के साथ हस्ताक्षरित संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति के अनुपालन स्वरूप एक भारतीय शिष्टमण्डल 1971 में इंडियन एयरलाइंस के एक विमान के अपहरण ए उसके नष्ट किय जाने के मामले तथा शिमला समझौते के अन्तर्गत विमान सेवाओं के पुनः प्रारम्भ करने एवं वायु सीमा पर से उड़ान करने के प्रश्न पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए शीघ्र ही पाकिस्तान जा रहा है । आगामी प्रगति इन वार्ताओं के निष्कर्षों पर निर्भर करेगी ।

अन्य देशों के साथ व्यापार समझौता

686. श्री अम्बेश : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वे कौन-कौन से देश हैं जिनके साथ भारत ने 1 जनवरी, 1974 से 31 अक्तूबर 1974 की अवधि में व्यापार समझौते किये हैं ; और

(ख) इन समझौतों के अन्तर्गत इन देशों में से प्रत्येक देश को भारत किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात करेगा और किन वस्तुओं का आयात करेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1974 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1974 तक की अवधि के दौरान व्यापार करार/पत्र विनिमय कुवैत, कोरिया लोकतंत्रीय जनवादी गणराज्य, बुल्गारिया, इराक, सेनेगल, फिनलैण्ड, फ्रांस, अफगानिस्तान संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, कोरिया गणराज्य, ईरान, आस्ट्रिया और बंगला देश के साथ सम्पन्न/हस्ताक्षरित/नवीकृत किये गए हैं और उनकी अवधि बढ़ायी गई है।

(ख) कोरिया लोकतंत्रीय जनवादी गणराज्य, बुल्गारिया, अफगानिस्तान, कोरिया गणराज्य और बंगला देश के साथ हुए करारों की आयातों तथा निर्यातों की मदों की सूची सहित पूर्ण प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं। इराक के साथ हुए व्यापार करार के अन्तर्गत उस देश से खजूरों, गंधक और अन्य मदों (तेल को छोड़कर) के आयात और भारत से चाय, और अन्य मदों (पूर्ण परियोजना रिपोर्टों को छोड़कर) के निर्यात की व्यवस्था है।

कुवैत के साथ हस्ताक्षरित करार एक व्यापार तथा आर्थिक करार है जिसका उद्देश्य दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक तथा व्यापारिक संबंधों को समेकित करना तथा आगे बढ़ाना है।

भारत और सेनेगल के बीच होने वाला व्यापार करार अभी सेनेगल गणराज्य के अनुमोदन के लिए लम्बित है और उसके उपबन्धों को प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है।

फिनलैण्ड की सरकार के साथ पत्रों के विनिमय के अन्तर्गत भारत–फिनलैण्ड व्यापार तथा आर्थिक सहयोग के संवर्धन के लिए संयुक्तआयोग की स्थापना की व्यवस्था की गई है।

फ्रांस के साथ व्यापार संलेख में भारत–फ्रांस व्यापार तथा आर्थिक सहयोग के संवर्धन व विविधीकरण हेतु उठाये जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख किया गया है।

भारत और ईरान के बीच व्यापार करारों के ब्यौरों को अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है।

भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के बीच सूती वस्त्रों सम्बन्धी करार के ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) करार 1 अक्तूबर, 1973 से आरम्भ 4 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए वैध है।

(2) पहले वर्ष (अर्थात् अक्तूबर, 1973–सितम्बर, 1974) के लिए वस्त्रों का कोटा 15.2 करोड़ वर्ग गज होगा। कुल सीमा के भीतर निम्नलिखित समूह सीमा पहले करार वर्ष के लिए लागू होंगी।

	करोड़ वर्ग गज
समूह 1 (धागा तथा फैब्रिक्स	11.9
समूह 2 (तैयार कपड़े तथा परिधान)	3.3

कतिपय श्रेणियों के सम्बन्ध में समूहों के अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट सीमाएं प्रयोज्य हैं।

(3) करार के अनुवर्ती वर्षों के लिए कोटा स्तर पिछले वर्ष के स्तर का अमेक्षा 7 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया जाएगा।

(4) हथकरघा फैब्रिक्स, हथकरघे के हस्तनिर्मित कुटीर उद्योग उत्पाद और 'इंडिया–प्राइटमस' (परम्परागत भारतीय कुटीर उद्योग उत्पाद) उपयुक्त कोटा प्रतिबन्धों की शर्तों के अधीन नहीं होंगे। भारत और आस्ट्रिया के बीच करार जो की 1 जनवरी, 1974 से 4 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए चलेगा, मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित प्रकार से हैं :—

(1) पहले वर्ष में भारत से आस्ट्रिया को सूती वस्त्रों के निर्यात हेतु कुल कोटा 728 मे० टन होगा जबकि पिछले करार के अन्तर्गत अक्तूबर, 72–सितम्बर, 1973 के लिए 525 मे० टन था।

(2) वृद्धि दर 6 प्रतिशत होगी जैसा कि वस्त्रों सम्बन्ध में गाट अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रबन्ध में दिया गया है।

(3) हथकरघा वस्तुएं कोटा प्रतिबन्धों से अलग होंगी।

Foreign Assistance for Overcoming Oil Crisis

687. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the mounting cost of oil imports and the consequent severe strains on our foreign exchange resources has been kept within manageable limits;

(b) to what extent the organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries O.P.E.C. and international bodies and agencies have come to our assistance to overcome this strain; and

(c) the measures taken or contemplated to cope up with this continued and worsening situation without crippling out developmental efforts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The mounting costs of oil and other imports have caused severe strains on our foreign exchange resources but we have so far kept these within manageable limits.

(b) A number of proposals and programmes are under consideration in O.P.E.C. and international bodies. A major concrete step has been the setting up by I.M.F. of the oil facility from which we have drawn some funds.

(c) The following measures have been taken:—

(i) Curbing the non-essential consumption of Petroleum products to the maximum possible extent.

(ii) Maximisation of the production of indegnous crude oil.

(iii) Encouraging efficiency in use of fuel and making available the larger quantities of alternative fuels.

(iv) Maximising export earnings including those from surplus P.O.L. products.

(v) Arranging for some supplies of crude oil from Iraq and Iran on credit basis.

Frauds in Banks

688. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases of theft, robbery and dacoity in banks during the last three years is far less than frauds;

(b) whether hardly 10 per cent of the money lost in bank frauds can be recovered quickly whereas the recovery is far better in the other cases; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to minimise the bank frauds by making arrangements of a prompt recovery of the money lost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Recovery of money involved in frauds(thefts, robberies and dacoities depends on a number of circumstances such as expeditious action by banks, police authorities etc. While it is difficult to draw any meaningful conclusion by a comparison of the per centage of recovery as between frauds and thefts|robberies|dacoities, the data collected by the Reserve Bank of India indicate that the position of recovery of money lost through frauds is not as food as that of money lost through robberies, dacoities and thefts.

(c) Action taken and arrangements made for prompt recovery of monies lost through bank frauds by themselves cannot contribute to reduction in the number of bank frauds. Steps

taken for minimising the scope for frauds were indicated in the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 4043 in Lok Sabha on 30th August, 1974/Bhadra 8, 1896 (SAKA).

For effecting prompt recovery of moneys lost through frauds, the commercial banks take a number of steps as soon as a fraud is detected. These include freezing of deposits/accounts of the parties concerned, securing further pledge or hypothecation, forfeiture of deposits and accounts, filing of claims with the Insurance Companies, filing of civil suits, criminal complaints against the persons concerned etc.

Visit by South Korean Trade Team

689. SHRI BANAMALI BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Korean Trade Team visited India in the last week of October; and

(b) if so, the outcome of discussion held with them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). An Economic Mission from the Republic of Korea visited India from 26th October to 3rd November, 1974. The Mission did not come for Trade talks. Its objective was to make an on-the-spot fact-finding study for furtherance of the existing trade and economic relations between India and the Republic of Korea. With that purpose in view, the Mission had discussions with representatives of Government, business and industry, in public as well as private sector, and visited some industrial units.

Subjects discussed in the meeting of International Monetary Fund

690. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended the IMF meeting in September, 1974;

(b) whether difficulties faced by the developing countries due to high oil and fertiliser prices were discussed there and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether India made any suggestions for lowering the rates of interest on withdrawals from these financial institutions; and

(d) if so, the reaction of IMF thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). My predecessor had attended the Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund in September-October 1974 and in the course of his statement, he had referred to the problems created in the developing countries due to the rise in the world prices of oil, fertilizers, foodgrains and raw materials and the unprecedented structural change in the balance of payments brought about by these factors. He had expressed serious concern at the continuing high rates of interest in the world capital markets which increased the cost of borrowing and tempted the development agencies like the World Bank to reflect the high cost of the fupnds in their own lending rates. He had also expressed concern about the high cost of the IMF's oil facility which makes it difficult for many countries to have recourse to it except as a matter of last resort.

(d) These points were also highlighted by other Ministers and taken note of by IMF and World Bank.

Demand by Orissa for different counts of yarn

692. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any demand by Orissa for different counts of yarn recently;

(b) if so, the total demand;

(c) to what extent it has been met during the last two years;

(d) whether a large number of small weavers and factories in Orissa have not been able to get the required quantity during the last one year; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment made by nationalised banks on preferential rates of interest in Districts of Orissa

693. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications have been received and payment made on preferential rates of interest by the nationalised banks in reach of the Districts of Orissa;

(b) the total amount granted and total number of recipients in the various Districts of Orissa from Small Scale Industries and the unemployed; and

(c) the number of applications pending disposal with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the advances made by the public sector banks under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme in each of the Districts of Orissa. The available data in this regard is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). The present arrangements for flow of data relating to advances under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme do not provide for compilation of either sectoral break-up of advances or of the number of pending applications.

Statement

Public sector banks' advances under Differential interest Rate Scheme in the State of Orissa as son the last Friday of December, 1973.

(Amount in Lakhs of rupees)

Name of the District	Number of accounts	Amount outstanding
1. Puri	..	..
2. Ganjam . .	236	0·59
3. Boudh Khonmals .	127	0·40
4. Koraput . .	504	1·23
5. Kalahandi . .	284	0·29
6. Cuttack . .	143	0·36
7. Balasore . .	574	1·40
8. Mayurbhanj . .	621	0·84
9. Keonjhar . .	122	0·23
10. Dhenkanal . .	120	0·22
11. Sundergarh . .	—	—
12. Sambalpur . .	—	—
13. Bolangir . .	124	0·46
Total : .	2855	6·02

Evasion of taxes by industries

694. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in consultation with the State Governments propose to intensify the investigation into tax evasion by industries throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Investigation into and preventive measures against any eva-

sion of taxes by industries is being pursued throughout the country. Instructions have been issued for *inter-alia* intensification of productive and preventive control on units producing exciseable commodities in which evasion is suspected. The assistance of State Government officials is taken as and when necessary.

Supply of raw material by S.T.C. and M.M.T.C.

695. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed its policy of issuing letters of authority for import of raw materials;

(b) whether there is some criticism that both the State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation are not in a position to make available canalised raw materials in time which adversely affected production schedules particularly on the export front; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the policy of Government in such circumstances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SNGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to oil crisis in October, 1973 and inflationary trends, shortages in world markets developed in respect of certain raw materials. This led to some criticism about delay or non supply of some material. The situation has since improved considerably.

(c) As per the policy of Government in the matter of issue of letters of authority in respect of canalised items, letters of authority are issued—

(i) to registered exporters (except in the case of a few canalised items) or their nominees, where such items are covered by the shopping list against the export products concerned;

(ii) to all actual users for a period of six months whenever an item is newly canalised, in order to enable the canalising agency to make sufficient arrangements for import of the newly canalised items; and

(iii) in cases where the canalising agency issues a "no objection certificate", due to reasons like small quantum and varied specifications of the raw materials, etc., to be imported.

Setting up of National Banking Service Commission.

696. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5815 on the 5th April, 1974 regarding recruitment rules in nationalised banks and state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India will also come under the purview of the Banking Service Commission proposed to be set up by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The jurisdiction of the proposed Banking Service Commission will extend to all public sector banks including State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. It is not intended to bring the Reserve Bank within the purview of the proposed Commission as the role and functions of the Reserve Bank, as the central banking institution of the country, are distinct and different from those of commercial banks.

Import of cotton from U.S.A.

697. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import cotton from U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Depending on the gap between supply & demand and the anticipated export volumes of cotton textiles there may be need for importing medium staple cottons required for export production. While the U.S.A. can supply medium staple cotton required by us, the question of importing from the U.S.A. and/or other sources is under consideration.

Seizure of smuggled goods from Taiwan ship

698. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether contraband goods worth over Rs. 50 lakhs were seized from 'S.S. Aplichau' a Taiwan ship at Bombay sea recently;

(b) if so, the break-up of the goods seized; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). During the search of M. V. Aplichau, at Bombay recently, contraband goods including cassette tape recorders, calculators, car stereo cassette recorders, textiles, wrist watches and cloves, valued more than Rs. 86 lakhs were seized. The Captain and the Chief Officer of the vessel were arrested and produced before the magistrate and were later released on bail of Rs. 7 lakhs each. The vessel M.V. Aplichau has also been seized. Further investigations are in progress.

Overdraft by States

699. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have drawn overdrafts after 1st April, 1974 alongwith the break-up of such overdrafts;

(b) the action taken by the Central Government in each case; and

(c) the salient features of the policy proposed to be adopted towards the States in this regard during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Since 1 April, 1974, excepting Kerala, Karnataka and Bihar, no other State has had an ovedraft with the Reserve Bank lasting for more than 7 successive working days. On account of the persistence of their overdrafts, the States' payments had to be suspended for three working days in the case of Kerala and one working day in the case of Karnataka in May, 1974, before they could clear the overdrafts with the help of assistance from the Centre. When the payments were suspended, Karnataka's overdraft was Rs. 27.32 crores and Kerala's Rs. 15.08 crores. Discussions with the Government of Bihar are under way regarding their financial position in the current year. As on 9th November 1974, the State's overdraft was Rs. 16.34 crores.

(c) No charge is contemplated in the current policy of not allowing the States to use overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India as a budgetary resources.

आयातित कारें

700. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितनी कारों का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों तथा राज्य सरकारों के पास पृथक् ऐसी आयातित कारें कितनी-कितनी हैं ; और

(ग) वर्तमान आर्थिक संकट को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन कारों के आयत करने के क्या करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयात की गई कारो की कुल संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग): जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

1971–72 से 1973–74 के दौरान असेम्बिल की गई तथा असेम्बिल न की गई सवारी मोटर कारो (बसों तथा विशेष वाहनों के अलावा) के आयातों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

वर्ष	आयातित कारों की कुल संख्या
1971–72 . .	321
1972–73 . .	51
1973–74 . .	54

आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं तथा उसमे संशोधन हो सकता है ।

स्रोत :—वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंक संकलन महानिदेशालय, कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित मंथली स्टैटिस्टिक्स आफ दि फारन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया वाल्युम–2 इम्पोर्टस

नोट :— उपरोक्त आंकड़ों में निम्नोक्त प्रकार आयातित/लाई गई कारो के संबंध में जानकारी शामिल नहीं है :—

1. यात्री सामान के रूप में

2. भारत में स्थित अपने राजनयिक कर्मचारियों को विदेशी सरकारों द्वारा भेजे गये सामान के रूप में । संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विभिन्न संगठन भी इसी वर्ग में आते हैं, उपरोक्त वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंक संकलन महानिदेशालय, कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित मंथली स्टैटिस्टिक्स आफ फारेन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया, वाल्युम–2 में प्रकाशित नहीं किये जाते जिसमें से उपरोक्त आंकड़े संकलित किये गये हैं । तथापि, उपरोक्त वर्ग (i) (अर्थात् यात्री सामान) के अन्तर्गत कारों के आयात के लिए वर्ष 1971–72, 1972–73 तथा 1973-74 के लिए जारी किये गये सीमा शुल्क निष्कासो परमिटो की संख्या क्रमश : 940, 888, तथा 720 थी ।

Incentives to Indians for remitting money through banking channels

701. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have framed a scheme for giving incentives including benefits over official rates, to Indians abroad remitting money to India through banking channels; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of cardamom

702. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has lost its dominance in the international market for cardamom, and

(b) if so, to what extent and the steps taken by Government to promote its export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Request made by Kerala Government regarding assistance for construction of Idikki Power Project

703. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has taken a final decision regarding the request of the Kerala Government for assistance for the construction of the Idikki Power project Phase III; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay in taking the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Kerala State Government had approached the Life Insurance Corporation of India in August, 1974 for financing Kerala's accelerated power programmes, during the Fifth Plan period, which *inter alia* referred to Idikki Power Project Phase III. LIC had then informed the representatives of Kerala Government that no commitment could be made for financing these programmes as the allocation of LIC's funds, earmarked for loans to the various Electricity Boards, was made by the Planning Commission every year.

Import licences scandal unearthed by C.B.I. in Jodhpur

704. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.B.I. has unearthed an import licences scandals in Jodhpur following raids on the premises of two groups of persons and seizure of incriminating documents concerning issue of import licences in their favour; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) On receipt of certain information that two groups of persons of Jodhpur had obtained import licences/release orders fraudulently and sold the material, thus violating the conditions of the licences, the CBI registered two cases, 9 places belonging to these Groups were searched and a number of documents were seized.

(b) The matter is still under investigation.

Orders for detention of smugglers in Gujarat

705. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of detention orders issued by the Gujarat State against smugglers and how many of them have been arrested;

(b) how many are still wanted;

(c) whether Government have issued orders to the Gujarat Government to confiscate the property of all such persons who are wanted in this connection;

(d) whether some business magnets in Gujarat State are in league with these smugglers and are helping them; and

(e) what steps are being taken by the Union Government to unearth the gangs of smugglers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir. However, the State Government is competent to take such action against the persons who have escaped detention under Section 7 of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971.

(d) The Government do not have any specific information in this regard.

(e) Several steps have been taken by the Government in this direction. These include intensification of collection of intelligence, augmentation of anti-smuggling staff, deployment of confiscated dhows and purchase of high speed launches, provision of wireless communication net work providing arms and amunitions and other equipment. The Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, has also been amended by an Ordinance to provide for preventive detention of persons engaged in activities which are prejudicial to conservation of foreign exchange and also the persons engaged in or abetting smuggling or dealing in smuggled goods.

Demand for Yarn by Goa

706. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any demand by Goa for different counts of yarn recently;

(b) if so, the total demand; and

(c) to what extent it has been met during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment made by nationalised bank on preferential rates of interest in Goa

707. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application have been received and payment made on preferential rates of interest by the nationalised banks in Goa; and

(b) the total amount granted and total number of recipients in the various Districts of Goa from Small Scale Industries and the unemployed?

THE MINISTE OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the advances made by the public sector banks under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme in each of the districts of Goa. The available data in this regard is given in the statement attached.

(b) Sectoral break-up of advances under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme is not currently being maintained by the banks.

Statement

Public Sector Banks' advances under Differential Interest Rate Scheme in the Union Territory of Goa as on the last Friday of December, 1973.

(Amounts in lakhs of rupees)

Name of District	Number of Accounts	Amount outstanding
1. Goa . .	999	3·86
2. Daman . .	40	0·25
3. Diu . .	6	0·01
TOTAL :	1045	4·12

Grants for replantation to Gaya-Ganga Tea Estates

708. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board has appointed a sub-Committee to probe into Rs. 6 lakhs subsidy grants that it had made for replantation to Gaya-Ganga Tea Estate; and

(b) if so, the broad features regarding the objections raised in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) At the meeting of the Tea Board in September, 1974 it was decided to set up a Fact-Finding Sub Committee for on the spot study of this case.

(b) A doubt has been raised by one of the Members of the aforesaid Committee regarding the powers of the Tea Board to appoint the Committee without the prior approval of the Government. The Board is examining this in consultation with their legal advisers.

Increase in rates of interest charged by I.F.C.

709. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has increased rates of interest charged by it in respect of its rupee loans; and

(b) if so, the revised rates which have been made applicable to all loans sanctioned on or after July 30, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised rates of interest as well as the rates obtaining before revision charged by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India on its rupee loans are as under:—

Rupee Loans	Revised rates of interest		Rates of interest befoe revision	
(i) Normal lending rate.	11.25% p.a.	Subject to a rebate of 1% p. a.	9.5% p. a.	Subject to a rebate of ½ % p.
(ii) Rate on rupee loans to industrial projects in notified backward districts/areas.	9. % p. a.		8.0% p.a.	
(iii) Rate on soft loans to jute industry, export oriented cotton textile mills and hotel projects (the difference in interest arising out of the concession of 1% p. a. in net effective rate is subsidised by the Central Govt).	11.25% p. a.	Subject to a rebate of 2% p. a.	9.5% p. a.	Subject to a rebate of 1½% p. a.

Note : The rebate is for punctual repayment of instalments of principal and payment of interest.

The revised rates of interest have been made applicable to all loans sanctioned on or after the 30th July, 1974 and in cases where loan agreements in respect of loans sanctioned earlier had not been executed on that date i.e. 30-7-1974.

Accommodation and Transport arrangements for Tourists in Jammu and Kashmir

710. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether present accommodation and transport arrangements in Jammu and Kashmir, for the middle class tourists are very poor and inadequate especially in places like, Gulmarg and Pahelgam where two lakhs tourists visit at present and are expected to be increased to five lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether it is due to the defective planning in tourism;

(c) the reasons for delay in completion of the winter sports project at Gulmarg; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to augment the existing accommodation and transport arrangements for the middle class tourists visiting Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SNGH): (a), (b) and (d). The necessary information has been called for from the Jammu & Kashmir Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) There has been some delay in the implementation of the Gulmarg Winter Sports Project largely due to the pioneering nature of the project, short working season, paucity of funds, and escalation in costs. Some of the components of the project such as the hotel and the aerial passenger ropeway could not be taken up for implementation in the Fourth Plan. They have thus been carried over to the Fifth Plan.

Construction of Airport in Jamshedpur

711. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has submitted a re-appraisal proposal to the Planning Commission for construction of an airport at Jamshedpur and if so, the particulars of the site selected;

(b) the estimated cost of construction and the approximate dates when the actual construction work would commence and will be completed; and

(c) whether the airport will have all the landing facilities for Air India's Jet including those for night landing?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the reappraised draft Fifth Plan of the Civil Aviation Department for the construction of a new aerodrome at Jameshedpur at an estimated cost of approximately Rs. 250 lakhs. A site has still to be selected. Indian Airlines have, however, since intimated that they may not be in a position to operate to Jamshedpur in the Fifth Plan period. The project is therefore not likely to be taken up for the present.

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के अतिरिक्त निजी सचिवों के वेतनमान

712. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों के पुनरीक्षण के लिए क्या आधार रखे गए है ;

(ख) क्या इस आधार पर सभी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के वेतन मानों को पुनरीक्षण किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के अतिरिक्त निजी सचिवों के वेतनमानों को भी इसी आधार पर पुनरीक्षित किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इन के वेतनमानों को पुनरीक्षित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्): (क) और (ख): विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों की वेतन संरचना का निर्धारण करने में, तृतीय वेतन आयोग ने कतिपय व्यापक कसौटियों को अपनाया था जैसे पद से संबद्ध कर्तव्य तथा उत्तरदायित्व, निष्पादित किए गए जाने वाले कार्य में आने वाली कठनाई तथा जटिलता , किए जाने वाले पर्यवेक्षण की मात्रा, उसके लिए विनिर्धारित अर्हताएं तथा समतुल्य पदों के साथ पारस्परिक अन्यपिक्षाएं तथा समानताएं कायम रखने की आवश्यकता /सरकार ने वेतनमानों के सम्बन्ध में की गई सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है। विभिन्न पदों के लिए संशोधित वेतनमान नियम किए गए है, जैसा कि आयोग

ने उन प ों के लिए अथवा ऐसे समतुल्य पदों के लिए सिफारिश की थी, जिनके विद्यमान वेतन मान तथा कर्तव्य तथा उत्तरदायित्व न्यूनाधिक मात्रा में समान ही है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Report on Lufthansa Boeing crash in Delhi

713. SHRI JAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri S. Rangarajan has submitted the report on Lufthansa Boeing crash at Palam (Delhi) in December, 1973; and

(b) if so, the main findings of the report and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have accepted the report, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library. The Court has attributed the accident to poor airmanship—deviation from approved and established procedure during approach to land, inadequate monitoring, control and supervision of the flight and failure to initiate timely go-round action—the contributory factors being lack of adequate weather information and optical illusion on the part of the pilot white passing through haze|fog layer above ground level.

The report indicates that throughout the flight, the aircraft, its engines and airborne equipment operated normally and there was no malfunction of the navigation and landing aids at Delhi airport.

Gold and precious stones seized by Income Tax Authorities from a house in Hyderabad

714. SHR M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold and precious stones have been seized by Income-Tax officials from a house in Hyderabad in September, 1974; and

(b) if so, the value of the gold seized and the name of the owner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In the course of a search in M/s Burugu Mahadev group of cases in September, 1974, the Income-tax Authorities in Andhra Pradesh found gold jewellery, jewellery set with gems and diamonds, silverware and loose precious stones worth about Rs. 13.35 lakhs and placed the same under a prohibitory order u/s 132(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Demand by Rajasthan for different Counts of Yarn

715. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any demand by Rajasthan for different counts of yarn recently;

(b) if so, the total demand; and

(c) to what extent it has been met during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment made by nationalised banks on preferential rates of interest in Districts of Rajasthan

716. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications have been received and payment made on preferential rates of interest by the nationalised banks in each of the Districts of Rajasthan; and

(b) the total amount granted and the total number of recipients in the various Districts of Rajasthan from Small Scale Industries and the unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the advances made by the public sector banks under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme in each of the districts of Rajasthan. The available data in this regard is given in the statement attached.

(b) Sectoral break-up of advances under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme is not currently being maintained by the banks.

STATEMENT

Public Sector Banks' advance under Differential Interest Rate Scheme in the State of Rajasthan as on the last Friday of December, 1972.

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Districts	Number of Accounts	Amount outstanding
1	2	3
1. Jaipur	185	0·58
2. Alwar	464	4·05
3. Bharatpur	502	3·03
4. Sawaimadhopur	..	..
5. Tonk	542	1·78
6. Bhilwara	559	8·56
7. Ajmer	1583	6·23
8. Nagaur	698	2·94
9. Sikar	777	3·64
10. Jhunjhunu	1478	28·65
11. Churu	822	2·73
12. Ganganagar	6	0·10
13. Bikaner	..	..
14. Jaisalmer	14	0·03
15. Barmer	237	1·15
16. Jalore	160	0·45
17. Sirohi	149	0·56

1		2	3
18.	Pali	2	0·01
19.	Jodhpur	1697	7·12
20.	Udaipur	322	1·50
21.	Dungarpur	330	2·48
22.	Banswara	279	0·78
23.	Chittorgarh	1	0·87
24.	Bundi		
25.	Kotah		
26.	Jhalawar	485	1·89
	TOTAL	11293	78·33

Measures to deal with Tax Evaders

717. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unlike Customs, the Income Tax and Sales Tax authorities cannot lay their hands on the wealth of tax evaders and smugglers to confiscate properties and goods seized on the spot and have to resort to time consuming legal procedures; and

(b) if so, whether in the above context some special arrangements are being contemplated, as the present situation warrants, to set up special cells or adopt summary methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no provision in the Income-tax Act for confiscation of the seized assets. In cases of seizure of valuable assets, the procedure outlined in Section 132(5) of the Act for estimating the undisclosed income in a summary manner followed by framing of regular assessments has to be followed. Wherever considered necessary, the cases of smugglers arrested under MISA and other big tax evaders are being centralised with selected officers in Special Units or otherwise for expeditious investigation in depth.

Levy of tax on sales or purchases effected inside a State is a State subject of taxation. Administration of Central Sales Tax levied on inter-State sales or purchases has also been entrusted by law to the State Governments who collect and retain the proceeds thereof. As such, the powers to take penal action etc. under the Central Sales Tax Act is exercised by the State Governments.

D. A. paid to Central Government Employees

718. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Dearness Allowance paid to the Central Government employees since the implementation of the Third Pay Commission Report till October, 1974; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Six instalments of deaness allowance have been sanctioned since January 1973, the last one having been sanctioned from 1-4-1974. The amount admissible in each instalment is 4 per cent of pay up to the pay level of Rs. 300 and 3 per cent thereafter subject to a minimum of Rs. 12 and a maximum of Rs. 27, with certain variations in respect of the pay levels covered. The existing rate of dearness allowance w.e.f. 1-4-1974 is 24 per cent of pay upto the pay level of Rs. 300 and 18 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 72 and a maximum of Rs. 162 on pay above Rs. 300 and upto Rs. 2250 (subject to marginal adjustments at higher pay levels so that pay plus dearness allowance does not exceed Rs. 2400).

(b) An estimated Rs. 93.07 crores was involved on account of the payment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees during 1973-74. During 1974-75 it is estimated that the expenditure on account of the payments sanctioned so far [including the Compulsory deposit under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974] would be of the order of Rs. 314.24 crores.

Special Courts to try Smugglers

719. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to set up separate special courts to try smugglers; and

(b) whether normal investigative and judicial procedures for dealing with cases of smuggling have not proved very successful and a change thereto is also contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Law Commission in its 47th Report had observed that the existing legal weapons and the machinery were not adequate to protect the society from those engaging in commission of economic offences. They had, therefore, recommended inter-alia, setting up of special courts for trial of these offences and amendment of procedures with a view to cutting out delays. These recommendations are under examination.

Exports by S.T.C.

720. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's exports during the last one year have increased quantitatively and if so, the broad outlines thereof with corresponding figures for the earlier two years; and

(b) whether State Trading Corporation has been able to keep to its export targets for 1974 and if so, the progress so far made in this regard both quantitatively and financially?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. During 1973-74 the volume Index of Exports (base 1958-100) as compiled and published by Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, at 174 was 4.2 per cent higher as compared with the index for 1972-73. The volume index for 1971-72 and 1972-73 was 151 and 167 respectively.

Among the items the exports of which was larger during 1973-74 in terms of quantity mention may be made of oil cakes (22 per cent), spices (37 per cent), fish (35 per cent),

sugar (144 per cent), raw cotton (44 per cent) and cotton piece goods mill made (43 per cent).

(b) State Trading Corporation has an export target of Rs. 525 crores for 1974-75. As on 31st October, 1974 it had orders worth Rs. 546 crores in hand, out of which shipments have been effected to the tune of Rs. 223 crores. Increases both in quantitative and value terms have been achieved in respect of items like coffee, leather foot-wear, semi-processed leather, readymade garments, cotton textiles, jute products etc.

Import of nylon yarn by crimppers against their exports

721. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow import of nylon yarns to crimppers against their exports of art silk fabrics;

(b) whether it has been suggested to Government that since crimppers are finding it difficult to secure their requirements of nylon yarns from indigenous sources, they might be allowed to import nylon yarns as they would earn hundred percent of c.i.f. value of such imports by exporting Indian art silk textiles; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir, Import of Nylon yarn is allowed only against export of synthetic fabrics in accordance with the provisions contained in Volume II of the current Import Trade Control Policy.

C.B.I. Enquiry re: Licence Scandal

722. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has concluded inquiries about the licence scandal that was discussed in the Parliament during the last session: if so, the facts thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in completing the enquiry;

(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government against those who forged signatures of M.Ps;

(d) whether Shri Tul Mohan Ram M.P. denied the charges against him; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The CBI finding is to the effect that 20 out of 21 signatures are forged and that criminal offences have committed by the persons concerned under certain Sections of the Indian Penal Code. Accordingly, the CBI have filed a charge-sheet in the Court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi, for prosecution of three persons in respect of these offences. A fourth person has become Approver.

Excise duty paid by textile mills

723. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how much revenue by way of excise duty was paid by all the textile mills in 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Various excisable commodities are manufactured by the Textile Industry. The total revenue realised in respect of each of these commodities during 1973-74 is given below:—

Commodity	Revenue realised during 1973-74 (Provisional)
1	2
	Rs. crores
Rayon yarn	125·36
Cotton yarn	34·03
Woollen yarn	3·27
Silk yarn	Neg.
Jute yarn	2·60
Yarn, all sorts, NES	15·60
Cotton fabrics	95·99
Silk fabrics	Neg.
Woollen fabrics	6·29
Rayon or artificial fabrics	37·40
Jute manufactures	27·53
Textile fabrics NES	0·01
Coated fabrics	0·01
Wool Tops	2·64
Total :	350·73

Remittances of head office expenses by foreign banks

724. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign banks which have repatriated profits and the names of those banks which have invested their capital in India;

(b) whether the major Indian Banks incur expenses to maintain their head offices and such expenditure is part of their revenue account; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose some restrictions in letting the foreign banks remit huge sums in the guise of proportional 'head office expenses' in addition to profits repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that out of the eleven foreign banks functioning in India, the following ten (excluding Banque Nationale De Paris) have been regularly remitting their profits almost every year.

(1) American Express International Banking Corporation.
(2) Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
(3) Bank of America.
(4) Bank of Tokyo.
(5) British Bank of Middle East.
(6) Chartered Bank.
(7) First National City Bank.
(8) Mercantile Bank.
(9) Mitsui Bank.
(10) National and Grindlays Bank.

All the eleven foreign banks have complied with the requirements of Section 11(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 which enjoins that aggregate value of the paid up capital and reserves of a foreign bank shall not be less than Rs. 15 lakhs and, if it has a place or places of business in the city of Bombay or Calcutta or both, Rs. 20 lakhs. In addition, foreign banks have also been deploying, at all times, foreign funds in their Indian business to the extent of not less than 3.5 per cent of their deposits in India as at the end of the preceding year.

(b) It is presumed that the honourable member desires to know whether the Indian banks recover head office expenses from their overseas branches. The Reserve Bank has reported that according to the information available with it, all Indian banks having overseas branches generally recover such expenses from their overseas branches.

(c) The question as to what measures, if any, can be taken to restrict the remittances of head office expenses by the foreign banks is being examined by the Reserve Bank.

Supply of yarn to Gujarat woollen mills

725. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any yarn has been supplied to Gujarat woollen mills during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) if so, whether the quantity supplied is adequate to meet the requirements of Gujarat; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no control on production, price and distribution of woollen yarn. As such, question of supply of woollen yarn under any statutory order for the period mentioned in the question does not arise. While mills working on the woollen system meet their requirements from indigenous sources, those in the worsted and shoddy sector have to depend on imported raw material, quantity of which depends on the availability of foreign exchange. Worsted and shoddy units all over the country work on less than two shift basis due to scarcity of raw material and this holds good for the mills in Gujarat also.

Rebate in Excise Duty on sugar

726. MAULANA ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give rebate in the Excise duty on sugar as an incentive to boost production in the coming season;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) how far this is likely to help the producers and growers; and

(d) the extent of loss to the exchequer as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. A rebate scheme in respect of factories which have worked for more than three years has been notified under Finance Ministry Notification No. 146/74-CE. dated 12-10-1974.

(b) The rebate could be available in respect of such production of sugar which exceeds the average of the preceding five years' production, For the months of October-November, 1974, the scheme allows in respect of excess production a rebate to the extent Rs. 16/- per quintal on levy sugar and Rs. 60/- per quintal on free-sale sugar. However, if at the end of the sugar year, a factory's production during the whole of the sugar year is found to equal to or to exceed the average production of the last five years, then it would be eligible in respect of its excess production during the months of October-November, 1974, for a further rebate of Rs. 6/- per quintal on levy sugar and Rs. 22/- per quintal on free sale sugar.

For excess production during the period from December, 1974 to September, 1975, the rebates are provided on a slab basis, as follows:

(i) on excess production up to 7.5 per cent Rs. 5/- per qtl. on levy sugar, and Rs. 20/- per qtl. on free sale sugar.

(ii) on excess production on the next 10 per cent Rs. 10 per qtl. on levy sugar, and Rs. 40 per qtl. on free sale sugar;

(iii) on excess production on the next 10 per cent Rs. 14 per qtl. on levy sugar, and Rs. 50 per qtl. on free sale sugar;

(iv) on excess production on the next 10 per cent Rs. 18 per qtl. on levy sugar, and Rs. 60 per qtl. on free sale sugar;

(v) on excess production beyond 37.5 per cent Rs. 22 per qtl.

on levy sugar, and Rs. 82 per qtl. on free sale sugar.

(c) The primary object of this excise duty rebate is to provide an incentive to the sugar factories for extending the crushing period by commencing early crushing and continuing late in summer months, when the recovery of sugar is comparatively low due to immature cane being crushed and driage in hot months respectively as well as to keep the tempo of sugar production undisturbed in the normal crushing period. The sugar factories are compensated to some extent for increased cost of production on this account and there is consequent increase in the production of sugar. Further, the policy of partial control envisages the stepping up of production by the payment of higher cane prices than the statutory minimum on the basis of which the price of levy sugar is determined.

(d) Since the concession in duty being given is in the nature of an incentive rebate, linked with increased production of sugar, and only a part of the duty is to be rebated, the over all effect may be considered to be of benefit rather than loss to the exchequer.

Central team to States on famine and drought conditions

727. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI R. V. BADE:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Central Officials was sent to various States to assess the famine and drought conditions prevailing in the various States;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by it; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Assessments of the drought situation in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat and Rajasthan have been made by the Centre after Central teams visited those States. These are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments concerned. Central teams will be similarly visiting Assam, Bihar and West Bengal shortly. Central teams from the Ministry of Agriculture will be shortly visiting Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to study the crop situation. On the basis of these assessments, further discussions will be held with the States concerned if necessary.

Central aid to Orissa

738. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is in the knowledge of the Central Government that distress conditions had developed in 2,000 of the 3,824 Gram Panchayats in Orissa State and eight million people had been affected by the prolonged drought in that State; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance provided by the Central Government to the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa indicated that 2189 Gram Panchayats of a total of 3826 Gram Panchayats had been affected by drought, out of which they considered 1762 Gram Panchayats as badly affected. An assessment of the drought situation has been made after deputing a team from the Centre. The matter is under further consideration in consultation with the State Government.

खांडसारी पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जाना

729. **श्री खालजी भाई :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में खांडसारी पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाया है तथा चालू मौसम के दौरान इसका उत्पादन दुगना करने के बारे में निर्णय किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : खांडसारी चीनी पर हाल में अतिरिक्त उत्पादनशुल्क नहीं लगाया गया है। 1-3-1969 से खांडसारी पर मूल उत्पादन शुल्क 15 प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार है और अतिरिक्त उत्पादनशुल्क 2½ प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार तथापि विशिष्ट कार्यविधि के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले खांडसारी एककों को शुल्क की मिश्रित दरों पर शुल्क अदा करना होता है। ये दरें हाल में वित्त मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० 80/74 के० उ० शु० दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 1974 के अन्तर्गत बढ़ा दी गई है।

खांडसारी एककों के लाइसेंस, उत्पादन और नियंत्रण के बारे में शक्तियां राज्य सरकारों को प्रत्योजित की गई है। अभी तक किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने खांडसारी चीनी के उत्पादन को चालू मौसम में दुगना करने के किसी निर्णय की सूचना नहीं दी है।

Raising of capital by companies

730. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently allowed some companies to raise capitals; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the particulars regarding the names and capacities of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). According to the Press Release issued by the Office of the Controller of Capital Issues on 28th October, 1974 the following 9 companies were given permission to raise capital amounting to Rs. 1334.89 lakhs under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1974.

Name of the Company	Amount approved (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Union Carbide India Ltd.	614·25
2. Hindustan Lever Ltd.	240·76
3. Renusawar Power Co. Ltd.	125·00
4. Atic. Industries Ltd.	116·00
5. Rohtas Industries Ltd.	90·00
6. Vardhman Spg. & General Mills Ltd.	69·88
7. Gujarat Steel Tubes Ltd.	60·00
8. Trichy Distilleries & Chemicals Ltd.	15·00
9 Tyresoles Concessionaires Pvt. Ltd.	4·00
Total :	1334·89

Complaint against business houses regarding payment of interest on their public loans

731. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against certain business houses regarding their failure to pay interest on their public loans; and

(b) if so, the names of those business houses and the nature of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind complaints against non-payment of interest on loans/deposits accepted by non-banking companies

from the public. A list of companies against which companies of non-payment of interests on deposits collected from the public have been received during the last one year or so, as forwarded by the Reserve Bank, is given in the attached Statement.

Reserve Bank has reported that such complaints when received are forwarded to the companies concerned for comments and the complainants are suitably advised in the light of the comments when received. However, the transactions of deposits/loans are in the nature of contracts between the companies and individual depositors/lenders. The affected parties have to pursue the normal remedies open to them in cases of breach of contract.

Statement

	Name of the Company	Number of complaints regarding	
		Non-payment of interest	Non-payment of deposits
	1	2	3
1	Deccan Farms and Distilleries Ltd. (Kolhapur)	10	13
2	Asian Cotton Mills Pvt. Ltd. (Nagpur)	11	18
3	Cine & T. V. Equipment Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	15	18
4	Alwin Coredrills Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	..	3
5	Indian Express (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	1	6
6	Indian Express (Madurai) Pvt. Ltd. (Madras)	3	5
7	Anil Hardboards Ltd. (Bombay)	8	15
8	Andhra prabha Pvt. Ltd. (Madras)	..	1
9	Gujarat Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	2	2
10	Cambata Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	8	9
11	K. T. Dongre & Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	..	6
12	Depro Food Limited (New Delhi)	1	2
13	Bengal Potteries Limited (Calcutta)	3	6
14	Khandelwal Hermann Electronics Ltd. (Bombay)	2	2
15	Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. (Calcutta)	1	6
16	Mysore Tools Ltd. (Bangalore)	1	3
17	Mysore Chipboards Ltd. (Mysore)	1	1
18	Shah Construction Co. Ltd. (Bombay)	2	4
19	Spunpipe & Construction Co. of India Ltd. (Bombay)	1	6
20	Panipat Food Ltd. (Panipat)	7	5

		2	3
21	Telesound India Ltd. (Delhi)	4	16
22	Madras Modern Builders Ltd. (Madras)	3	..
23	Amer Finance Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	..	1
24	Vanguard Investments Ltd. (Madras)	11	8
25	Satnam Financiers Pvt. Ltd. (Chandigarh)	2	2
26	Vijay Finance & Udyog Pvt. Ltd. (Delhi)	1	1
27	Jindal Financiers & Chit Fund Co. (P) Ltd. (Amritsar)	..	1

ग्रामों का निर्यात

732. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश से बड़ी मात्रा में ग्रामों का निर्यात किया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : राज्यवार निर्यात आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये जाते और इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश से ग्रामों के निर्यातों की मात्रा अलग से मालूम नहीं की जा सकती ।

Export of iron ore by M.M.T.C.

733. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is all set to make substantial profits on its iron ore exports in 1974-75;

(b) if so, the factors on which this estimate is based;

(c) whether M.M.T.C. had been suffering a loss on ore exports in the past; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The MMTC is expected to make some profit on export of iron ore in 1974-75.

(b) Increase in export price of iron ore.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The international prices of iron ore were less than the internal procurement costs including railway freight, port charges and export duty.

भारतीय माल डिब्बों की खरीद में रूस सरकार की रुचि

734. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस सरकार ने हाल ही में भारत-रूस संयुक्त आयोग की बैठक में भारत में निर्मित माल डिब्बों की खरीद में पुनः रुचि दिखाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या माल डिब्बों के मूल्यों के बारे में गतिरोध हल कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Seizure of cash and gold during raid on a house in Moradabad

735. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether on the 2nd June, 1974, in a raid on a house in Moradabad, gold biscuits worth Rs. 10 lakhs, Rupees 25,000 in cash and gold bangles weighing 300 tolas were seized;

(b) whether the seized articles and cash were not deposited in Government Treasury;

(c) whether a journalist drew the attention of U.P. Chief Minister to this affair; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). On 2-6-1974, the Officers of Customs and Central Excise searched a business and residential premises in Moradabad. The recovery memo prepared after the search indicates that no seizure was made. Some allegations in this regard have been received and have also appeared in the press. The matter is under investigation.

Alleged Transfer Sale of Rajwade Palace Indore

736. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to buy historic Rajwade Palace Indore (M.P.) under the amended Income Tax Act;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the fact that Rajwade Palace has been transferred or sold for Rs. 15 lakhs; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 Central Government is empowered to acquire in certain circumstances, any immovable property which is transferred by way of sale or exchange for an apparent consideration, which is less than its fair market value by more than 15 per cent of the apparent consideration. The authority concerned who is administering these provisions has received, as laid down under the Income-tax Act, intimation from the registering authority regarding sale of "Rajawade" Palace for Rs. 15 lakhs and the question of initiating proceedings for acquisition is under his consideration.

Import of Textile Machinery from U.S.A.

738. SHRI G. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import textile machinery from United States against export of textiles;

(b) if so, the salient features of such deals; and

(c) whether this type of textile machinery is not manufactured in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

World Bank's Assistance for Projects in Drought Prone Areas

739. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to assist India in setting up large scale projects for development of drought prone areas in six districts

(b) if so, what kind of assistance and the amount is likely to be received;

(c) when the work on the projects will start; and

(d) in what manner the rest of the funds are proposed to be mobilised for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Negotiations have been concluded with the International Development Association, Washington, for assistance for the drought—Prone areas programme, being implemented by the Government of India in the districts of Jodhpur and Nagpur in Rajasthan, Ahmednagar and Sholapur in Maharashtra, Bijapur in Karnataka and Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh The project would consist of public works and on farm development including minor irrigation works, command area development watershed management, dry farming and sheep and dairy development.

Subject to the approval of thle Board of Directors of the International Development Association, an amount of about Rs. 26.25 crores ($ 35 million) is likely to be available for this project.

(c) Some of the works on the project are already in progress.

(d) Cost in respect of on farm development would be met by institutional credits amounting to over 22.50 crores ($ 30 million) and the rest of the funds would be met by the Government of India and the State Governments concerned.

Impounding of Passports of Indians Living Abroad

740. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impound the passports of Indian residents abroad who are found remitting money to India through compensatory payments rackets;

(b) if so, the total number of passports impounded so far; and

(c) further action proposed to be taken to stop remittances through such rackets?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Suitable penal provisions exist in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 for dealing with such offences.

Fall in Money Supply and its effect on Inflation

741. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the money supply with the public has been brought down by Rs. 299 crores during the five months ending September 1974 against a rise of Rs. 214 crores in the corresponding period last year;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this;

(c) what further steps are likely to be taken in this regard;

(d) whether certain financial quarters have suggested that the Central Government should effectively fight inflation; and

(e) if so, the steps suggested by them and the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) Between the last Friday of April and September 1974 money supply has shown a decline of Rs. 229 crores in contrast to an increase of Rs. 214 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. Currency with the public has declined by Rs. 465 crores during the five months ending September, 1974 compared to a decline of Rs. 82 crores in the corresponding period of last year.

The major factors responsible for the decline in money supply during the five months—May to September, 1974 were a slowing down in the expansion of net bank credit to Government, and of gross bank credit to commercial sector and a decline in the net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector, as shown in the table below:

Money Supply Variations

(Rs. crores)

	1973 (From April 27 to Sept. 28, 1973)	1974 (From April 26 to Sept. 27, 1974)
A. Money Supply with the public	+214	—229
(a) Currency with the public	(+2·2) —82	(—2·1) —465
(b) Deposit money	+296	+236
B. Factors affecting money supply variations		
1 Net bank credit to Government (a+b)	+472 (+5·8)	+261 (+2·9)
(a) RBI's credit to Govt.	+269	+27
(b) Other banks' credit to Govt.	+203	+234
2 Bank credit to commercial sector (a+b)	+290 (+3·8)	+81 (+0·9)
(a) RBI's credit to commercial sector	+51	—41
(b) Other banks' credit to commercial sector	+239	+122
3 Net foreign exchange assetes of the banking sector	+31 (+5·2)	—135 (—20·1)
4 Government net currency liabilities to public	+18 (+3·9)	+5 (+1·0)
Minus		
5 Non-monetary liabilities of banking sector	+597 (—8·3)	+441 (+5·2)
of Which :		
Time deposits	+598 (+11·2)	+553 (+8·8)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage variations.

It appears that partly as a result of various fiscal and monetary measures adopted by the Government, the inflationary pressures in the economy are somewhat weaking. Prices of a number of basic commodities have declined since the third week of September. It is too early to say whether the recent decline in prices is puly a seasonal phenomenon or represents a new more favourable trend. However, the economic situation in the country is still characterised by sizeable imbalances As such, the price situation continues to reconcern. The production prospects for the economy not being very favourable in the current year, every effort has to be made to ensure that growth of demand in the system is not disproportionate to the increase in real output. As such it is not desirable as of now to change the basic direction of fiscal and monetary policies.

While the trends in banking sector in recent months have been broadly in line with the objective of slowing down monetary expansion, there is no scope yet for any relaxation in monetary restraints, as there is still no marked evidence of an abatement in the hight degree of inflation experienced in the past year or so. The credit policy for the ensuing busy season announced by the Reserve Bank on 29th October, 1974, therefore, calls for a continuation of the restraints on credit creation while at the same time providing for the deployment of credit for sustaining investment, augmenting production and facilitating distribution of essential commodities. In order that the expansion in money supply may be held in check during the current busy season the Reserve Bank has spelt out the considerations which the commercial banks should keep in view while planning the deployment of their funds and the terms and conditions on which refinance and resiscount facilities will be made available to them from the Bank.

Government receives a large number of suggestions from different quarters to fight inflation which are given due consideration. Government are keeping a continuous watch on the effects of various fiscal and monetary measures and they will not hesitate to make the needed modification in existing policies as and when necessary in the light of changing economic situation.

Absence of Facilitiese for Storage of Seized Smuggled Goods

742. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no proper arrangements for storage of smuggled goods seized by the Customs Authoities;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of loss suffered as a reseult thereof; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Instructions for proper storage of smuggled goods seized by the Customs and Central Excise Authorities exist and the field formations have by and large, satisfactory arrangements for storage of seized goods. However, it is possible that due to a sudden spurt in seizures during any particular period, or because of some delay in rectification of the defects noticed in the security arrangements, there may be occasions when the storage arrangements get somewhat dislocated for a short time.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Smugglers having links with Political Parties

743. SHRI N. E. HORO:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Punjab in Chandigarh on the 27th September, 1974 that some smugglers in the State had links with political parties; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) and (b) Details of the statement reportedly made by the Chief Minister of Punjab are being ascertained. On receipt of the same the requisite information will be laid on the table of the House.

Committee to Undertake Study on Tax Evasion

744. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Committee to undertake a study of tax evasion in order to help Government to find out a lasting solution to the problems created by black money, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) The Government of India appointed a Committee of experts in March 1970 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice K. N. Wanchoo, retired Chief Justice of India to recommend, inter alia, concrete and effective measures to unearth black money and prevent its proliferation through further evasion.

(b) The Committee submitted its final Report in December 1971 which was laid on the table of the House on 20th March, 1972. Most of the recommendations of the Committee have been processed and a large number of them have been accepted. While some of the recommendations were implemented through the Finance Act, 1972, Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972, Finance Act, 1973 and Finance Act, 1974, a comprehensive Bill incorporating a number of recommendations was introduced in May 1973. The same is presently before the Select Committee.

Acquisition of Undervalued Properties

745. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders for the acquisition of more than 50 properties which had been undervalued to evade Income-tax; and

(b) if so, a brief account of such properties along with their values and location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE):

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. Till 31st October, 1974 orders were passed for acquisition of 69 properties under the Provisions of the Income-tax Act. 1961. The total apparent consideration shown and the total fair market value estimated in respect of these properties are Rs. 87.21 lakhs and Rs. 171.14 lakhs respectively. Location of these 69 properties, Commissioners of Income-tax Charge-wise is given below:

C. I. T.'s Charge	No. of Properties
Amritsar	14
Andhra Pradesh	1
Bihar	1
Bombay	2
Delhi	9

C. I. T.'s Charge	No. of Properties
Gujarat	2
Kanpur	5
Karnataka	4
Lucknow	1
Orissa	1
Patiala	3
Poona	3
Rajasthan	11
Tamil Nadu . .	11
West Bengal . . .	1
Total :	69

Distribution system through Fair Price Shop

746. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cotton textiles in the country and how much of it is earmarked for production of controlled cloth;

(b) whether its present distribution system through Fair Price shops is working satisfactorily;

(c) whether the rural population and people of lower income brackets in small towns have been able to derive full benefits from this system; and

(d) if not, whether as a remedial measure Government propose to arrange for distribution of the controlled cloth on the basis of ration cards and income groups?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The annual production level of cloth in cotton textile mills industry has been around 4,000 million metres. The mill sector is statutorily required to produce 800 million metres of controlled cloth per annum, with effect from 1st April, 1974.

(b) to (d): The controlled cloth is distributed through the following five channels only:—

(i) (a) Mills' own retail shops and (b) Mills' authorised retail shops, if any, in semi-urban/semi-rural areas,

(ii) Super Bazars in the co-operative sector,

(iii) National Co-operative Consumers' Federation and the Chain of co-operative institutions affiliated to it.

(iv) Fair price shops run under the aegis of the State Governments and

(v) Any other agency in the co-operative sector specified by the State Governments concerned.

Simultaneous with the increase in the obligation to produce controlled cloth from 1st April, 1974, the question of strengthening the system of distribution was discussed in a series of meetings with the State Governments. As a result of these discussions, it has been decided to continue the distribution of controlled cloth through the abovenamed five channels. In addition, the following guidelines have been issued to the State Governments:—

(i) Steps may be taken to reach the cloth to semi-urban centres with a population of 15,000 to 20,000,

(ii) The ration cards/house hold-cards, etc., may be made the basis for a sale of controlled cloth; and

(iii) Cloth may be sold to people with a monthly income upto Rs. 400.

Boosting of exports

747. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he met Ministers of Industries of the States in a conference recently;

(b) whether any concrete ideas for boosting export with the active participation of the States emerged; and

(c) whether the State Government of Meghalaya has ever submitted to him any concrete scheme for exporting coal, limestone, tezpatta, betel leaves, potatoes and fresh fruits to Bangladesh where they find their natural outlet on a Government-to-Government basis under the terms of the Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the discussions were aimed at ensuring greater participation of State Governments in our export efforts.

(c) Exports of fruits and vegetables including potatoes ginger and oranges as also betel nuts and betel leaves have been included in the Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement between India and Bangladesh at the instance of the State Government of Meghalaya.

Shillong AIR-Field

748. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shillong air-field is now open to air traffic;

(b) whether the air-field is now being used only by a private air corporation; and

(c) the reasons for not putting the Shillong air-field on the Indian Airlines map?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). The aerodrome at Barapani near Shillong has been opened for operations by Dakota or similar type of aircraft.

(b) M/s. Jamair Company (Private) Limited, Calcutta, were granted permission for operating non-scheduled services to Barapani aerodrome and they started operating through Barapani from September, 1974.

(c) At present only 4000 feet of runway is ready for operation and works are in progress for extending the runway to the length of 6000 feet construction of terminal building etc. The question of Indian Airlines operating to Barapani aerodrome will arise when all developmental works are completed and the aerodrome is fit for operation of turbo-prop aircraft.

Foreign exchange released for travels abroad

749. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange released in the financial year 1973-74 and during the current year upto the end of September 1974 for travels abroad;

(b) the number of travels officially sponsored and those by private individuals and the amounts of foreign exchange released category-wise; and

(c) whether there was scope for reducing the number of foreign travels and scaling down the amount of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The amount of foreign exchange released for travel abroad for the financial year 1973-74 and upto the end of August, 1974 is as under:—

1973-74	Rs. 14,58,81,000
April '74 to August '74	Rs. 8,84,40,000

(Figures for Sept '74 are not readily available).

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House when available.

(c) No, Sir. Foreign travel is permitted only after exercising a strict scrutiny in regard to the purpose and essentiality of the visit.

New Cotton Textile Policy

750. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Cotton Textile Policy is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, broad features thereof;

(c) what will be its impact on export requirements; and

(d) whether this will involve creation of additional capacity and import of textile machinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) to (d) The Fifth Plan Licensing policy for the Cotton Textiles Industry is expected to be announced soon. The policy proposals provide *inter alia* for establishing additional spinning capacity in areas which are deficient in yarn supply for the decentralised weaving sector and some additional weaving capacity required for production of controlled and exportable varieties of cloth. The need for imports of textile machinery will be considered in the context of indigenous availability and delivery time of equipment, as also the requirements of machinery for production of export varieties of cloth

Increase in trade between India and E.E.C.

751. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in trade between India and East European Countries from 1970 to 1974;

(b) if so, whether the increase compared favourably with the increase in trade with other countries; and

(c) whether India had recently proposed to other countries for mutual trade in respect of cotton and cotton textiles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's trade with East European countries has increased by nearly 48 per cent during this period. It is however somewhat less than the increase of trade turnover with other countries during this period.

(c) We have bilateral Trade Arrangements covering cotton and cotton textiles with some countries and our general trading in cotton textiles is covered by multilateral arrangements which is in force from January 1, 1974.

Night landing at Delhi Airport

752. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Aviation Department has suggested to the International Airports Authority to close down Delhi airport for night landing till such time proper approach and runway lights are provided; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Controller of Aerodromes had brought to the notice of the international Airports Authority certain deficiencies in approach and other lights. The Authority has taken immediate action to rectify the deficiencies and the system is now working satisfactorily.

Raids on Kapadias in Bombay

753. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what follow up action, if any, is being taken on the incriminating documents and materials seized during raids on the premises of Kapadias in Bombay during August, 1974; and

(b) whether Kapadias are in any way connected with Marutis Ltd., Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee): (a) Income Tax Authorities have not conducted any search at the premises of Kapadias assessed in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax (Central) Bombay during August 1974. As such there is no question of any follow up action.

(b) Three companies of the Kapadias group hold shares of Maruti Ltd.

Economic offences by firm under large business houses and foreigners

754. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:
SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be peased to state:

(a) how many firms under the control of large business houses and foreigners have been charged with evasion of Central Excise/Customs duties during the last three years;

(b) names of firms in whose cases amount of evasion exceeds Rs. One lakh;

(c) what are the specific charges against each firm;

(d) whether evasion of taxes and duties is an economic offence and the Law Commission. in its 47th Report, had recommended deterrent steps for all economic offences; and

(e) if so, what steps, if any, have been taken to implement the recommendations of the Law Commission in the cases of these firms referred to in (b)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(d) and (e) The Law Commission in their 47th Report had *inter-alia* recommended deterrent punishment for economic offences, including evasion of taxes. In pursuance of their recommendations, the Customs Act, 1962, and the Central Excises and

Salt Act, 1944, have been amended to provide for more severe punishments for serious and repeat offences. Some other provisions have also been amended to remove the loopholes noticed in the working of these Acts.

Objectives of formation of Mathrani Committee

755. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the purposes and objectives of formation of Mathrani Committee in the field of general insurance business taken over by Government;

(b) whether more or less Rs. 17 lakhs were spent on the Committee and extensions of time were allowed twice for completing the task;

(c) the reasons for the Mathrani Committee preparing a piecemeal seniority list rather than a complete and full list of Officers of all Class I and Class II Officers;

(d) what was the criterion and/or the norm observed for calling officers for interview;

(e) why the Committee could not finish its jobs during the tenure of its functions; and

(f) the number of officers categorised by this Committee and inter-seniority list prepared and the number left out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The purpose and objects of formation of General Insurance Services Integration Committee (Mathrani Committee) were as under:—

(i) to suggest the principles which should govern the pay scales and other terms and conditions of service of employees in General Insurance Industry under the nationalised set-up,

(ii) to recommend suitable designations, intergrated scales of pay and other terms and conditions of services in nationalised set-up having regard to the nature of work and levels of responsibilities,

(iii) to recommend the general and technical qualifications and also nature and length of experience for detemining the eligibility of such employees for holding posts for specified categories of posts in the integrated set-up.

(iv) To recommend criteria for:—

(a) absorption of the employees of insurers in the nationalised set-up against specific grades and scales of pay; and

(b) laying down the guidelines for regulation of seniority and scales of pay in the nationalised set up after taking into account all relevant factors.

(v) To recommend in respect of the officials of and above the rank of Assistant Branch Managers the level of each officer at which he should be absorbed in the nationalised Set-up and the inter-se-seniority of such officers.

(b) The tenure of the Mathrani Committee was extended three times i.e. (1) up to 28th February, 1974 (2) upto 31st March, 1974 and (3) upto 30th April, 1974. As regards the total expenditure incurred on the Committee till 30th April, 1974 the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(c) In view of the large number of officers involved, the committee found it more feasible to make separate reports in respect of Officers recommended by it for the different levels of management.

(d) The Committee decided to obtain bio-data of all the Officers in

the nationalised set-up to consider eligibility for interview, which included:—

(i) Academic and Professional qualification.

(ii) Duties and responsibilities of the posts held.

(iii) Powers exercised by an Officer particularly on development side.

(iv) Staff supervised and administrative and financial powers delegated.

(v) Performance reports.

Only such officers were actually called for interview, who, on the basis of the above bio-data furnished, could reasonably be expected to meet the demands of the task of different levels of management in the new set-up.

(e) In all, the Committee had to consider nearly 3,700 Officers for absorption in the nationalised set-up. The various insurance companies were characterised by diversity in size, administrative set-up, duties, responsibilities and pay scales of officers. The Committee was, therefore, faced with the problem of establishing relativities among a very large number of officers. The Committee had to evolve a common yardstick to establish a measure of equation between officers of different insurers and some time in the same company. The work involved a study in depth of performance of the companies and their respective position in the industry in general. The combined effect of all these factors was that the Committee could not finish its task in time inspite of the extensions given to it.

(f) The Committee prepared 3 lists of 196 Officers considered fit for Top Management Posts, Senior Middle Management Posts and Middle Management Posts. The number of Officers not categorised by the Committee was approximately 3,000.

Amount due from Jute Mills to J.C.I.

756. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operatives and their role in the purchase of raw-jute, this year;

(b) whether Jute Corporation of India demanded rupees thirty crores from the Central Government for purchase of jute this year, but was not given any money and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the jute mills paid only 50 per cent of their dues on account of last year's stock and supply of jute by J.C.I. upto September, 1974; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government aginst the Jute mills and also to avoid its recurrence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Apex Co-operative Societies in all the jute growing States have agreed to proceure raw jute on behalf of Jute Corporation of India. In this season, Co-operatives are expected to procure 5.42 lakh bales of raw jute through 126 centres as against 2.29 lakh bales through 115 centres in the last year.

(b) For the purchase of about 15 lakh bales, Jute Corporation of India worked out their credit requirements at Rs. 48 crores, which is Rs. 31 crores more than the credit limit of Rs. 17 crores that had been allowed by the Reserve Bank of India. Discussions with the Reserve Bank of India disclosed that with the credit policy now being adopted, sizeable additional amounts of credit would not be available. On the request by Government for increasing the credit limit to at least Rs. 25 crores, to allow Jute Corporation of India to continue to effect purchases in those markets where prices were

showing a downward trend, Reserve Bank of India has been able to give an additional credit of Rs. 1 crore, taking the total credit to Rs. 18 crores. Efforts to get the credit limit increased further are in hand.

(c) and (d). Out of the the total amount of Rs. 23.65 crores for which sales were effected to mills by the Jute Corporation of India, in the 1973-74 season the amount outstanding with mills as on 30-9-1974 was Rs. 9.48 crores. The overdues are progressively being reduced by fixing instalments for re-payment. The assistance of the banks, with which the mills have accounts, has been sought through the Reserve Bank of India, for getting re-payments from the mills. Jute Corporation of India is not issuing stocks to mills which have failed to pay instalments.

Imported non-ferrous metals with M.M.T.C.

757. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of imported non-ferrous metals held by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation as at the end of September, 1974;

(b) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is not able to find buyers to lift these stocks;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Corporation has cancelled an order for the import of one lakh tons of Rock Phosphate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The approximate quantity and value of non-ferrous metals held by the M.M.T.C. at the end of September 1974 was as follows:—

	Qty. Metric Tonnes	Value Rs lakhs
Copper . . .	10513	3106
Zinc . . .	6479	967
Lead . . .	13489	877
Tin . . .	190	164
Nickel . . .	640	247

(b) and (c). The lifting of supplies of the non-ferrous metals by Actual Users against the Release Orders issued to them by the CCI&E has been poor in the half year April—September 1974 on account of anticipation of lower release prices in subsequent quarters on account of declining trend in the international prices and also on account of tight availability of finances.

(d) The MMTC proposes to import one lakh tonnes of rock phosphate less than covered under the existing contracts on account of larger indigenous production.

Proposals to help exporters

758. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether major proposals are under consideration of Government to help exporters as indicated by Secretary, Export Promotion recently in the Annual General meeting of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the new policy and when will it be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (d). Government is seized

of the matter and certain proposals are under consideration. The decisions taken after detailed examination of various issues involved will be announced alongwith the import policy for registered exporters for 1975-76.

Assistance from I.M.F. and World Bank

759. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the recent IMF and World Bank deliberations so far as assistance to India is concerned;

(b) whether any firm commitments have been obtained;

(c) if so, the main features thereof and whether they are in line with Government's expectations; and

(d) if not, what will be the effect on our budgetary projections in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). During the Annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank discussions took place on the whole range of monetary problems facing the world as well as the transfer of resources to the developing countries. Normally, no specific decisions are taken at such meetings; on this occasion the agenda included proposals for setting up an Interim Committee of Ministers to carry forward the discussions on monetary reform and another Joint Ministerial Committee of the Fund and the Bank known as the Development Committee; to deliberate on the question of the transfer of real resources to the developing countries. Both these Committees were set up and India is a member of both. No financial commitments are made in these meetings.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Discussions with E.E.C. regarding Export of Tobacco

761. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during Brussels and Rome meeting India tried to negotiate with the European Economic Community for the export of tobacco;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) what was the total export of tobacco in 1972-73 and how much foreign exchange Government had earned therefrom during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Discussions have been held with the authorities of the EEC and Members States from time to time at different levels seeking better access for Indian tobacco under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences in matters of quotas and tariffs.

(c) Total exports of tobacco during 1972-73 amounted to 94.76 million kgs. and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the period was Rs. 610.7 million.

Steps to expedite Cases of Smuggling pending in Courts

762. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Bombay Courts more than 600 cases are pending against smugglers who were arrested during the last few years;

(b) if so, the steps suggested to expedite the cases; and

(c) whether in the past they were only fined and not sentenced to imprisonment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) About 186 cases are pending trail against smugglers in different courts at Bombay.

(b) The Law Commission in its 47th report had recommended setting up of special courts and amendment of procedures with a view to cutting out delays for trial of economic offences. These recommendations are under examination.

(c) Out of 321 cases decided since 1972, in 62 cases only fines were imposed and in about 175 cases simple imprisonment of only one day was awarded.

Ban on use of Foreign Trade Marks by Companies

763. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign companies allow the use of their foreign brand names on the basis of some *quid-pro-quo*;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to prohibit immediately the use of foreign brand names in the field of consumer industry in order to prevent leakage of foreign exchange; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking immediate action under the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) From the applications received by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 28 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for the continued use of foreign trade marks/trade names, it is observed that there are cases where foreign companies have permitted the use of their trade marks/trade names for a consideration.

(b) and (c) Under Section 28 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India will have to be obtained by foreign companies or Indian companies with more than 40 per cent non-resident interest to permit the use of their trade marks and brand names. The formulation of guidelines in this regard is under the consideration of Government.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities

764. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by Income Tax Authorities on tax evaders in the country State-wise, and the total undisclosed assets recovered during the current financial year so far; and

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The number of searches conducted by the Income-tax authorities in the various charges of Commissioners of Income-tax during the period April to September, 1974 and the value of assets seized in these searches is given in the statement attached.

(b) The Direct Tax Acts do not contain any provision for arrest or detention of any person for tax evasion, as such. The seized materials in all the cases, are under scrutiny.

In cases where cash and other valuable articles have been seized, proceedings for passing of orders under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 estimating the undisclosed income in a summary manner have been initiated. Further action as called for under the law will be taken. Penalty and/or prosecution provisions will be invoked wherever called for.

Statement

Commissioners' Charge	No. of searches	Total value of assets seized** (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	2	..
Assam	2	..
Bihar	13	20, 56, 000
Bombay	53	1, 17, 36, 188
Delhi	30	1, 18, 92, 194
Gujarat	16	20, 17, 774
Kerala	36	10, 83, 857
Kanpur	86	49, 94, 250
Lucknow	16	29, 16, 473
Bhopal	2	28, 900
Madras (Tamil Nadu)	41	40, 64, 184
Nagpur	5	..
Karnataka	16	12, 23, 921
Poona	51	20, 90, 426
Patiala	164	42, 32, 719
Rajasthan	6	26, 45, 000
West Bengal	19	19, 18, 611
Amritsar	64	65, 23, 103
Orissa	1	..
TOTAL	623	5, 94, 23, 600

**Note: Besides, a large number of incriminating books of account and documents have been seized.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange to Registered Exporters

765. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study revealed that foreign exchange allocation to the registered exporters have increased manifold; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the amount of foreign exchange released in the years 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Import licences are issued to the Registered Exporters in accordance with the provisions of the Import Trade Control Policy for the relevant fiscal year, and no separate foreign exchange allocation, as such, is made in favour of the Registerd Exporters.

(b) The value of import licences and release orders issued under the Registered Exporters Scheme during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto 27-7-74) is as under.

(Value in Rs. Crores)

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 upto 27.7.74
Import Licences	135·99	151·25	39·44*
Release Orders	47·64	68·03	18·59*

*Provisional

उपभोक्ताओं वस्तुओं का आयात

766. श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री एस० आर० दामाणी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयात की जा रही उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रत्येक वस्तु के आयात पर कितनी-कितनी विदेश तथा देशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई ;

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले में आयात करने के क्या विशेष कारण थे ;

(घ) आयात की जाने वाली ऐसी वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके आयात पर सरकार द्वारा प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) आगामी वर्षों में इन उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के आयात को कम करने के लिए क्या विशिष्टि कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ङ) उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का उल्लेख मुख्यतः आयात व्यापार नियन्त्रण सूची के भाग 4 में किया जाता है इन मदों पर लागू होने वाली आयात नीति वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति (रेड बुक) खण्ड 1 में दी गई है। इन वस्तुओं से सम्बन्धित आयात आंकड़े वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंक कलन के महानिदेशक, कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं।

अधिकांश उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के आयात पर रोक है। तथापि उन मामलों में जहां अत्यावश्यक समझा जाए, आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है। उपभोक्ता मदों की आयात

नीति का सतत पुनर्विलोकन किया जा रहा है और वार्षिक आयात नीति तैयार करते समय सम्बन्धित तकनीकी प्राधिकारियों से परामर्श करके और विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति, सम्बन्धित मदों की घरेलू उपलब्धता, भारतीय उत्पादों की क्वालिटी, आयात प्रतिस्थापन की आवश्यकताओं तथा उपभोक्ताओं के हित, आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए पूरी तरह से पुनर्विलोकन किया जाता है ?

Lock-out in Indian Airlines

767. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the lock-out declared in the Indian Airlines some months ago has not been completely lifted as yet;

(b) whether the dispute between the Indian Airlines management and its employees has been amicably settled; and

(c) whether Government have received reports of excessive work-load on employees after declaration of the lock-out?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) Of the 15,977 employees in the service of the Corporation before the lock-out, all but 10 have resumed duty, either after the Unions representing them had signed settlements with the management agreeing to work according to the new shift system and co-operate with the management in eliminating wasteful work practices or on individual employees themselves giving such undertakings. The lock-out has been lifted in respect of all such employees. Only one union *viz.* Air Corporations Employees' Union, whose membership extends to more than 11,000 employees of the non-technical categories is yet to sign such a settlement, although all the employees represented by this Union, excepting 10, have signed individual undertakings and resumed duty. The lock-out in respect of the remaining 10 employees will be lifted as soon as they give individual undertakings or when the Air Corporations Employees' Union reaches a settlement with the management.

(c) No, Sir.

New Leaders of Smugglers' Gangs

768. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that with the disappearance of the leaders of different gangs of smugglers their foreign counterparts are not only changing the area of operation but also recruiting new leaders; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken for checking this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Government have not received any specific information in this regard. However, the activities of smugglers are kept under constant watch and the preventive staff is deployed and intelligence operations are geared up according to the needs of the situation.

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. in Air India and Indian Airlines

110. SHR P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the autonomous bodies attached to his Ministry *e.g.* Air India and Indian Airlines, had objected to follow Government orders for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in posts filled on the basis of promotion;

(b) whether the legal opinion since obtained by Government supports the introduction of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in promotional posts also, in such autonomous and statutory bodies; and

(c) if so, whether suitable instructions have been issued to the authorities concerned and whether all such organisations have started following this rule?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Indian Airlines and Air India had reported certain practical difficulties in implementing Government orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in promotion vacancies.

(b) Yes, Sir. On this basis, instructions were issued to Indian Airlines and Air India for giving effect to Government orders regarding reservations.

(c) Indian Airlines and Air India are experiencing some difficulties in giving effect to these orders which are being sorted out.

Reservation in Service for S.C. and S.T. in International Airports Authority

771. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Airports Authority, and its regional offices follow Government instructions regarding reservation in service matters for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, from what date these instructions are being followed in the above offices and what concrete steps have been undertaken to give adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services and posts against vacancies filled by direct recruitment and/or by promotion?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The instructions are being followed by the Authority from 23rd May, 1973, when Government directive containing instructions regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was issued to the International Airports Authority of India. For improving representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes International Airports Authority of India have taken special steps like advertising vacancies specially for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates holding separate interviews/tests with relaxed standards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates etc.

Service Safeguards in Meteorological Department and Air India

772. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes undertook sample studies into the working of service safeguards in the offices of (i) Meteorological Department at Bombay and Poona and (ii) Air India at Bombay and has pointed out certain defects in the observance of correct procedures in these offices; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps have been taken to ensure the removal of defects pointed out?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The India Meteorological Department have taken necessary action to ractify the defects and have also issued instructions in the matter to their sub-offices. Air India are also taking necessary action in the matter. Air-India are however, experiencing certain practical difficulties in regard to the implementation of orders relating to reservations in promotion vacancies which are being sorted out.

Relaxations to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons for grant of Import/Export Licences

773. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relaxations are being allowed to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons in the grant of import/export licences, in order to encourage them to take to this trade in the interest of economic development of these communities; and

(b) if so, what are these concessions and in how many cases such relaxations have been allowed during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Flights through Calcutta Airport

774. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether flights of passengers by international airways through Calcutta airport have increased in the last four months;

(b) if so, the additional income as a result thereof;

(c) other salient features about the improved position of Calcutta airport in relation to international flights; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to take follow-up action for encouraging larger number of international airlines to use Calcutta airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) In the winter schedule which is effective from 1st November, 1974, there is an increase of one flight over the summer schedule.

(b) There may be a marginal increase in income derived from landing charges.

(c) A new terminal building, an operational block, approach roads, modern Radio Navigational Aids, and sophisticated Radar-equipment have been provided. The India Tourism Development Corporation are also constructing a hotel at the airport to augment tourist facilities.

(d) Government are anxious that International airlines should use Calcutta to the maximum extent of their entitlements.

Employees Laid Off in Air India

776. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India had laid off the services of some of the employees of the Corporation;

(b) if so, the number of employees who had been laid off by the management; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1214.

(c) These employees had been laid off as a consequence of the Pilots' strike. With the calling off of the strike, the management of Air-India have recalled the laid off employees to duty with effect from the 1st November, 1974.

Dearness Allowance Payable to Central Government Employees

777. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instalments of Dearness Allowance that have become

due to the Central Government Employees after April, 1974 and the number of instalments already paid to the employees;

(b) whether the Dearness Allowance due to the Central Government Employees for the months of June and July, 1974 has been paid to the employees; and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether further instalments of D.A. for the months of August and September, 1974 have also become due to the employees; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). According to the scheme of dearness allowance as recommended by the Third Pay Commission and accepted by Government, dearness allowance is payable on the 12-monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960-100)) going up by every 8 points and a review is to be made, should the price level rise above the 12-monthly average of 272. As the Index average crossed 256, 264 and 272, at the end of May 1974, June 1974 and August 1974, respectively, three instalments of additional dearness allowance have become due to Central Government employees after April, 1974. Six instalments of dearness allowance have been sanctioned since 1st January, 1973. The question of sanctioning the instalments which have become due after April '74 is under the consideration of Government.

Request from Jute Industry for Relaxation of Credit Curbs

779. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute industry has urged upon Government to relax the credit curbs lest the foreign exchange earnings through the increased production and export of jute goods might be jeopardised; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Reserve Bank of India.

Fall in Prices of Cloth

780. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:
SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH:
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of cloth have gone down considerably in the recent past;

(b) whether cloth bales worth Rs. 40 crores had got accumulated in Ahmedabad mills;

(c) whether the cloth mills were forced to suspend the third shift; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The textile mills are reported to have started selling cloth at discount rates varying between 7 and 20 per cent.

(b) There has been some accumulation of cloth in the mills in Ahmedabad, but no precise assessment of the value of such cloth is feasible.

(c) In Ahmedabad, about 44 Composite mills are reported to have stopped third shift working completely or partially.

(d) Discussions have been held with the representatives of the Industry, who have been advised to reduce the selling price by at least an average of 25 per cent. A study team, appointed under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner, is looking into the problem of accumulation of stocks of cloth, and is expected to submit its report shortly.

युसुफ पटेल और उसके साथियों का गिरफ्तार किया जाना

781. **श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गिरफ्तार किये गये श्री युसुफ पटेल और उसके साथियों को एक विशेष विमान द्वारा दिल्ली लाया गया था;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने अपने साथी तस्करों के नाम बताये हैं ;

(ग) क्या उनके द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर दिल्ली में छापे मार कर माल पकड़ा गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो उनको दिल्ली लाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) श्री युसुफ अब्दुल्ला पटेल को बडौदा जेल में नजरबंद रखा गया था। उसे कुछ अन्य नजरबन्दो के साथ विशेष विमान द्वारा दिल्ली लाया गया।

(ख) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) इन नजरबंदों को उनके तस्कर-व्यापार-गतिविधि के मुख्य क्षेत्र से काफी दूर रखने के लिए दिल्ली ले जाया गया।

तस्करों को गिरफ्तार करना

782. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :**
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :
श्री सी० के० चन्द्रप्पन :
श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सांघी :
श्री बसन्त साठे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना (संशोधन) अध्यादेश जारी होने के बाद कितने तस्करों को गिरफ्तार किया गया;

(ख) इनमें मुख्य तस्करों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके पास से तस्करी का कितना माल बरामद हुआ ;

(ग) क्या इन तस्करों की कुछ विदेशी तस्करों के साथ सांठ-गांठ थी;

(घ) क्या किसी विदेशी तस्कर को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(ङ) इस कार्यवाही का देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार द्वारा आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण (संशोधन) अध्यादेश 1974 के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये आदेशों के अधीन 19 व्यक्ति नजरबन्द किये गये हैं। उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त संबंधित राज्य सरकारों ने तस्करी में या विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण के प्रतिकूल गतिविधियों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त 550 से भी अधिक अन्य व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द किया है।

नजरबन्द व्यक्तियों से अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत उनके नजरबंद किये जाने के बाद बरामद किये गये माल के मूल्य के बारें में

सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) गुप्त-सूचना रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, नजरबन्द व्यक्तियों में से कुछ के बारे में यह सूचना है कि उनके विदेशी तस्कर-व्यापारियों के साथ संबंध हैं।

(घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ङ) तस्करी-विरोधी व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए किये गये उपायों के परिणाम-स्वरूप, जिसमें अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत की गई कार्यवाही भी शामिल है तस्कर-व्यापार की गतिविधियां लगभग रुक गई हैं और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले उसके हानिकर प्रभावों को उस सीमा तक रोक दिया गया है।

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783. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्पादनशुल्क विभाग ने सितम्बर 1974 में मंदसौर जिले में 50 लाख रुपये मूल्य की अवैध अफीम बरामद की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) यह सच नहीं है कि उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग ने सितम्बर 1974 के महीने में मंदसौर जिले में 50 लाख रु० मूल्य की अवैध अफीम पकड़ी। हां, उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग ने सितम्बर, 1974 के महीने में मंदसौर जिले में लगभग 5,000 रु० की अवैध अफीम पकड़ी थी।

(ख) दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

सितम्बर, 1974 में तेजपुर के निकट विमान दुर्घटना

784. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर 1974 के प्रथम सप्ताह में असम में तेजपुर के निकट एक विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस दुर्घटना में कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और क्या सरकार ने उस दुर्घटना की जांच करवाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

पत्तन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) से (ग). सितम्बर, 1974 के पहले सप्ताह में तिजपुर के निकट कोई सिविल विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त नहीं हुआ। तथापि, एक फौजी विमान सितम्बर, 1974 में तेजपुर के निकट दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुआ था तथा रक्षा मंत्रालय मामले की जांच कर रहा है।

भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला 1974 में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को छंटनी के नोटिस

785. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला 1974 के स्थगित करने के परिणाम स्वरूप मेला कार्यालय में कार्य करने वाले अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को गत कई मास से छटनी के नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने निकट भविष्य में किसी मेले का आयोजन करने का विचार नहीं है।

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को अपने संलग्न एवं अन्य कार्यालयों में खपाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार क प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार का प्रदर्शनी मैदान (प्रगति मैदान) में फरवरी 1975 में एक भारतीय इंजीनियरी व्यापार मेला आयोजित करने के लिए इंजीनियरी उद्योगों के एसोसिएशन को अनुमति देने का विचार है।

(ग) और (घ) एसे सभी अस्थायी कर्मचारियों के लिए जिन्हें छंटनी के नोटिस दिये गए हैं यथा संभव सीमा तक वैकल्पिक रोजगार ढूंढने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Fake Advances and Bad Debts to Small Scale Industries by Central Bank of India

786. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake advances and bad debts to small scale industries by the Central Bank of India have gone to more than 50 per cent of the total loans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor: and

(c) the percentage of agricultural loans advanced at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). It has been ascertained from the Central Bank of India that the total amount of advances to small scale industries outstanding as at the end of June 1974 was Rs. 67.60 crores, constituting 9.6 per ent of its total advances of Rs. 706.96 crores. These advances have been considered by the bank as mostly recoverable and adequate provisions for bad and doubtful debts, wherever necessary, are being made by the Bank on the advice and to the satisfaction of its statutory auditors. However, under Section 29 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 and the form of balance-sheet and profit and loss account prescribed under it, read with section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the actual provisions for bad and doubtful debts made by commercial banks, including nationalised bank, are not divulged.

(c) The total outstanding amount of advances to agriculture, both direct and indirect, made by the Bank

at the end of June, 1974 was Rs. 73.69 crores constituting 10.4 per cent of the total loans and advances.

Special Cell to deal with cases of smugglers arrested under MISA

787. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to set up special cells, both at the Centre and at States level in the Income Tax Departments, to deal with the cases of top smugglers arrested under the MISA;

(b) how many cases of the arrested smugglers have been decided, names of the places where such Centres have been opened for the purpose; and

(c) the action taken against those so far arrested and when their cases are likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A separate set-up both at the field level and the Centre is being organised by the Income Tax Department to tackle the cases of smugglers, arrested under the M.I.S.A. and their associates etc.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to set up special units at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta. Details in this regard are being worked out. Investigations are being taken up. Their completion is likely to take time.

Cut in U.S. Aid

788. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that U.S. Congress has voted the bill for cutting aid to India;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) to what extent it is likely to affect the Indian economy and U.S. aided projects in India; and

(d) remedial steps contemplated to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No. Sir. The U.S. foreign Aid Bill for U.S. fiscal year 1975 is at present under the consideration of the U.S. Congress. The Aid Bill contains a provision for some aid to India. However it is premature to forecast the final shape the Bill will take.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Kandla Free Trade Zone

789. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basic objectives for setting up a free trade zone at Kandla; and

(b) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to its functioning and if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The main objectives are:

(i) to promote Indian exports and earn more foreign exchange;

(ii) to bring about fuller utilisation of the facilities already developed in Kandla port; and

(iii) to increase the employment potential of Kandla Gandhidham Area.

(b) Assessment of the performance of Kandla Free Trade Zone is made on a continual basis. Improvement has been noticed in respect of export performance. Government have already set up a high power Steering

Board (now named Authority) for Kandla Free Trade Zone under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Commerce to deal with policy issues and decide about additional fiscal and other incentives for quickening the pace of development of the Zone, etc. The Board (now renamed as the Authority) has met thrice and taken important decisions on substantive and outstanding problems of the Zone.

Financial Assistance to India from United Nations Emergency Operation

790. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is India's entitlement from the United Nations Emergency Operation, which aims at giving financial help to developing nations hit by oil crisis;

(b) the amount that has been received so far and expected to be received within the next year; and

(c) whether India is likely to get its full share because of the credits already received from the donor countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (c). United Nations has identified a list of 29 countries, who have been most seriously affected by the recent price rise and are to be assisted. The contributions to the U.N. Emergency Operation have not yet been finalised and it is not possible to indicate at this stage either the total amount of assistance that is likely to be available to the affected countries or India's likely share in it.

(b) India has so far received $7 million under the U.N. Emergency Operation.

Rise in Imports

791. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nation's purchases abroad have shown a steep rise ranging from 80 to 400 per cent whereas the rise in exports is only about 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange that is needed to balance our import-export trade; and

(c) the sources from where the additional burden is to be met and how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). During the period April-August, 1974 for which the data is available, while exports were higher by 48 per cent, the imports were larger by 54 per cent as compared with the same months of the preceding year, thereby resulting in an adverse trade balance of Rs. 142 crores. It is proposed to cover the adverse trade balance by optimising exports of goods and services to the extent feasible and simultaneously taking steps to restrict imports to essential items and maximising import substitution.

Visit by Trade Delegation from Uganda

792. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uganda Trade delegation visited India in October, 1974; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Purchase Mission

visited India from 9th October, 1974 to 15th October, 1974.

(b) The Leader of the Ugandan Mission had met our Deputy Minister of Commerce and exchanged views for development of trade between the two countries. The Mission was interested in purchase of various types of machinery, pharmaceuticals, general merchandise and heavy vehicles. Accordingly, they had discussions with the concerned organisations, manufacturers and Export Promotion Councils in India and explored possibilities for purchase of their requirements.

Dubious Practices by Textile Mills

793. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of charges made by the Textile trade that several mills are resorting to dubious practices to deceive consumers;

(b) if so, whether he has inquired into the truth behind these allegations;

(c) the results of these investigations; and

(d) the steps being taken to protect the consumer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No such charges have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (d). Do not arise.

Guidelines for Investment of Funds by L.I.C.

794. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the salient features of the new guidelines for the investment of funds by the Life Insurance Corporation of India approved by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Salient features of the new investment policy of L.I.C. as approved by the Government are as under:—

1.	Percentage of the annual accretions to the Controlled Fund of L. I. C.
(i) In Central Government marketable Securities being not less than	25
(ii) In Central and State Government Securities including Government guaranteed marketable securities including (1) above being not less than	50
(iii) In socially oriented Sector including Public Sector, Cooperative Sector, House Building by policy holders, 'OYH' Scheme etc. including (ii) above being not less than	75
(iv) Private Sector . . .	10
(v) Loans to policy holders .	8
(vi) Immovable property . .	2
(vii) Funds in pipe line and thus not available for investment .	5

2. In the private Corporate Sector, L.I.C. should make a more conscious effort to seek sound investment outlets in the medium scale sector.

3. LIC should ensure that in those states where the ratio of its investment to the premiums collected is less than the all-India average, the position is remedied as soon as possible. For this purpose, LIC should explore possibilities of devising new schemes which might suit the needs and institutional capacities of these States. These schemes would however be subejct to the approval of the Planning Commission.

Raids to find out evasion of Central Sales Tax

795. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the extent of Central Sales Tax evasion detected in different States in raids in October, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The administration of Central Sales tax has been entrusted by law to State Government who collect and retain the proceeds thereof. The information asked for in the question has, therefore, been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received and consolidated.

Import of cotton from U.S.S.R.

796. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been under negotiations with U.S.S.R. for import of Cotton from that country;

(b) if so, the proposed terms of this agreement; and

(c) whether the agreement has since been signed and, if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). While the possibility of import of some medium staple cotton from U.S.S.R. has been mooted during recent Indo-USSR Trade Talks; no decision has yet been taken nor any Agreement signed in this behalf.

Submission of report by Study Groups set up by R.B.I. in regard to credit extended by Banks

797. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3351 on the 23rd August, 1974 regarding misuse of bank credit by big business and state:

(a) whether the Study Group of Reserve Bank of India has submitted its report as a sequel to the need to tone up further the existing procedures for supervision by banks of advances made by them, to examine the various aspects relating to follow up and supervision by banks of the credit extended by them;

(b) if so, the findings of the study group; and

(c) what action Government have taken on the findings of the study Group?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The deliberations of the Study Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to frame guidelines for follow-up of bank credit are in progress. The Group, has, however, recently submitted an Interim Note to the Reserve Bank no inventory norms in respect of major industries, pending a further in-depth study of the subject.

(b) The main suggestions contained in the Interim Note submitted by the Study Group to the Reserve Bank of India are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has accepted the Interim suggestions of the Group in regard to the inventory norms, and has, accordingly, advised the banks to adopt the norms on an experimental basis in respect of advances against raw materials, finished goods and receivables. The Reserve Bank has also requested the banks to submit a report to the Bank by the end of February, 1975 furnishing comments, industrywise, in regard to their experience in applying the norms, together with their suggestions, if any, for improvement. This feed-back information would assist the Group in finalising their views in the final reports.

Statement

The Study Group has, *inter alia*, stated in its Interim Note that norms of inventory holding for major industries would ensure more equitable distribution of resources and, as current assets are largely supported by bank finance, norms would also lead to better allocation of credit for production. It has, accordingly, suggested on an experimental basis, certain norms of inventories and receivables for the following major industries:—

(a) Cotton textiles
(b) Synthetic textiles
(c) Jute textiles
(d) Pharmaceuticals
(e) Rubber products
(f) Fertilisers
(g) Vanaspati
(h) Paper
(i) Light engineering
(j) Medium engineering

2. The Study Group has observed that the suggested norms represent reasonable levels of inventory and receivables in each of the industries mentioned above. In assessing working capital requirements, the banker may take these levels as what should reasonably be held by the borrower concerned. If any borrower were to hold higher level of inventory, the banker would assume that the excess inventory should be off-loaded except where the circumstances warrant otherwise.

3. In dealing with fresh requests for advances, or for enhancements in limits, the banker should ask for the relative data in the usual manner. While computing current asset levels, the suggested norms will be taken as the maximum levels (subject to flexibility in certain circumstances suggested by the Study Group) and the gap in resources, to be financed by bank borrowings, worked out accordingly.

4. As for existing accounts where no enchancements in limits are required, the Study Group expects that the banker would examine the existing levels of inventory and receivables and seek a reduction in the levels where they are excessive. The Study Group has also suggested charging, after a transitory period of two months, a rate of interest higher by 2 per cent on that part of the borrowing which could be considered excessive.

5. Deviation from the norms would be permissible in the following circumstances:

(a) Bunched receipts of raw materials;
(b) Power cut, strikes and other unavoidable interruptions in the process of production;
(c) Accumulations of finished goods due to non-availability of shipping space for exports or other disruptions in sales;
(d) Transport bottlenecks;
(e) Build-up of stocks of finished goods such as machinery, due to failure on the part of purchasers—for whom these were specifically manufactured—to take delivery;
(f) Necessity to cover full requirements of raw materials for specific export contracts of short duration.

Request by State Governments to increase the limit set by the Finance Commission

798. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the financial crisis faced by most of the States hit

by the recent severe drought and floods, Government propose to reconsider the request by the State Governments to increase the limit set by the Finance Commission for disaster and relief measures; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in regard to the requests made by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No State Government has made any request to increase the annual provision recommended for each State by the Finance Commission for financing relief expenditure.

(b) Does not arise.

Submission of report by Task Force on tea industry

799. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a task force appointed by Government in regard to the growth and functioning of the tea industry has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the report and the reactions of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the summary of the recommendations of the Task Force on Tea Industry contained in the Ist Volume of its Report was laid on the Table of the House on 3rd August 1974 in reply to Part (b) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 188.

Summary of the important recommendations contained in the final report is given in the enclosed statement. Action has been initiated to implement these recommendations.

Statement

The Task Force in its final report has dealt with the impediments to tea development, tea auctions and functions of the Tea Board and the reorganisation of its working.

The highlights of the recommendations are:—

TEA DEVELOPMENT

1. The fund of Rs. 10.5 crores earmarked for the Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme be made a revolving one so that the repayment dues are also made available for further extension of the benefits to the Industry. Suggestions to make the Scheme flexible and liberal have also been made.

2. In the dispersal of benefits special attention should be paid to the needs of small growers. A number of relaxation in regard to the conditions and terms for loan assistance to make them more purchase-oriented have been made.

3. A two-tier system for loan financing with differential incidence as between the larger and the smaller growers has been proposed. The facilities to be offered for small growers should also include technical assistance supply of improved clones and high yielding varieties of tea plants besides extension services and also ancillary support through State Government programmes for land development, soil conservation and minor irrigation and terracing.

4. The replantation scheme should be extended to rejuvenation pruning and infilling methods.

5. An institutional framework necessary for dissemination of the fruits of research and applied research for tea cultivation has been suggested.

THE AUCTION & ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXPORT OF TEA

1. The Task Force felt that under the present marketing system of tea, the auction system will continue for quite some time. It has identified the areas for further improvement and for streamlining the sale procedure under the auction system. It does not feel convinced about the superiority of the Dutch System over the English System of auctions.

2. Provision of bonding facilities in public warehouses. Proper co-ordination of cargo availability, and shipping facilities.

3. Need for securing higher unit value realisation on exports by encouraging exports of tea bags. and packaged tea and instant tea.

TEA BOARD

1. The Task Force has recommended that the composition of the Tea Board can be suitably shrunk so that it can be made compact and well-knit body consisting of 28 members. It has also suggested that one additional committee, besides the four already functioning, should be set up charged with the functions of Development of tea and tea promotion and implementation. All the Committees should be delegated full powers—administrative and financial—in respect of the areas of responsibility entrusted to each for speedier and efficient implementation of programmes.

2. It has also suggested considerable enhancement of financial powers for the Board and for the Committees so that they may operate more flexibly and develop initiative. Besides, it has suggested methods of dispensing with the need for individual anctions of schemes by Government provided that the Board submits fully documented budget estimates with details of the scheme to be implemented which can be considered at the time of framing budget estimates for the following year and got approved by the Central Government 'on bloc'.

3. It has also recommended suitable financial procedures for making grants available for utilisation by the Board well in time.

Anti-smuggling Drive

800. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in launching campaign against smugglers in the country;

(b) whether Government were aware of activities of smugglers and if so, the reasons for Government's carelessness for so many years; and

(c) the total loss in the form of custom duty or otherwise Government had to suffer as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Government have been keeping under constant review the effectiveness of the anti-smuggling apparatus and have taken from time to time several steps for strengthening the same. These include amendment of the relevant Acts to provide for more deterrent punishment and to elimilnate the loopholes noticed in the working of these Acts. Staff for anti-smuggling work has also been augmented. More vehicles have been provided. Confiscated dhows have been put to use and high speed launches were ordered from abroad. Scheme for provision of wireless communication was worked out and is being executed.

However, as the financiers and organisers or smuggling operate from behind the scene and no witness is willing to testify against them for fear of life, it was not possible to catch them. In view of their growing activities and the above difficulties, the Maintenance of Internal Se-

curity Act was amended by an Ordinance to provide for preventive detention for reasons connected with smuggling and conservation of foreign exchange.

As there are no reliable estimates of the extent of smuggling, it is not possible to indicate the loss of Customs duty resulting therefrom.

12.03 hrs.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

(i) HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENT *re* ASSAULT BY POLICE ON SHRI JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN ON 4-11-1974

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. N. Singh. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): हम लोग स्वयं जयप्रकाश जी से मिल कर आये हैं और उन्होंने कहा है कि उनको लाठी मारी गई। उनके दफ्तर के बयान का एक हिस्सा सुनिये :

"Why should so many men have been injured in trying to protect me if the CRP men had no orders to hit me?"

पर उन्होंने यह कहा है कि :

"On the 4th November after the latohi charge, there seems to have been a dozen or more news paper-men who had made anxious enquiries if my injury was serious. I had said to everyone of them that the lathi blow that I had received on my left shoulder was a light one because its main force had been observed by the arm of Nanaji Deshmukh, who, seeing the lathi coming towards me, tried to ward it off...."

लाठी उनको मारी गई यह जयप्रकाश जी का बयान है। मगर गृह मंत्री का बयान उससे अलग है।

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Shri Jayaprakash Narayan got three injuries.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I have not called him. Kindly sit down, all of you.

Regarding the assault on J.P., in Patna on 4th November, some motions came on 14th November and some on 15th, today. Shri Dandavate, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri Vajpayee, Shri Jyotirmay Bosu, Shri Samar Guha—they have written. All of them are almost, if not in language, at least in substance identical. They are based on the same observations made by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs in Parliament. You may give your own statement.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सब को सुनिये, बाद में होम मिनिस्टर को सुनिये और फिर एडमिसिबिलिटी के बारे में निर्णय कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब एक साथ खड़े न हो जायें, जिनकी तरफ से आया उन सब से सुनूंगा। जब आप सब एक साथ बोलेंगे तो रेकार्ड पर नहीं आता। कोई रिपोर्टर 5 आदमियों को एक साथ नहीं सुन सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप एक को आइडेन्टीफाई कीजिये उसको बोलने को कहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बताइये किसको कहूं, जिसका पहला नोटिस है वह तो बोल चुके।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपका निर्णय हमें स्वीकार होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dhandavate had already spoken. I shall hear two minutes from each of the others.

14 तारीख को तो आये हैं, पहले आपका आया, फिर उनका आया। 14 का लिये लेता हूं, फिर 15 का लिये लेता हूं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : 14 को दफ्तर बन्द था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 14 को दफ्तर की छुट्टी नहीं थी।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to make a further statement because I want to bring to your notice the categorical statement made by the Home Minister in this House.

In the notice I have given, I had categorically stated this fact. The Home Minister while participating in the debate made a categorical statement which appears on page 677:

"It is true, if, even by accident any police lathi for anything has touched him, I would have been first to speak and apologise to you. I would have advised my dear leader the Prime Minister to speak to him and express regret. But am I to express apology for something that has not happened at all? .... Please listen to me. I do not think there is any statement from Jayaprakashji that he was assaulted or a lathi blow was given to him. There is no statement like that, Please point out one and I will be the first man to express regret."

I want to submit that not only in the statement that has appeared in the Hindustan Times on 13th but in the statement that has appeared in the Press today, J. P. has categorically stated: On my own, I did not want to launch any complaint at all because an injury was done to me.

He quotes a precedent. During the 1942 struggle when he was kept in Lahore Fort he was subjected to unspeakable indignities by the Britishers; he was made to sit on ice block. On his own he made no complaint because he said in the style of a revolutionary: I would never raise any issues about the atrocities committed against me; when some compatriots who were with me in the jail were released they raised the issue and when journalists asked me, in reply to that question, I gave out the facts.

Similarly in this case, when he was subjected to a lathi charge on 4th November, he did not want to issue a statement by himself. He did not want to go before the people complaining about the atrocities committed against him; in the style of a grand Gandhian he did not want to raise the issues himself. But when the controversy was raised and when the Home Minister at the Centre made a categorical statement that his information was that no lathi blows were given to J.P., then only he came out with a statement saying. I am pained and shocked at the statement that is made by the Home Minister. He has now given full details. He said: I had received one blow on my shoulder; further blows were also sought to be given by the police; but for Nanavati Deshmukh and others I would have been beaten more. He further said: All this happened in my presence; so many friends are present.

I have quoted what J.P. has said. I have also quoted the proceedings of the Lok Sabha to show what the Home Minister said. He should express his regret because he has said that he would apologise to the House. I would request the Prime Minister also to express regrets; he said that he would do so when the facts came before the House. Since the facts now contradict what the Home Minister said he has really shown contempt of the House. Firstly, there is a privilege issue against him. You have powers, even without referring the matter to the House under

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

rule 227, to send it to the Committee if you are convinced that there is a *prima facie* case. Let the Committee investigate into the matter. In the meantime I expect an apology from the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज में जयप्रकाश जी की जो मुलाकात की रिपोर्ट छपी है उसका वह हिस्सा मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं जो श्री मधु दंडवते जी ने नहीं रखा है। अभी प्रिय रंजन दास मुंशी जी ने कहा है कि यह आफ्टरथाट बयान है। उनका यह आरोप है कि जयप्रकाश जी ने इससे पहले ऐसा कोई बयान नहीं दिया था। बाद में उन्होंने यह आफ्टरथाट के तौर पर दिया है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज में वह कहते हैं :

"Mr. Narain said that he had even on that day told newsmen about the lathi blow that he had received. His Secretary Mr. Sachidanand showed me newspaper clippings which had mentioned injuries suffered by the Sarvodaya leader."

ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब के पास सभी साधन हैं। यह न्यूजपेपर उनके पास जरूर आया होगा। इसको वह मंगा लें। जयप्रकाश जी से भी अखबार मंगाये जा सकते हैं। चार नवम्बर को ही जयप्रकाश जी ने यह अभियोग लगाया था कि मेरे ऊपर लाठी का प्रयोग किया गया। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज के कारेसपांडेंट को कहा है :

"He said that several lathi charges aimed at him could not be accidental."

यह भी श्री जयप्रकाश जी ने कहा है। रेड्डी साहब क्या कहते हैं? उस दिन उन्होंने कहा था :

"I do not think there is any statement from Jayaprakashji that he was assaulted or a lathi blow was given to him. There is no statement like that. Please point out one and I will be the first man to express regret."

पेज 578 के ऊपर ये जो अनकरैक्टिड प्रोसीडिंग्ज हैं यह लिखा हुआ है। बात बिल्कुल सीधी और स्पष्ट है। आप इन न्यूजपेपर्ज की क्लिपिंग्ज को भी मंगायें। जयप्रकाश जी के बयान पर अगर उनको विश्वास नहीं है तो जयप्रकाश जी को खुद ये लिख सकते हैं। पांच नवम्बर के बिहार के अखबारों में भी यह खबर छपी है। श्री रेड्डी के द्वारा झूट बात सदन को बताई गई है और बहुत ही ढोंगी और हिपोक्रिटिकल ढंग से प्रधान मंत्री ने और श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने कहा है कि अगर ऐसा हुआ होगा तो मैं माफी मांगने के लिए तैयार हूं। आज इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री के एक बयान का हवाला दिया है। प्रधान मंत्री ने क्या कहा है? कहा है कि स्टम्पीड में जख्मी हो गये हैं। लेकिन जयप्रकाश जी कहते हैं कि स्टैम्पीड का कोई सवाल नहीं है। उनके आसपास दूसरे लोग थे, नानाजी देशमुख तथा और लोग थे और इन लोगों ने लाठी के जो वार हुए झेल लिये वर्ना उनको और जोर से चोट आ जाती। तो यह स्टैम्पीड का सवाल नहीं है। आप लोग झूठ बोलने में माहिर होते चले जा रहे हैं। इसलिए इस सवाल को तत्काल प्रिवलेजिज कमेटी के सामने भेजना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सब को दो-दो मिनट दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रेसीडेंट नहीं होगा। चूंकि जयप्रकाश जी का मामला है इस वास्ते मैं आपको. . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये झूठ बोले हैं इसलिए आपको करना पड़ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ कहते हैं कि

मिल कर आए हैं, कुछ कहते हैं यह स्टेट-मैंट है वह स्टेटमेंट है, इसलिए आप दो-दो मिनट ले लें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम लोग चार नवम्बर को क्या हुआ इसकी प्रत्यक्ष जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये पटना गये थे। वहां हम ने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण से भी मुलाकात की। उनसे सीधा प्रश्न पूछा कि आपको लाठी लगी? उन्होंने कहा हां मुझे लाठी लगी और उस लाठी का वार मुझे जोर से नहीं लगा क्योंकि बीच में श्री नानाजी देशमुख ने उस वार को अपनी बांह पर झेल लिया जिससे उनकी बांह में दरार पड़ गई।

श्री जयप्रकाश जी ने जो कुछ कहा है अखबारों में छपा है। उनके दस्तखतों का एक बयान मैं लाया हूं। अखबारों पर मंत्री महोदय विश्वास न करना चाहें तो इस बयान पर उनको विश्वास करना पड़ेगा। मैंने इसका एक हिस्सा आपको पढ़ कर सुनाया था। मैं दूसरा हिस्सा सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"Whether the lathi was directly aimed at me or had hit me accidentally, as the Prime Minister has suggested, should be better known to the Central Government because it was the CRP men who were wielding the lathis. The 'accidental' theory seems hard to believe, however, because no less than five persons, including Nanaji, were injured while protecting me. Among them was Mr. Ali Haider, convener of the Gaya Jana Sangharsh Samiti, who received a nasty blow on his head. He is still in the hospital. Among them also was a student who was thrown to the ground and trampled upon by the CRP men, as a result of which he vomitted quite a lot of blood.

Among them were also two security men detailed by the Bihar Government to look after my safety. Why should so many men have been injured in trying to protect me if the CRP men had no orders to hit me? Something more than equivocation is needed to answer this question."

जयप्रकाश जी ने आगे कहा है :

"Mr. Brahmananda Reddy wanted the facts from me. Accordingly, I have stated them above. What he does with them is his concern. On my part, all I wish to say is that I do not want his or anybody's apologies. The Congress has long passed the limits of the decencies and courtesies of a civilised public life."

हम तो इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि केवल लाठियों से मारने का ही प्रबन्ध नहीं था, उस दिन जयप्रकाश जी की हत्या करने की भी कोशिश की गई थी. . (**व्यवधान**) . . . मैं ठीक कह रहा हूं। उस साजिश में नई दिल्ली का हाथ था या नहीं यह मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन हम ने सिक्योरिटी वालों से बात की है, सी० आर० पी० के लोगों से बातचीत की है, पचासों लाठियां जयप्रकाश जी को लक्ष्य बना कर मारी गई। यह कैसे हुआ . . . (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please; the Minister is there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन्होंने महात्मा गांधी की हत्या की, वे फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़ गये उन्होंने काले पानी की सजा काटी लेकिन जिन्होंने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण पर लाठियों से हमला कराया, अभी उन का कटघरे में आना बाकी है—और वे बचने वाले नहीं हैं। आप महात्मा गांधी का नाम ले कर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण पर हमले का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते।

मेरे मित्र, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, गवाह हैं। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने जो आदमी तैनात किये थे, उन्होंने

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सी० आर० पी० के लोगों को डराने के लिए पिस्तोल निकाल ली। उन्होंने कहा कि लाठी मत मारो, हमें जयप्रकाश नारायण की हिफाजत के लिए तैनात किया गया है, अगर उन को कुछ हो गया, तो हम मुंह दिखाने लायक नहीं रहेंगे। हम यह बात साबित करने के लिए तैयार हैं। सरकार ने उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए जो सिक्युरिटी का आदमी दिया है, उसका आइडन्टिटी कार्ड छीन लिया गया, उसको लाठियां मारी गईं। जब वह श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को बचाता था, तो उस को नीचे गिरा दिया जाता था। इसलिए उसकी पिस्तौल निकालनी पड़ी।

श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण माफी नहीं चाहते। मगर गृह मन्त्री की आत्मा अगर कुछ कहती है, अगर प्रधान मन्त्री की चेतना कुछ जागती है, तो व कह। अगर आत्मा नहीं है, तो हमें कुछ कहना नहीं है। यह मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी में जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि मन्त्री महोदय ने सदन को गुमराह किया है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House would recall that I had made a reference to it in my speech on the adjournment motion. I had done it in a mild way deliberately because I had sit that, as a *satyagrahi*, I would not like to make a complaint about the suffering that has been inflicted upon the Sarvodaya leader. At the same time, I had submitted that if the Government or the hon. Home Minister had any doubts about it, that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan had suffered injuries on his person, what did prevent them from making an enquiry from Shri Jayaprakash Narayan?

I had told the house that nobody in the country would complain even if the President of India had made enquiries about the welfare of Shri Jayaprakash Narain on that day, The hon. Home Minister said that there was nothing to enquire about it. On that day, he had indeed denied that Shri Jayaprakash Narain had made any statement to that effect.

Although I had been with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan throughout the day during the course of the march and also the *dharna*, I did not want to give my own testimony on this matter. Even though I had seen the injury on his person myself, I had been a witness to that, I did not want to say anything about it myself. But I did have information that Shri Jayaprakash Narain had made a statement to the effect that he had been hit on that day. That had come out in the press as well. I did not have the press cutting with me just then. I had waited for this opportunity that something to that would come a little later. Now, it is conclusively proved that the Sarvodya leader had made a statement even on the 4th that he had been hit. But that statement of his had been ignored by the hon. Home Minister when he came to the House to reply to the points that we had raised.

Secondly, he has now come with a statement himself clarifying all the points that have been made by the hon. Home Minister on that day So, there is a clear case of deliberately misleading he House. Although the attack on him was dastardly and the country was bound to feel very much unhappy about it, he wanted to give an impression that there was a special protection granted to Shri Jayprakash Narayan. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was treated in the same way as other persons and, as other persons had suffered very heavy injuries, he would have also suffered very heavy injuries, but for the intervention of the five persons whose names have been mentioned in the statement made by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

Therefore, the House has to take cognizance of this in two ways. The first is that, the House will agree with me, this is a case of clearly misleading the House with a view to giving an impression to the country that the Government was trying to be very solicitous about Shri Jayprakash Narayan. But, as it transpires now, Mr. Vajpayee and others have come away with the impression that there was a definite attempt on his persons even with a view to fatally wounding him, even though it may not have been exactly for killing him. That is the clear impression with which they have come. There is even a criminal intent in this: not only intent to mislead the House but a criminal intent seems to be involved in this. Therefore, we have to take cognizance of this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE (Diamond Harbour): We, three or four Members of Parliament, made a visit to Patna and verified the facts from people who had firsthand knowledge. It was established that at least on two occasions during the demonstration lathi blows were more or less showered on Shri Jayaprakash Narayana and he was hit on three places of his body; one was on his left shoulder, collar bone, the second was on his right hand, back of the palm and the third was on his right thigh; and as a result his Jawahar coat got pierced. On top of this, teargas shells were fired without observing the compulsory precautions, and as a result he was also a victim of the same. To explain it a little more, these shells were even fired on a horizontel price which is strictly prohibited. It is also necessary that shells should not be fired when there are motor cars, petrol tanks, etc., but these precautions were not observed. Besides, the government-provided plain clothes security men got injuries and one of them at least at one point of time had to threaten the CRP men with a pistol; otherwise, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan would have been seriously mauled. I am positive that there were definitely orders from Delhi to injure him seriously, if not murder him, so that he could be mained and silenced from political life altogether. Shri Jayaprakash Narain himself has given a written statement. I have a copy with me. I am positive that Shri Brahmananda Reddy, who is in the know of everything, deliberately misled the House. Therefore, it is a fit case for going to the Privileges Committee. The new Minister should be taught a lesson.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On the date of discussion of Adjournment Motion I had tried to draw the attention of the Government to the statement that was made by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan himself regarding police lathicharge on him, and one zealous Member from Bihar, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, did not even hesitate to abuse me when I tried to raise the matter. Again I raised the matter when Shri Brahmananda Reddy was speaking. All that I had said was:

> "With all respect I want to draw your attention to the statement made by Shri Jayaprakashji himself. I think you have used the words 'supposed enquiry'. The least you could do was to apologise to him for the way he has been treated...."

In reply to that, Shri Brahmananda Reddy said:

> "I do not think there is any statement from Jayaprakashji that he was assaulted or a lathi blow was given to him."

Then I said that there was a categorical statement made by Shri Jayaprakash Narain. On the very face of it the Home Minister replied that there was no statement made by him, that if there had been any statement, he would have been the first man to apologise to him and request the Prime Minister also to express her regrets.

[Shri Samar Guha.]

I do not want to take much time but just one paragraph of this statement I want to read out to point out that if only any of these lathi charge has fallen on JP, it would have proved fatal. It says:

"Mr. Deshmukh is also in the hospital...."

A number of young men surrounded Mr. J.P. and they faced the blows which otherwise would have fallen on JP and thus JP was spared. I will quote a paragraph from his statement.

"Mr. Deshmukh is also in the hospital. There was another boy I think his name is Rabindra Jha. He also protected me. He was hit, fell down and vomitted blood. Several lathi-charge blows were aimed at me. These could not be accidental 4-5 students were injured. Some of the blows could have hit me but for these students I was surrounded by another young man, Mr. Ali Hyder, Convener of the Gaya Sangarsh Samiti. There was a lathi blow coming to me and it would have hit me on my head. He put himself forward and took the blow on him and he is still in the hospital."

JP himself said that it was Ali Hyder who risked his life by taking the blow on his head and that he is in the hospital. Had any of these blows fallen on JP, it would have proved fatal.

After this incident, I have written a letter to the Prime Minister and also reminded about that letter in this House. I want to remind the House also, about the lathi-charge made in the Punjab in 1929 when there were agitations against the Simen Commission and how Lala Lajpat Rai was injured in that lathi-charge. It was out of that incident that Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev were born. I want to warn the Government that it is not a question of human consideration, it is not a question of expressing any sympathy for JP. JP is one of the very great national leaders of our country. Whether the Government consider JP as one of the greatest national leader of our country I am not bothered about. I am here concerned about the political implications. If a man like JP, who is universally respected in our country a man whose career is completely unsullied and who, in this country, is the symbol of idealism, dedication, suffering and sacrifice not only for Indian freedom but even for the re-construction of free India, for such a noble son of the country if the Government do not come out with an apology on behalf of the Government, on behalf of the Home Minister and also on behalf of the Prime Minister, I want to warn the Government that this may set a process of reactive chain reaction.

The hon. Home Minister said that we should not emotionally involve JP. But JP to day is the symbol of emotion of the students, of the youth community in India and the students always do not behave rationally. If you hit their beloved leader, if you hit one of the greatest sons of India —any of these lathi blows would have proved fatal had it fallen on him—unless you apologise to him, the anger, indignation that has already been aroused all over the country may work up the emotions of the young men and set a process of chain reaction to the detriment of all our values that are cherished.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Members have referred to the statement I made on the 11th November when this was being discussed. I said it is very good of Shyamnandanji not to have raised the issue about the injury to Jayaprakash Narayan. I read:

"It is true, if, even by accident

any police lathi or anything has touched him I would have been the first to speak and apologise to him. I would have even advised the Prime Minister to speak to him."

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You sarcastically remarked it was a supposed injury.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a point of order. If he is reading from the debate let the Minister read the debate verbatim and not trickily. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Let me read:

"It is very good of Shyamnandanji not to have raised the issue about the injury, the supposed injury to Jayaprakashji. It is true, if, even by accident, any police lathi or anything has touched him. I would have been the first to Speak and apologise to him. I would have even advised my dear leader the Prime Minister to speak to him and express regret. But am I to express apology for something that has not happened at all."

Further I have said:

"I do not think there is statement from Jayaprakashji".

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You read out my statement.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have to speak about my statement. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You should come out with facts. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: There is no statement like that. Please point out one and I will be the first man....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has categorically made that statement. In reply to that let him make his statement.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Even if I read what you seem to have stated, there is nothing much. Shall I read that also?

With all respect I want to draw your attention to the statement made by Shri Jayaprakashji himself. If I have used the word 'supposed injury', the least that I can do is to apologise to him. My submission is this. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, while moving the motion or in his reply has stated that:

'So far as lathi blows on Shri Jayaprakashji are concerned, I must say that I am not going to make an issue of it. It is below the dignity of a *satyagrahi* to complain of the sufferings that he underwent and Shri Jayaprakashji is not going to complain of the sufferings he has undergone.'

Therefore, it confirms my submission that Shri Jayaprakashji would not have himself complained of any injury.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The question is: whether he was hit or hurt.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Therefore, there is nothing of a privilege here. My submission now is that Shri Jayaprakashji has chosen to say that he was hurt.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi): This is Snri Jayaprakashji's afterthought. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Please listen to him as to what he wants to say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I raise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please listen to him. Kindly sit down for a while.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. He has said. 'May I express an apology for something that has not happened at all?' So, he confirms.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He was hurt. It is a breach of privilege. Don't look at Shri Subramaniam. He is already an offender.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling you that you said that.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting him? Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You know full well.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you are speaking without my permission. I discontinued that permission at a later stage.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Now that Shri Jayaprakashji has chosen to say that he was hurt, I say we are sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that finishes the matter.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उस दिन आरोप लगाया था कि जयप्रकाश जी की हत्या की साजिश की गई है, लेकिन हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र उस पर आपत्ति कर रहे हैं, इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी बनाइये जो इस की जांच करे।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): What is this?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. N. Singh.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We deplore the petty-minded way in which the Home Minister has expressed his sorrow at this. This is completely petty. He is still wrong when he said 'Now that he has chosen to say.' He had said that already on the 4th itself. This is very petty. There is nothing more that can be expected from such a person.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We accept his unqualified apology. But what about their leader?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): On a clarification. Were they sorry for the blows inflicted on Jayaprakash or were they sorry that they did not complete their mission of murdering Jayaprakash?

MR. SPEAKER: It is all inclusive!

Shri D. N. Singh can now raise the question about the discrepancy about the information given about his arrest.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिहार मे गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज घायल हुए हैं, उनके लिए होम मिनिस्टर सौरी क्यों नहीं कहते।

AN HON. MEMBER: The Home Minister must express regret to them also. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I fail to understand what you are doing. I have called a member to speak. But you do not allow him to speak.

(ii) *Re* ILLEGAL INCORRECT INTENTION SENT TO SPEAKER ABOUT ARREST OF MEMBERS AT PATNA

SHRI D. N. SINGH (Hajipur): Sir, I beg to draw your attention to Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II dated November 6, 1974, item No. 2012 which reads as follows:—

"The following telegram dated the 5th November, 1974 from the District Magistrate, Patna, to the Speaker, was received on the 6th November, 1974:

'Sarvashri Satyendra Narayan Sinha and Digvijaya Narain Singh, Members of Parliament, have been taken into custody today for defiance of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code'".

The information given to you by the District Magistrate of Patna in his telegram dated 5th November 1974 about Shri S. N. Sinha's and my arrest is grossly and patently incorrect.

We were arrested at Patna on the 4th November, 1974 at about 11.30 a.m. The fact has been reported in almost all the dailies of Bihar and Delhi. AIR Patna also broadcast the news in its 7.30 p.m. regional news bulletin. We had also in a communication dated 4th November a copy of which I have attached in my letter to you, complained to the authorities at Patna about the inconvenience suffered by us. On this very communication there is an acknowledgment by the officer on the same day.

This should conclusively prove that the information given to you and the House about our arrest is incorrect and in the circumstances the conclusion cannot be escaped that this misrepresentation was done with a deliberate intent.

So I seek your permission to make a reference to this fact in the House under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.

I would also like to make a submission to you. Just now we have heard what happened on the 4th. The bureaucracy there, under the sinister influence of the people who are manning the Ministry and who are basically third-raters and manipulators and who value their own survival above loyalty to a principle or a form of government, have forgotten their prime responsibility, that is, bureaucratic restraint and caution, and it is high time that this Parliament was seized of this matter so that the bureaucrats may be reminded of their duty to the people.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इन्होंने उनसे कहा मैंने 4 के बजाय 5 लिख दिया। फिर उस के बाद मैंने टेलीग्राम भी दिया, एक और भी कापी थी, सब में लिखा कि इतने पकड़े गये और सब लिखकर के जो नीचे नौट टु बी टेलीग्राफ्ड है उस में बी० एस० दुबे फोर्थ नम्बर, लिखा हुआ है। जो नीचे नौट टु बी टेलीग्राफ्ड है उस में जो डेट कलेक्टर ने दी है वह फोर्थ है। यह मेरे पास कापी आयी हुई है। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो और भी सूचना ले लूं कि क्या है।

दुबे डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के दस्तखत चार तारीख के है, लेकिन ऊपर टेलीग्राम में पता नहीं कैसे 5 आया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : टेलीग्राम बाद को भेजा होगा। दस्तखत तो एक दिन बाद का बना सकते हैं। आप के पास खबर कब आयी है यह देखना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास तो खबर गिरफ्तार होने के बाद ही आ सकते है। वह पता कर लेंगे कि क्या पोजीशन है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Another aspect of the matter which is objectionable is this. It has been brought to my notice that although he was arrested on the 4th, at 11 a.m. the entry made in the jail is on the next day. That is the information conveyed to me. And they were not produced before the magistrate within 24 hours, as required by the rules. (*Interruption*).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East): Would you not make enquiries into this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; I am enquiring into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, 3,000 बिना नाम के वारंट इश्यू कर दिये गये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम तो अपने मेम्बर से कन्सर्न्ड हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 800 लोग गिरफ्तार कर के पटना से भागलपुर भेज दिये। जेलर ने कहा कि वारंट नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मैं ने अच्छी हालत में एयर पोर्ट पर देखें। फिर पता नहीं कहां चले गये।

In this case at least, I think if some difficulty or trouble arose, I must enquire into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I wrote to you before I left for Patna that the Home Minister give an assurance on the 9th September, that "I am making a promise; I am giving an assurance that after the investigation is made, I shall let you know." (*Interruptions*). I wrote a letter to you before I left.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I had also given notice to the Home Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो उस दिन आ गये थे। आप चले गये थे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make a humble submission that the rules should not be trampled at least as long as you are in the Chair?

MR. SPEAKER Well, I assure you that they will not be trampled.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am thankful.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं हम सोमवार को बोलेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देखिये कि इतने प्रिवलेज मोशन्स है। प्रिवलेज की कुछ थोड़ी बहुत तो अहमियत होनी चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : क्योंकि प्रिवलेज का एक ही सवाल उठाया जाता है एक दिन में इसलिये आग्रह नहीं कर रहा हूं। लेकिन चार, पांच मंत्रियों के खिलाफ है, जैसे गृह मंत्री, कौमर्स मन्त्री, माननीय एच० आर० गोखले...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक रूल बनाइये मल्टी परपज प्रिवलेज का।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इन को एकत्रित न कीजिये। अलग-अलग प्रिवलेज मोशन्स हैं और सोमवार मे एक एक लिया जाय। आप का क्या फैसला है?

आज लेंगे या सोमवार को?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : जो हमारा मोशन है माननीय एल० एन० मिश्र के खिलाफ वह कब लेंगे।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय 10 तारीख को जो मेरे सामने सैकड़ों महिलाओं को ट्रेन मे खींच कर पीटा गया और एक हजार के लगभग लोग घायल किये गये है वह बहुत ही दुखद बात हुई है। एक लोक नाथ आजाद नामक व्यक्ति को जो 1940 मे जेल जा रहे हैं, उन को छुरे से मारा गया है.. (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I take no notice of all this. How can they speak without giving any notice? I have not called any Member. Nothing will go on record except the remarks of the Ministers whom I am calling to lay the Papers on the Table.

12.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT, WEALTH-TAX ACT AND CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 567(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 21st September, 1974.

(ii) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 615(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 17th October, 1974. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-8458/74.]

(2) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 599(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 8th October, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8459/74].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1020 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 1157, published in Gazette of India, dated the 19th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8460/74.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER AIRCRAFT ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934:—

(1) The Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1034 in Gazette of India, dated the 21st September, 1974, together with an explanatory note.

(2) The Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1035 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1974 together with an explanatory note. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8461/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Taole a copy of the Seamen's Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1057 in Gazette of India, dated the 28th September 1974, under section 24 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8462/74.]

ALUMINIUM (CONTROL) THIRD AMENDMENT ORDER, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aluminium (Control) Third Amendment Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 586(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1974 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the

Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8463/74.)

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON REVIEW OF DYESTUFF'S INDUSTRY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (1974) of the Tariff Commission on the Review of Dyestuff's Industry (Hindi version) under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8464/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1151, in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes, Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8465/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT, NOTIFICATIONS *re* MARKET LOANS FLOATED BY CENTRAL GOVT. AND UNDER CAPITAL ISSUES (CONTROL) ACT

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 627(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 2nd November, 1974, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8466/74].

(2) A copy of Notification No. F.5 (9)-W&M/74, (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 14th November, 1974 regarding Market Loans floated by the Central Government. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8467/74).

(3) A copy of the Capital Issues (Applications for Consent) (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 541(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 13th September, 1974, under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8468/74].

12.59 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 11th November, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1974:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be extended up to the last day of the first week of the Ninety-first Session of the Rajya Sabha".'

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13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ENTRY OF U.S. NAVAL TASK FORCE INTO INDIAN OCEAN

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the

following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported recent entry of US Naval Force into Indian Ocean in flagrant defiance not only of the protest of India and other littoral countries but also of the UN Resolution and the Government's reaction thereto."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): On November 10, 1974 a task force of US 7th Fleet consisting, according to our information, of an aircraft carrier, the "USS Constellation", three destroyers, and one fast combat supply ship, entered the Indian Ocean. The exact duration of the task force's stay is not known though from some remarks of an official US Government's spokesman it appears that it will be an extensive visit.

The House will recall that the US 7th Fleet last appeared in the Indian Ocean on June 29, 1974 and remained there till the 30th of August; and also that the US aircraft carrier. the "Kitty Hawk", was deployed there from March 11 to April 21, 1974. Government reiterates their deep concern and misgivings at these developments which are inconsistent with the UN resolutions declaring the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Recently the UN 15-Member Ad-hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, of which India is a Member, has recommended to the General Assembly to call on the Great Powers to refrain from increasing and strengthening their military presence in the Indian Ocean region as an essential first step towards the relaxation of tension and the promotion of peace and security in the area. A further proposal was made unanimously by the Ad-hoc Committee to convene a UN sponsored Conference on the Indian Ocean.

At this stage I should like to assure the House that Government will continue their efforts to mobilise international opinion and with other States of the region, take all possible measures to achieve our objective of creating the Indian Ocean as an area of peace and tranquility.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, in the course of his statement, the Minister has recalled two previous instances of incursions by the US Navy into the Indian Ocean, *i.e.*, on 29th June this year and earlier in March and April this year. May I remind him that these are not isolated instances? We all remember the first incursion which came into prominence in 1971 at the height of the Bangladesh crisis when the *Enterprise* and other vessels came into the Bay of Bengal with obvious motives, although they failed in their efforts to intimidate either India or Bangadesh. We recall very well that incident and we remember with pride how we stood up to it at that time. Again last year in October at the height of the West Asian crisis, a task force consisting of aircraft *hancock* and five destroyers had come into the Indian Ocean and cruised around for one month before they left the area. Again, in November and December last year, at the time of Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Delhi another task force consisting of aircraft carrier *Oriskany* supplemented by a nuclear-powered vessel called *Brainbridge* came into the Indian Ocean. Subsequently, there have been three incursions, two earlier ones he mentioned and the present one I would like to know whether these repeated incursions are not considered by them as attempts to create some sort of atmosphere of armed intimidation in this region. Can they be viewed in isolation from the fact that the United States is now busy developing the new military base at Diego Garcia, just south of the Indian mainland? Are the two not connected? Does he not view the problem as a whole, as something which concerns not only the peace of the region but also as a threat direct

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

or indirect to the national independence and sovereignty of many of the countries of this region, all of which used to be colonial possessions at one time of either Britain or France or Portugal or one of these imperial powers, which have in the last 20 or 25 years won their independence?

The US Defence Secretary, Mr. Schlesinger is on record as having told the House Committee of the House of Representatives on 30th November last year as follows:

> "....that the United States would now send naval patrols into the Indian Ocean area, not only more frequently and regularly, but also in greater strength."

So, I would like to know from our new External Affairs Minister whether they are taking due note of the statements which are being openly made by various spokesmen of the White House and of the Pentagon—I have no time; otherwise I could quote so many; he must be familiar with them—including by the army and navy chiefs, who have given evidence before the Senate and the House of Representatives Committee, where they have openly said that "we have a mission in Indian Ocean and that mission is we want to be present, we want to be able to be present, whenever we consides it necessary". For that purpose those bases are being set up and for that very purpose these frequent and repeated incursions of the United States' navy into the Indian Ocean are taking place.

He has made a reference in the statement to the effect that:

> "Government will continue their efforts to mobilise international opinion and with other States of the region, take all possible measures to achieve our objective of creating the Indian Ocean as an area of peace and tranquility".

I would like to know from him what are the efforts that they are making at the moment and what other steps they have in view.

Yesterday the hon. Minister was good enough to inaugurate an international conference, which is currently taking place in Delhi, on this very question of the military bases in the Indian Ocean; and in the course of his speech, in his inaugural address, which has been widely reported in the press today, he has said that it is not enough to pass resolutions, the time has come for action. So, I would like to know from him what type of action the Government of India is contemplating in this regard. I would also like to inform him, if he has not got the news yet, that barely two hours ago the plenary session of this international conference, which he himself inaugurated yesterday, has unanimously adopted a resolution which strongly condemns the entry into the Indian Ocean of the US naval task force, demands its immediate withdrawal and elimination of all military bases and says that the continuous intrusion of the US Naval task force into the Indian Ocean is a menace to peace and security and development of the entire region and is also a threat to world peace. This resolution was moved by an Indian delegate but it was seconded by a delegate from the United States of America, who is also attending the conference.

The other question which I would like to ask him, because I know it would be brought up, probably by my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, is this. It may be said that, after all, we are opposed to the growing presence of all navies, whatever country they may belong to, in the Indian Ocean.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mention some of them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are the French and British navies. The Shah of Iran, who recently was

your respected guest in this country, made a statement while he was here, in the course of which he said that, after all, the Americans are bound to come here because they are being provoked by the steadily growing presence of the Soviet Navy. Just a few years ago we were hearing that Visakhapatnam is a Soviet base.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Shirayinkil): Shri Piloo Mody has said it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not remember who said it. The Soviet naval presence, 9,000 shipping days or whatever it is, it is being put forward as a justification or an excuse for the presence of American ships in this area. May I know from him whether it is not a fact, that these 9,000 shipping days or 19,000 or 900, I do not know what number, are due to the fact that a large number of Soviet naval craft, mine sweepers, dredgers, supply vessels and support vessels have been working for over two years, at the request of the Bangladesh Government, to clear the approach channels to the harbours of Chittagong and Chalna, working there to remove war debris, sunken ships and other things which have been blocking the channels as a result of the war operations. Everybody knows about it. This is a fraternal assistance rendered by them to the Bangladesh Government at its own request. If you add up all those figures, you could prove that they have been here for 9000 shipping days or 19,000 shipping days.

Apart from that, is it not a fact that in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Navy has never been practising this armed intimidation of coming and setting up military bases anywhere in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, when he talks about Indian Government's support to the United Nations Assembly Resolution and his desire that we should see that this Resolution is honoured, does it not require that the Indian Government should come more openly and frankly tell us and tell the country who exactly is disturbing the peace and tranquility of the Indian Ocean area and to clearly nail down the fact that these imperialist powers who once used to lord over all the colonial possessions in this very region are now trying again in a different way to come and plant their foothold in various parts of Indian Ocean region?

Why are they evading this question? Why don't they say it clearly? Why don't they admit that, for example, the British Navy which was being operated from Simons town base cooperating with the racialist regime of South Africa have now declared under pressure from the Labour movement in Britain that they may like to terminate the Simons town base Agreement but, in that case, they would attach more importance now to develop Diego Garcia.

The French Navy was here in October. Their Minister in Paris had also made a statement saying that because Madagascar used to be their traditional base in the Indian Ocean and they can no longer use it, they have to look for new bases.

It is all very well that he has expressed his concern and all that. But what is the effect? What is the background? Will he not be more explicit in warning the country and the people of this Country and international opinion also as to where the danger is coming from and also tell us what are the steps the Government propose to take which he has briefly mentioned in the last paragraph, that is, to mobilise international opinion against this danger?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, it is true that I have only mentioned about the visits of some of the naval crafts only in 1974. I think, the others were mentioned in previous statements. Therefore, I have not made a mention of them. It is not that I am not aware of that

[Shri Yashwantrao Chavan]

The American naval ships, this Task Force, has visited in 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974. Continuously for three or four years, it is there. There is no question of our not knowing that.

Instead of isolating any particular aspect of the problem, the main question is: What should we concentrate our efforts on? Instead of isloating importance or non-importance of any particular Navy or isolating a particular great Power as such, our emphasis will have to be to create an international sanction for it. It is not merely a question between India and one power or one base. It is a question of creating unity amongst the littoral countries and work very effectively at the international forum of the United Nations. This is the only basic way of approaching to this problem.

I think, what I said yesterday and what I say today is that we have to act on this aspect of the problem. It is this particular aspect that I have in mind. Naturally, the Navy of any great Power never moves without any purpose behind it. They do not move about just for funs sake. As to what their intentions are whether they are militarily intended against any particular country or not, I do not think that is a question now and I cannot say, I have got any information.

At the present moment, that is not the aspect of the matter. The question is that the constant or continuous presence certainly creates an atmosphere of tension and this atmosphere of tension can be countered only by certain constructive measures that we will have to take and these are indicated in the reply I have given.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): My hon friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, mentioned my name before he started asking questions. I want to draw his attention to the fact that it is not my habit to look issues which involve our national interests through any political periscope imported from any country; I am not for or against any country; I am for my own country.

I am really sorry because I very frankly admit that I had developed respect and admiration for the recent politics of Dr. Kissinger who had really brought about a new atmosphere on the international front, a detente in different parts of the world, who had endeared himself to China as well as Russia.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): He is only repeating what Mrs. Gandhi has said.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We have seen the recent move of the Government of India to have certain understanding with the USA and to set up a Joint Commission for socio economic and other coorperation between the two countries. I am really shocked, and I do not know whether the USA means what they say openly; otherwise after signing this Treaty with India, instead of creating a new climate of understanding between the two countries, India and the USA, why should they have chosen this wrong time to have the entry of U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean. America was the first country that raised the banner of freedom against British imperialism. But, afterwards, by adopting a perverted foreign policy, particularly since the last war, in the name of defending democracy, in the name of containing communism, they have only helped to prop up and defend all reactionary regimes in Asia and Africa. They have forgotten that these emergent states in Asia and Africa are very sensitive to the presence of any foreign power either in their territory or in their territorial waters, and that is the reason why America has been spending a large quantum of their funds for the so-called development of Asian and African countries. But they have got the worst kind of sympathies for Asian and African countries. This is due to their pursuing a perverted foreign policy. When Dr. Kissinger started

a detente with Russia and China and also other countries, I thought that senses had dawned on the USA. *Interruptions*). I have not the imported periscope with me, my dear friend.

Firstly, I want to know from this Government whether they have categorically made it known to the Government of USA that the recent policy of *detente* between India and USA will be affected by the presence of the United States Seventh fleet in the Indian Ocean and secondly, by setting up a military base in Diego Garcia.

Secondly, with regard to the entry of the fleet and setting up a base, I want to know from the Minister as to what is the real intention they have. Then if the fleet of any foreign country like USA or Russia or UK or France enters into the territorial waters of another country, does it not require that the littoral countries are informed about the entry? What is the international convention?

Thirdly, I also want to know whether the Government of India have approached the Government of UK. Now, there is a Labour Government. We have our currency linked with the sterling and I want to know whether our Government will take it very seriously and that India will consider setting up a base of the Indian Ocean as against not only the interests of India but against the interest of mutual relations between India and UK.

Fourthly, I want to know as has been pointed out by my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that something came from the Shah of Iran who is a very respectable man. He made a press statement. I want to know whether the Government ascertained whether there was any truth in the statement of the Shah of Iran about the presence of the Russian Navy in the Indian Ocean.

Lastly, there is the Afro-Asian Peace Council but they are not an impartial organization. You know their ideological background. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a different kind of international conference of the Asiatic and African countries, particularly, of the littoral countries, will be convened and the initiative in this regard will be taken by the Government of India in which the big naval powers like the USA, Russia, UK and France may also be invited and persuaded to state categorically that the Indian Ocean should be considered as a zone of peace and a zone of free from any international conflict.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The first question the hon. Member raised was with regard to Diego Garcia figuring in our discussions with Dr. Kissinger. We have made our position entirely clear in our discussion with him that not only the Government but the entire nation as one man is against this idea of having a base there in Diego Garcia. That position we have made absolutely clear. He made it clear that there is no identity of approach on this question. That was the reaction. We agreed to differ. Naturally, we did not want to make it a bilateral issue in that sense.

Secondly, his question was whether we have taken up this matter with the UK Government. As you know, UK Government is aware of our position in the matter. My information is that they have said that they are going to have a second look in the matter. So, let us wait for their second look.

The third question is about the entry of the naval forces of another country. Naturally, if they enter the territorial waters, they have to inform and possibly, we may take objection. But, as long as they are on the international seas, normally, they informally inform and I am told that our Navy was informally given information that such a force is entering and we also called in the representatives of the American Embassy here and

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

conveyed our concern about this particular matter when they gave us the detailed information.

Secondly, about the statement of the Shah of Iran, I hope the hon. Member would have seen the joint communique that was issued in the matter between the Governments of India and Iran and there is a special reference made about this particular point on which the Shah of Iran has expressed his dissatisfaction on the concept of the Indian Ocean being kept as a peace zone. We will say this is an improvement in the situation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Did you as certain about the presence of Russian fleet or Naval base?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We did not have any discussion with him about this question. We will have to go on the basis of what UN Secretary General said about presence because the respective countries have made statements. Their the statement says the Soviet Union has no base in the Indian ocean. This information was given by the Secretary General on the basis of the information supplied by the governments.

The last question he mentioned was about our taking official initiative for having a conference of littoral countries in this matter. I would say we have to be very cautious in this matter. It is not just a question of taking initiative for having a conference. Such an initiative can be counter-productive also. So, we will have to activate the international forum.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I am not in a position to agree with the observation of Shri Guha about the role of Dr. Kissinger. If you pardon me I will say he is the main culprit of the cold-blooded murder of President of Chile and has toppled the whole democratic institution in that country. Naturally, such a man has been admired by Shri Guha because they are doing the same thing in this country too.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Who?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vayalar Ravi, you are a youngman and you should not be led away by emotion. You should be careful in the language you use. You come direct to the motion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I said about the murder of Mr. Allende. Sir, this U.S. naval base in this part of Asia is not the only one. They have bases in Japan, Malaysia, Australia and in other different parts of Asia. Although they have established their naval bases in this area yet they are not satisfied. They are moving to Diego Garcia. Recently we all had seen the movement of Seventh Fleet in the Bay of Bengal during the liberation struggle in Bangla Desh. They may say it was late and they could not act. So, it is nothing except intimidation of this country as well as other countries who are fighting for their independence and sovereignity and are trying to develop their economy. These forces have come, as the hon. Minister said, with a purpose. We have recently got a sensational report about the invasion of an oil country by U.S. The movement or intrusion or invasion to the Indian ocean by the U.S. naval forces has to be viewed in that context.

Also you will agree with me that from 1971 to 1973 the U.N. General Assembly had taken a very definite position that the Indian Ocean must be a zone of peace.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, please do not make a speech. Put your questions.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am only making my observations and not a speech. Unfortunately, even though strong protests have been made by the Government and the Government of India have tried to do their level best to create a public opinion it could not prevent a large U.S. force from entering the Indian ocean and intimidating this country.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. Now there is concentration of the forces in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, my specific question is this. The Communist Party Chief of U.S.S.R. has visited this country; Dr. Kissinger also visited this country and the Shah of Iran has also visited this country. So, my question is this—whether the Government of India had specifically discussed this matter with all these leaders. If so, what are their reactions and what are the assurances given by different leaders? Have the Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Dr. Kissinger agreed to this? I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. By merely creating a public opinion or making speeches will not serve any purpose at all. Is he going to make any specific efforts in this regard? I cannot spell out those efforts at the moment. It is for the Government of India to think over this matter. You cannot allow this kind of thing to continue. We have ourselves experienced about the position taken by the Americans in West Asia. There is a trouble there. Taking the case of Viet Nam and Korea, millions of people have been killed by the intervention of Americans. They are not satisfied with that They are now shifting to the other areas from their own areas. Therefore I would like to know what is proposed to be done by Government in regard to this.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not think that I can add anything to what has already been stated. He has raised a number of questions. They are by way of further clarifications to what I said before. We did raise these questions. In fact one of the questions discussed as the sub-continental issues was on the Indian Ocean. It is a very important one. It came up for a discussion with Iran. We also had a discussion with Dr. Kissinger. I have told you what the reaction of Dr. Kissinger was and what the reaction of the Shah of Iran, was. I may tell you that on these issues, it is not enough merely India acting as one country. We have to activate the international forum and create public opinion. It has already begun. Iran has also accepted a certain position. Now, we will have to work on those positions and create an opinion and also take some concrete steps so that our position becomes a reality.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nawal Kishore Sinha. He is not here. Mr. Mehta.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a matter of serious concern to this House and this House has expressed its concern more than once. But, unfortunately, the Government has not come forward to give a full account regarding the Indian Ocean situation. I would like to quote para 3 of his statement. This is what he says:—

> "Recently, the UN 15-Member Ad-hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, of which India is a Member, has recommended to the General Assembly to call on the Great Powers to refrain from increasing and strengthening their military presence in the Indian Ocean region as an essential first step towards the relaxation of tension and the promotion of peace and security in the area."

Therefore, it is clear that these big powers are indulging in strengthening and increasing their military strength in this area. This Government has never given the correct picture or the factual position in regard to this situation. Which are the big powers which are indulging in increasing their military strength in this area? China has accused the US and the Soviet Union of pursuing a frantic gun-boat policy in the Indian Ocean, massing their warships and vying with each other in a show of force. This is what China's representative has told the UN Sub-Committee on the Indian Ocean on September 25. China has further said that the root cause of the absence of tranquillity in that area was the military expansion of these

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

two super powers which seriously threatened the independence and security of the countries in this region. I would like to know what is the reaction of Government to this accusation of China because our member was present there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: And of the Soviet presence.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The Government has realised the seriousness of the situation but I must say a bit late. When were these activities, naval exercises and the military presence in this region, started? They started in 1969. I think it had come to the knowledge of the Government but it did not take appropriate measures at that time. That increased the rivalry. They could not stop one power from undertaking this naval and military activity in this region and that provoked the other big power to increase its naval activity and strengthen its military presence. Therefore, I would ask whether India protested to any big powers against their conducting naval exercises and strengthening their military presence in this area? If so, which are those countries which are indulging in these activities? Also what further measures do Government propose to take? Lastly, does India propose any summit conference or talks between these big powers, especially the USA and USSR to be away from this region for peace in the region and world peace in general?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is, if I may again use the word, an error being made in judging the situation. Let us not isolate the question of this general situation in the Indian Ocean and its treatment by looking at it only from one navy's point of view. It is a fact of life which has been known to the world that the navies of the USA, France, UK and USSR do cruise in the Indian Ocean. Now we have to find out how we can tackle this problem by eliminating the presence of this military and naval strength in the Indian Ocean so that it may not create tension...

SHRI PILOO MODY: Turn it into land.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This, really speaking is the problem of ours. Now we have to formulate our approach to this problem and we have to think in what manner we can effectively deal with it. It is not a question of merely getting subjectively angry and making very fierce statements; it is not going to help us at all. Therefore, the approach has been to create opinion in the world which we think is gradually building up The conference which was held here yesterday is ample proof of that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Bogus.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Delegations coming from different countries have certainly created opinion. Also the opinion that is formulated and concretised in the forum of the UN is a much more important thing for us and I think we will have to pursue the same line. It is no use merely quoting what China says and asking what is our reaction and what other countries say about it. We have to make our own judgments and act accordingly.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Who started it in 1969?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Does India propose to arrange any summit talks between the USA and the USSR?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will you be a Kissinger to the USSR and the USA?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I propose to be myself, not anybody else.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You will have to persuade him to be a Chavan.

13.39 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I present the Hundred and thirty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations as disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), (Defence Services), (Railways) and (Posts and Telegraphs) for the years 1972-73 and action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninety-sixth Report.

13.40 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

THIRD REPORT

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram): Sir, I beg to present the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1973, on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report on the Railway Convention Committee, 1971.

13.41 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 18th November 1974, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any part discussed item of Government Business carried over from the Order Paper of today.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1974 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(ii) The Rampur Raza Library Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(iii) The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1973.

(3) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 and consideration and passing of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill, 1974.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(5) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1974-75.

(6) Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:

(i) The Nation Cadet Corps (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(ii) The Punjab Municipal (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(7) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 and consideration and passing of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: So many names have been given to me. I will give one or two minutes each; not more than that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, some of the Ministers should be present. It is strange. We are raising important questions and so, I request you to see that some more Ministers also should be present in the House

MR. SPEAKER: Your Members are lunching with the Conference people. You may raise year point now, in a minute or two.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise two very important issues. You remember that in this very House I have been asking various questions about the four instalments of dearness allowance which have not been paid to the Government employees. Dearness allowance is due according to the Pay Commission formula which has been accepted by the Government. D.A. is due from 1st July 1st August, 1st September and 1st October I am told that the Government which has accepted the Pay Commission formula unanimously without any amendment is going to change the formula to deprive the Central Government employees of the dearness allowance. They are going to freeze the whole amount, not even pay 50 per cent but freeze the whole thing. The Supreme Court has already allowed a writ petition against the compulsory deposit scheme arising from the Act passed for that purpose. I request the Finance Minister to make a statement and say whether it a fact that four instalments of dearness allowance are being denied. They have issued instructions to the LIC and the banking industry to deprive the bank employees and the LIC employees of the dearness allowance. There is going to be serious trouble over this matter.

The second matter is--

MR. SPEAKER: As you know, we decided last time that only one matter should be raised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow me one minute. It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have to follow the rule strictly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Only one minute..

MR. SPEAKER: It may be raised some other time. Do not break it on the very first day.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me for one minute only. You are aware that Queen of Ghazal, Begum Akhtar, died in Ahmedabad the other day. We asked the Defence Ministry to give us a plane to carry her body to Lucknow. What surprised and shocked us is that they demanded Rs. 10,000 for it. Begum Akhtar was singing for the jawans even while there was bombings all round.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not connected with the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJE: I want a statement to be made by the Defence Minister on this matter.

I want a statement on this because the entire country is agitated over this. Minister may come and Minister may die but Begum Akhtar is born only once and she is dead.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. Shri Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने 11 तारीख को मारुती संबंधी एक प्रश्न का जो उत्तर मिला उस को देखा होगा उस में सुदर्शन ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी के बैलायुधन के 30,000 शेयर्स हैं मारुती में और प्रमा भाई मंगल भाई टांडेल के 15,000 शेयर्स है। यह दोनों बड़ स्मललर्स हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय जनवरी महीने में सरकार को कुछ इत्तिला दी गई थी इन लोगों के बारे में सूकर नारायण बखिया के रिश्तेदार हैं—एक हरी भाई वल्लभ भाई टांडेल फिर जोगी भाई मगल भाई टांडले। जोगी भाई को गिरफ्तार किया गया, और तीसरे उन के रिश्तेदार प्रमा भाई टांडले हैं। यह जनवरी के महीने में सरकार को खबर की गई :

"....Prema Bhai Mangal Bhai Tendel. His brother is Jogi. A garden is kept in his name. This garden is worth Rs. 6 lakhs. It has a bungalow. Prema Bhai is taking education at Bombay. The garden

is run by his servants. He has a deposit of about Rs. 2 lakhs in the bank".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दो मोशन्स पड़े हुए हैं जो आप ने एडमिट किये हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं:

"That this House resolves to set up a parliamentary committee to enquire into all aspects of the Maruti Car Project and allied matters beginning with the grant of the latter of intent to the latest reported deal between the companys managing director and the House of Birlas."

"That this House is of opinion that the Maruti Small Car Project constitutes diversion of resources from the more pressing tasks to non-esentials and is a monument of corruption, nepotism and favouritism and therefore directs that a commission consisting of three former Chief Justices of the Supreme Court be set up under the commission of Inquiry Act to investigate into the matter and submit a report."

जब अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े-बड़े स्मगलर्स मारुति में इन्वस्टसे बन रहे हैं, और फोप जानते हैं मैंने विगत साल अगस्त महीने में दो सवाल पूछे थे जिस के बारे में अभी तक जानकारी नहीं दी। मैं ने पूछा था कि इन्होंने जो इकनामिक ऑफन्सेज किये हैं, क्या उन की जांच की जा रही है, इन्कम टैक्स, रवन्यू इन्टलीजेंस और एनफोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट क्या कर रहे हैं। आप जवाब नहीं दिलवा रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं मेरे मोशन पर अगले सप्ताह में चर्चा की जाय। और अन्त में कहना चाहता हूं बेगम अख्तर की दुखद मौत हुई उन के साथ इंडियन एयर लाइन्स और ए० आई० आर० ने जो व्यवहार किया है उस बारे में उस के एडमायरर्स को बड़ी तकलीफ हुई है। "टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया" में पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है।

और क्या कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय में भी आप आंदोलन चलाना चाहते हैं? उस के बारे में मेरे मित्र श्री पीलू मोदी कहेंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): For the last 53 or 54 days a strike is going on in the Indian Rare Earths. Hundreds of employees are facing starvation. The reason is interesting. An agreement was to be signed after negotiations on some points. Now the management has taken the stand that there should be a ceiling of Rs. 300 on DA. It is not the practice anywhere, in any industry. You cannot have a ceiling on a variable DA. It is impossible and impracticable. Dr. Sethna is a foremost scientist of the country and I have respect for him. But I do submit that he could not be a chairman of this corporation. Unfortunately it has been handled so badly that people are now facing starvation, for this very flimsy reason and the management is prolonging the strike. The hon. Minister should bring this matter on the agenda so that it could be discused and a solution could be found.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): रेल हड़ताल समाप्त हुए छः महीने हो रहे हैं। लेकिन दुख है कि सरकार अभी भी रेल कर्मचारियों के साथ दुश्मन का सा व्यवहार कर रही है। जो लोग जनतन्त्र की हत्या कर रहे हैं उनके साथ नर्मी और जिन लोगों ने अपनी रोजी रोटी की लड़ाई लड़ी उनके साथ इतनी सख्ती। अभी भी 7018 लोगों पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। 19882 लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए थे। आंतरिक सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत आज भी बंगाल की जेलों में चार आदमी बन्द हैं। पता नहीं किस जुर्म में बरखास्त हुए, सेवा से हटाए गए कर्मचारियों की संख्या आज भी 3788 है। निलंबित कर्मचारियों की संख्या अभी भी 1022 है। जिन कर्मचारियों की सेवा भंग कर दी गई है, ब्रेक इन सर्विस हो गया है उनकी संख्या आज भी 2,80,243 है। जिन लोगों पर तोड़-फोड़ के मुकदमे चल रहे हैं उनकी संख्या 3962

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

है। अभी भी उन में से एक आदमी जेल में है। ये स्थायी कर्मचारी हैं। इनके अलावा हजारों अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को भी नौकरी से निकाल रखा गया है। एवजी यानी सबस्टीट्यूट जो हैं या जो कैज्युअल लेबर है उनकी संख्या आज भी 7169 है जिन्हें काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। आज भी उनके साथ इस तरह का सौतेला व्यवहार हो रहा है। उनको बहुत सी सहूलियतों से वंचित कर दिया गया है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक मोशन 184 के अन्तर्गत दिया है जिसको आपने स्वीकार कर लिया है। इन सब चीजों को लकर उन लोगों में जो असन्तोष है, उनकी तरह-तरह की जो दिक्कतें हैं उन पर विचार करने का अगले सप्ताह यहां मौका मिलना चाहिये। उनके साथ मानवीय आधार पर व्यवहार होना चाहिये और उन के साथ बात-चीत का रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिये। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह सद्भाव से काम ले। अगर उनको सख्ती करनी है तो फासिस्टों के साथ करनी चाहिये, मजदूरों के साथ तो दोस्ती दिखानी चाहिये।

केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते की चार इंस्टालमेंट ड्यू हो चुकी हैं लेकिन उनको एक इंस्टालमेंट भी नहीं दी गई। इस पर भी अगले सप्ताह या तो एक बयान आना चाहिये या इस पर विचार होना चाहिये।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : मेरी नजरों के सामने जो गुजरा है वह मैं बयान करना चाहता हूं। दस और ग्यारह तारीख को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हजार से ज्यादा लोग घायल किए गए हैं जो पटना की सड़कों पर प्रदर्शन करने आ रहे थे और यह मांग करने आ रहे थे कि विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाई जाए, एक एकड़ से कम जमीन वालों पर जो कर्जा है उसको मंसूख किया जाए, मुनाफाखोरी को खत्म किया जाए। ट्रेन के होस पाइप को निकाल कर गाड़ी को रोक कर नीचे बैठे लोगों पर लाठियां, छुरों, गंडासों, भालों आदि से हमला किया गया और उनको घायल किया गया। लोक नायक आजाद जो हरिजन एम एल ए हैं और 1940 से ही लगातार हमेशा जेल जाते रहे हैं उनको घसीट कर बाहर ले जा कर उसके सारे बदन को छुरों से घायल किया गया। जहां पटना में गांधी मैदान में सभा होनी थी उसके नीचे टाइम बम जो रख रहे थे उनको पकड़ा गया। उन्हीं लोगों के बारे में कहा गया है कि उनको लाठियां से पीटा गया था। पटना में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के दफ्तर पर बम फेंका गया। देश के अखबार इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। चिली में आपको पता ही है कि क्या हुआ है। वहां दक्षिणपंथी पार्टियां और करोड़पतियों के अखबारों ने राष्ट्रपति अलंदे के खिलाफ साजिश में समर्थन दिया था। आज उन अखबारों और उन दक्षिणपन्थी पार्टियों को भी गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर दिया गया था। इससे हिन्दुस्तान के जो समर्थक हैं, उनको उनके सबक सीखना चाहिये। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हम बहस के जरिये, एक दूसरे को समझा कर, शांतिपूर्वक सभा या प्रदर्शन करके देश की हालत को बदलें तो आप को बिहार में जो हालत हुई है उसको खतरे की घंटी के तौर पर लेना होगा। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जिस एजीटेशन का वहां संचालन और समर्थन कर रहे हैं उन्होंने खुलेआम कहा है कि विधायकों को घेर कर जबर्दस्ती निकाला जाए और तमांचे और थप्पड़ भी उनको मारे जाएं। यह चार तारीख वाले प्रदर्शन के पहले कहा गया था। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर अगले सप्ताह बहस की जाए। यह एक दल या एक व्यक्ति का सवाल नहीं है। सारे देश के लिए और जनतन्त्र लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है। देश के अखबार इसको महत्व नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैंने इसके बारे में आपको सूचना दी है। आपको अगले सप्ताह इस पर विचार करने का सदन को मौका देना चाहिये ताकि भारत को चिली बनाने का जो खतरा पैदा हो रहा है, उसको हम टाल सकें।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I want to bring to the notice of the

House that yet another University has been turned upside down at Kurukshetra because of the stupid and repressive policy of the Haryana Government.

MR. SPEAKER: These are State matters. Why do you refer to them here?

SHRI PILOO MODY: No, Sir. I do not bring up any State matters here. I am bringing up only a matter in which I am concerned and you are also concerned, namely, education and the University Grants Commission.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The University Grants Commission is giving grants to the Kurukshetra University.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is a physical link. I am giving you a much greater link, and that is civil liberties. I hope these are matters which are of universal interest in this country. As I was saying, on the 4th of November....(*the bell rings*) What is the idea of the bell?

MR. SPEAKER: I have requested him not to bring in State matters.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am trying to convince you, without the help of others, that these are not State matters but inter State matters. that these have to do with civil liberties, which is a matter concerning the whole of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Then change the rules.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What rule?

MR. SPEAKER: The rules which you have.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let me finish. Then you can decide whether it is a State matter or inter-State matter.

On the 4th of November ten rallies were held in ten districts of Haryana in sympathy with the movement that Jayaprakash Narain was holding in Bihar. Nine rallies went off OK but the rally in Kurukshetra was lathi charged, there was firing thereafter, totally disrupting a peaceful meeting, nothing more than a meeting or a rally. Thereafter, the President of the Students' Union, Shri Debendra Sharma, and many others were sitting in a relay fast in front of the Vice-Chancellor's office. The Vice-Chancellor, being a good friend of Shri D. K. Borooah, had gone to Moscow.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not involve the Vice-Chancellor's name and say that he is somebody's friend when you are talking of some firing.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He must be somebody's friend; may be he is your friend also.

MR. SPEAKER: May be.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I did not know. If I knew it. I would have said "may be your friend and the friend of Shri D. K. Barooah". As soon as he returned from Moscow, he had these boys arrested and put in jail even though no charges were framed. Two days later they were rusticated from the University, they were debarred from entering the University. A warrant has been issued, using MISA against these boys. Is MISA a State subject or a Central subject?

14 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: You are yourself a State subject and a Central subject. I cannot argue with you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to ask Prof. Nurul Hasan, maybe a friend of yours....

MR. SPEAKER: You are also my friend. Are you denying that you are also my friend?

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is not the matter under consideration. From the interruptions, one would come to the contrary conclusion.

Therefore, I would ask the Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan, to make a full statement and I would also like him to see that universities are not permitted to be used as instruments of repression on innocent students.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has noted all the suggestions and will convey to the Ministers concerned.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: As the hon. Speaker has said already, in accordance with the previous practice and convention, I shall convey it to the Ministers concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee. I know you are a great lover of *ghazals*. I am in full sympathy and I also feel very unhappy about it.

14.03 hrs.

CUSTOMS TARIFF BILL

EXTENTION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Customs duties."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: We now adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 3 O'Clock **14.05 hrs.**

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

RE. BHARGAVA COMMISSION'S REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the further consideration of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन सुन लीजिए। भार्गव कमीशन की रिपोर्ट शुगर के बारे में प्रकाशित हो चुकी है। वह अंग्रेजी में छप चुकी है और बाजारों में बिक रही है। पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर साहब मौजूद हैं, उन से मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि कम से कम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को इस की कापी मिल जानी चाहिए। यह बड़ा ही इम्पार्टेंट मसला है। हमारे बार-बार कहने के बाद भी सरकार सुन नहीं रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One thing everybody must have learnt sitting in this Chair is not to speak out of turn.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You may just indicate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even indication is difficult.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The ruling party members are able to get copies whereas we are not able to get. There seems to be a one-party system in the country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I have not got it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you are keeping quiet with a vengeance.

15.07 hrs.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रिजर्व बैंक कानून में संशोधन करने वाला जो विधेयक हमारे सामने रखा गया है उसके बारे में मैं सब से पहले यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह पीसमील ंग से इस कानून का आधुनिकीकरण अच्छा नहीं है। बुनियादी तौर पर रिजर्व बैंक एक्ट के बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिए और एक नाया कानून सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहिए। हर एक दो साल के बाद इस तरह के विधेयकों को पास करने का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है और यह बहुत चिन्ता की बात है कि रिजर्व बैंक की जो स्वायत्तता है उस स्वायत्तता को इस सरकार ने बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दिया है। फाइनेंशियर इंस्टीट्यूशंस लाज को ज्वाइंट पालियामेंट्री कमेटी में एक बहुत ही अनोखी घटना हुई जिस की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर श्री जगन्नाथ साहब जो आई सी एस है, कमेटी के समक्ष गवाही देने के लिए आए थे। उन से मैं ने एक सीधा प्रश्न पूछा कि इस कानून के बारे में सरकार के पास आप ने अपनी राय भेजी थी और अगर भेजी थी तो क्या इस कानून के बुनियादी सिद्धांतों से आप का विरोध है? तो गवाही देने वाले रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर क्या जवाब देते हैं कि सरकार से सलाह मशविरा कर के और सरकार की इजाजत लेकर मैं आप के के प्रश्न का उत्तर दूंगा। ज्वाइंट पार्लिमेंट्री कमेटी का उन्होंने अपमान तो किया ही लेकिन इस से रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की मनोदशा के ऊपर प्रकाश पड़ता है। इस सरकार ने सारे अफसरों को इस तरह गुलाम बना दिया है कि स्वायत्तता की बात तो आप करेंगे लेकिन ज्वाइंटपार्लियामेंन्ट्री कमेटी के सामने एविडेंस देने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं हैं इस डर से कि मन्त्री महोदय क्या कहेंगे? क्या यह घटना हुई है या नहीं, इस की सफाई सुशीला जी को देनी चाहिए। अगरआप चाहते हैं कि आप को सही सलाह मिले, उस को आपमानें न मानें, लेकिन अफसरों के मन में इस तरह का डर उत्पन्न होगा तो कोई सरकार चल न पायेगी फिर यह चमचा लोगों की ही सरकार होगी। तो रिजर्व बैंक की स्वायत्तता के बारे में वह सफाई दें।

अब मैं इस के प्रमुख क्लाज़ेज की तरफ आ रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)...आप अगर शशिभूषण जी, उस दिन आते तो आप को मुझसे ज्यादा गुस्सा आता। मैं तो सिर्फ वाक आउट कर के ही चला आया, लेकिन शायद आप तमाचा ही मार देते। इसलिए आप बहुत ज्यादा नाराज मत होइए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चतुर्थ क्लाज में इन्होंने यह कहा है कि रिजर्व बैंक के डायरेक्टर्स 4 साल में नियुक्त किये जायेंगे। लेकिन बाद में यह कहा है कि जब तक उन के सक्सेसर्ज नियुक्त नहीं किये जायेंगे तब तक पुराने डायरेक्टर्स ही चलते रहेंगे। इस तरह के सुझाव का क्या मतलब है—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। जब आप को मालूम है कि फलां डायरेक्टर चार साल के लिये नियुक्त किया गया है उस की मीयाद फलां तारीख को खत्म हो जायगी तो क्या 4 साल में भी आप सक्सेसर के बारे में निर्णय नहीं कर पायेंगे। जिस तरह से गवर्नरों को उन्हें खत्म होने के बाद चालू रखते हैं उसी तरह से डायरेक्टरों के बारे में भी करना चाहते हैं—इस का मैं सख्त विरोध करता हूं

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जब मोरारजी देसाई वित्त मंत्री थे, मैंने कई बार सुझाव दिया था कि लगातार आई० सी० एस० अफसरों को रिजर्व बैंक का गवर्नर बनाते चले जा रहे हैं—यह गलत बात है। ऐसे विशेषज्ञों को रिजर्व बैंक का गवर्नर बनाइये जो फिसकल और मौनिटरी पालिसी के बारे में जानकारी रखते हों। लेकिन अभी तक इस के बारे में सरकार ने कोई पालिसी डिसीजन नहीं लिया। इस लिये सुशीला जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा—जब आप हमारे मुद्दों का जवाब दें तो इस के बारे में भी खुलासा कीजिये कि भविष्य में इस तरह के आई० सी० एस० या आइ० ए० एस० लोगों को नियुक्त नहीं किया जायगा और रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर विशेषज्ञों को ही बनायेंगे।

इन्होंने अपने इस विधेयक में बैंकों का जो टाइम डिपाजिट या कुल मिला कर जो डिपाजिट्स होते हैं उस का 1 प्रतिशत री-फाइनेन्स फैसिलिटी के रूप में देने का सुझाव दिया है। यदि बैंकिंग डिपाजिट 12 हजार करोड़ मान लिया जाय तो यह रकम 120 करोड़ रुपये हो जायगी। 120 करोड़ रुपये की रकम कोई मामूली रकम नहीं है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई इस प्रकार का आश्वासन देंगी कि यह 120 करोड़ रुपये का क्रेडिट कृषि या उद्योगों के सैक्टर में केवल उन्हीं को मिलेगा जिन को आप ने वरीयता दी है। सरकार के द्वारा जो प्रायोरिटीज निश्चित की गई हैं उन्हीं के द्वारा रीफाइनेन्सिंग फैसिलिटीज का इस्तेमाल किया जायगा—इस का मैं स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूं।

मंत्री जी को पता होगा कि हमारे यहां बम्बई या अन्य चार-पांच बड़े शहरों में हुण्डी बिजनेस चलता है, इस में वे बैंकों के द्वारा कर्जा लेते हैं। मान लीजिये 16 परसेन्ट या 18 परसेन्ट से लिया, लेकिन कानून तोड़ कर 25-30 परसेन्ट पर हुण्डीवाले लोग धन्धा करते हैं। क्या बैंकों के द्वारा क्रेडिट इस लिये दिया जाता है कि ये हुण्डीवाले गैर-कानूनी ढंग से रुपया कमाने का काम करें। हुण्डी बिजनेस पर सरकार को तुरन्त निर्णय लेना चाहिये, इस को समाप्त कर देना चाहिये।

अब डिपाजिट्स के मसले को लेता हूं। नान-बैंकिंग कम्पनीज के द्वारा आम लोगों से डिपाजिट्स लिये जाते हैं। इस के बारे में आज तक बहुत ही ढिलाई बरती गई है। देशकरण नानजी कम्पनी के बारे में मंत्री जी को पता होगा—उस कम्पनी के जो चलाने वाले थे वे पब्लिक का एक करोड़ रुपया खा गये, अब यह कम्पनी कापड़िया ने ले ली है जिस पर यह सरकार बहुत मेहरबान है। एक चोर दूसरे चोर के हाथ में यह कम्पनी चली जा रही है—मैं जानना चाहता हूं रिजर्व बैंक क्या कर रहा है नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक क्या कर रहे हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी पार्लियामेन्ट की लाइब्रेरी में रिजर्व बैंक के डिपाजिट्स के बारे में जो नियम हैं, उन की कापी नहीं है। मैं दो दिन से मांग रहा हूं। चूंकि इस समय आप सभापतित्व कर रहे हैं, इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या पार्लियामेन्ट की लाइब्रेरी इसी तरह से चलेगी, हम को जो जानकारी चाहिये क्या वह हम को नहीं मिलेगी? दो दिनों से कोशिश कर रहा हूं कि रूल्ज मिल जायं लेकिन नहीं मिले। यह कोशिश इस लिये कर रहा था कि वर्तमान रूल्ज के अनुसार कम्पनियों का जो शेअर कैपिटल होता है उस का 25 प्रतिशत वे आम जनता से डिपाजिट के रूप में ले सकती हैं और डायरेक्टर्स की व्यक्तिगत गारण्टी पर वे 25 प्रतिशत और ले सकती हैं, जब कि डायरेक्टर्स के कोई व्यक्तिगत एसेट्स नहीं होते। चूंकि डिपाजिट्स के बारे में आपने इस में कुछ सुझाव रखे हैं इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस से जो धांधलियां और गड़बड़ियां चल रही है क्या आप लोग उस पर कोई नियन्त्रण कर पायेंगे।

अब भारत के एक बड़े शेअर होल्डर की बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं—यह

मधुसूदन लि० है जो मारुति के मेजर शेअर होल्डर हैं। इन्होंने डिपोजिट्स के लिये एडवर्टाइज किया है और 22 परसैन्ट इन्टरेस्ट देने को तैयार हैं। ये कम्पनियां मारुति लि० कम्पनी जैसी कम्पनियों में रुपया लगा रही हैं जो घाटे में चलने वाली हैं, जिन में दुनिया भर के बदमाश इकट्ठे किये गये हैं। आप के यहां आने से पहले आज सुबह जब मैं अगले सप्ताह के बिजनेस पर बोल रहा था.....

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमति सुशीला रोहतगी) : जब आप ने कहा था, तब मैं यहां मौजूद थी।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को पता चलेगा कि दो स्मगलरों ने मारुति में 30 हजार और 15 हजार शेअर लिये हुए हैं, जिन की कीमत होती है—3 लाख और डेढ़ लाख रुपया। यह भी इसी तरह की कम्पनियां हैं, जाजोदिया और तुलसियान की। क्या आप इन के बारे में जांच करायेंगी कि पब्लिक के पैसे का कैसे दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है।

अब आप मारुति पर आइये—मैंने मारुति की बैलेंस शीट को बड़ी मेहनत से प्राप्त किया है यह बैलेंस शीट बहुत जल्दी नहीं मिलती है? इस से पता चलेगा कि इन का जो पेड-अप कैपिटल है, उस से दुगने से भी अधिक....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to know where is the connection of Maruti Limited with Reserve Bank of India?

श्री मधु लिमये : डिपाजिट्स के बारे में कह रहा हूं नान-बैंकिंग कम्पनीज के द्वारा पब्लिक से जो डिपाजिट्स लिये जाते हैं, उस में जो घोटाला होता है, उस को चैक करने के लिये इन्होंने इस बिल में उसकी व्याख्या की है। इसलिये इस महत्वपूर्ण अंग की ओर आप का ध्यान दिला रहा हूं। मैं कह रहा था कि जो ऐसी कम्पनियां हैं। जिन के ऊपर सरकार का वरद-हस्त है, आशीर्वाद हैं, उन कम्पनीयों में क्या चल रहा है। मारुति का जो शेअर कैपिटल है उस से डबल से भी अधिक उन्होंने एजन्टों से और वितरकों से डिपाजिट इकट्ठा किया है मेरे पास यह 31 मार्च तक की बैलेंसशीट है—इस में 2 करोड़ 18 लाख रुपया अकेले डिस्ट्रिब्युटर्स से जमा किया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से आज इस बात की सफाई चाहता हूं—25 प्रतिशत का आप का रुल है या नहीं है शेअर कैपिटल का कितने प्रतिशत डिपाजिट के रूप में पब्लिक से इकट्ठा किया जा सकता है—विभिन्न फोर्म में। क्या मारुति के केवल एजन्टों से शेअर कैपिटल के दुगने से भी अधिक रुपया इकट्ठा किया है या नहीं।

अगर दूसरी कम्पनियों से आप इस कम्पनी की बैलेंसशीट की तुलना करेंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि बहुत सारी बातें जो कम्पनी कानून के तहत इस बैलेंसशीट में होनी चाहियें, वे भी इस में नहीं आई हैं। विचित्र बात तो यह है कि 46 लाख रूपये की शेअर एप्लीकेशन्ज इन के पास पड़ी हुई हैं, उस में से 20 लाख रूपया जमा है, लेकिन उन की एप्लीकेशन्ज तक नहीं हैं। मारुति में जितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है, सब चोरों, बदमाशों और स्मगलरों ने लगाई हुई है वरना इस तरह की बात कम्पनी कानून के अन्तर्गत कैसे हो सकती है—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है—पैसा जमा है, लेकिन एप्लीकेशन्ज नहीं हैं—इस का मतलब है कि सारे शेअर बोगस हैं, उन में ब्लैक का पैसा लगा हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न को 14 महीने हो गए—आप इस सदन के उपाध्यक्ष हैं, यह केवल अध्यक्ष की ही जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दिलवाये, आप की भी जिम्मेदारी है, दूसरे सभापतियों की भी जिम्मेदारी है जो इस कुर्सी पर बैठते हैं। 14 महीने हो गये मैंने पूछा था कि मारुति के मेजर इन्वैस्टर्स बताये जायें और इकानामिक ओफन्सेज के बारे में बतलाया जाये—मैंने दोनों सवाल कामर्स मिनिस्टर से पूछे थे—14 महीने

[श्री मधु लिमये]

के बाद भी यह जानकारी नहीं मिली यह कहा जाता है कि जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है, उचित समय पर रखी जायगी। यह समय कब आयेगा—मेरे मरने के बाद ?

प्रो० श्री नारायणचन्द पराशर (हमीरपुर) : आप के हारने के बाद।

श्री मधु लिमये : हारने की उम्मीद न कीजिये—मेरे मरने के बाद ही यह इन्फर्मेशन आयेगी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इन बातों का खुलासा हो जाये उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान स्टैन्डर्ड में अच्छा लेख आया है, मंत्री जी को पढ़ना चाहिये इसके बारे में।

"RBI regulations for deposits acceptance found inadequate".

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If you remember aright, my amendment regarding over-subscription has been accepted and according to the modified and amended Companies Act, what Shri Limaye has said becomes very relevant and important, and this type of money being kept with the companies becomes an illegal act,

श्री मधु लिमये : आप के डायरेक्टर्स गारन्टी के बारे में यह कहते हैं कि कई डायरेक्टर्स ऐसे होते हैं। उन के कोई असेट्स नहीं होते और शेअर कैपिटल का अगर 25 परसेंट पब्लिक से डायरेक्टर्स की गारन्टी पर लिया जायेगा तो बहुत सारी कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं जिस में पब्लिक हल्ला कर रही है कि हमारे डिपाजिट्स वापस नहीं मिल रहे हैं। तो रिजर्व बैंक और सरकार किसी तरह का नियंत्रण कम्पनी ला का मामला हो या आर० बी० आई० का हो कोई नियंत्रण इन चीजों पर नहीं रख रहे हैं।

मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान चिट फंड्स की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं यह भी एक माने में नान-बैंकिंग फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज हैं और चिटफंड के कई मामले सरकार के सामने पड़े हुये हैं। उस में क्लास तीन और चार के जो कर्मचारी होते हैं वह अपनी बचत का पैसा लगाते हैं और उसमें करोड़ों रुपयों का घोटाला हो रहा है। तो क्या चिट फंड्स को भी नियमित करने के बारे में मंत्री महोदया कुछ सोचेंगी ?

इस विधेयक का एक उद्देश्य यह है कि कृषि के कार्य में मदद दी जाये तो एक विषय की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मेरे पास 13 तारीख का 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' अखबार है और सिंचाई के उपर एक लेख है।

"70 per cent of irrigation water goes waste".

हम लोग तो जानते थे लेकिन उन्होंने कई राज्यों के आंकड़े एकत्रित करके दिया है और जो निष्कर्ष इन का है वह आप के सामने रखता हूं :

"Wastage of water and lack of scientific water management were the other defects exposed. Only 30 per cent of water benefited crops, the rest being lost through seepage from canals or evaporation. This problem was worse in the major and medium irrigation schemes which accounted for 40 per cent of irrigation sources. Minor sources such as wells and tubewells provided irrigation of better quality."

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं अभी आप ने पौंग डैम की खबर अखबारों में पढ़ी होगी कि पौंग डैम बन गया राजस्थान को फायदा होगा कि लेकिन लीकेज शुरु हो गया है और हर दिन 15,000 क्यूसेक्स से अधिक पानी चला जा रहा है और कहते हैं कि बाद में उस को किसी बैराज से पकड़ते हैं, तो मेजर और मीडियम इरीगेशन स्कीमों के ऊपर तो अरबों रुपया लगाया जा रहा है जिस से 30 प्रतिशत पानी बेकार ज है, नजदीक के इलाके हैं वहां इतना पानी होता है कि कभी कभी धान की फसलें

मारी जाती है और जो दूर के इलाके कमान्ड एरिया में हैं उन को एक बूंद भी पानी नहीं मिलता है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि ट्यूब वैल्स और पम्प सैट्स पर ही ज्यादा जोर दिया जाये ताकि किसानों के अख्तयार में ही यह मामला रहे और इस के लिये रिजर्व बैंक में जो प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं उन दोनों में कोई समन्वय बैठना चाहिये। कृषि विकास के लिये बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं पर पैसा बरबाद करने के बजाय जो आप की क्रैडिट है वह किसानों को दीजिये। और मैं ने सुझाव दिया था कि 14 नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स और स्टेट बैंक मिल कर एक कोई पम्पिंग सैट कौरपोरेशन बनायें और टर्न की बैसिस पर किसानों को दीजिये और उन पर इन्स्टालमेंट लगाया जाये। इस से बीच वाले जो पैसा अभी खा जाते हैं वह नहीं खा सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूं इन सारे सुझावों पर सरकार सोचेगी।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): मान्यवर, रिजर्व बैंक बिल पर जब अमेंडमेंट पेश हो रहे थे तो मेरे दिमाग में आया कि रिजर्व बैंक क्या काम कर चुका है, उस की देश के लिये क्या उपलब्धियां हैं और क्या क्या अचीवमेंट्स हो चुके है जिन पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं ने कई बार देखा जो आर्थिक संकट काल है उस में रिजर्व बैंक क्या रोल अदा कर रहा है। रिजर्व बैंक हमें ऐडवाइस देता है और सब कुछ सोचता है, लेकिन जब इस के अचीवमेंट्स को देखा तो मालूम हुआ कि रिजर्व बैंक के जो काम करने वाले हैं या तो उन की रिपोर्ट को हर साल हाउस में डिस्कस किया जाय, और उन के अचीवमेंट्स क्या हैं इस बारे में रूरल क्रेडिट रिव्यू कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हम जो अपने औबजेक्ट्स रखना चाहते थे वह पूरे नहीं हुए। और जो भी उन्हों ने लोन दिया है उस से मालूम होता है, जो बार बार आप कहते हैं कि छोटे किसानों को लोन देना चाहते हैं, उस की रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है:

"By and large, the leading levels in all the other States are relatively low. Tamil Nadu is a significant instance in which the loan per head of population, which stood at Rs. 17.24 in 1963-64, came down to Rs. 12.93 in 1966-67. The lowest in the scale are Orissa (Rs. 4.95), Jammu and Kashmir (Rs. 4.09), Rajasthan (Rs. 3.78), West Bengal (Rs. 3.36), Bihar (Rs. 2.60) and Assam (Rs. 1.29). These figures, like those of total loans of advance given earlier, bring out firstly the relatively low levels of co-operative credit in most States, and secondly, the declining trend which has begun to appear in more than one State even after allowance is made for the increase in the population."

तो आज की जो क्रेडिट है मालूम होता है कि दो और तीन रु० पर कैपिटा भी उस को लोन नहीं मिला। और बार बार आप कहते हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक लोन देना चाहता है। कहते हैं कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी में लोन मिल रहा है। उन का कहना है कि कुछ बड़े आदमियों को ही सारा कर्जा मिलता है। कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज में वेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट्स को कर्जा मिलता है। रिजर्व बैंक क्या करता है? मैं ने कई बैंक्स की हालत को देखा है, बड़ौदा बैंक के मैनेजर, डायरेक्टर और चेयरमैन का हाल देखा है उस ने अपने घर वालों को पैसा दे दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. You may continue when this Bill is again taken up. We now proceed to Private Members' Business.

श्री गेंदा सिंह (पदरौना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा हमारी बात सुन लें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस शुरू हो गया।

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): I move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-Sixth Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th November, 1974."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-Sixth Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th November, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

OIL SEEDS AND EDIBLE OILS PRODUCTION BILL.*

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि तिलहनों का उत्पादन तेजी से बढ़ाने में मदद देने और लोगों द्वारा सीधे उपभोग में लाये जाने तथा वनस्पति साबुन और अन्य उत्पादों के विनिर्माण के लिए विभिन्न बीजों से खाद्य तथा अन्य तेलों का और अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से निष्कर्षण सुगम बनाने के उपायों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरः स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।†

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to assist rapid expansion of production of oil-seeds and to facilitate a more effective extraction of edible oils and other oils from different seeds both for direct human consumption as well as for the manufacture of vanaspati, soaps and other products."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश कर रहा हूं ।

CONSTITUTION AMEDMENT BILL*

(Substitution of article 17)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of article 366 and insertion of new article 371F)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 15-11-1974.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL*

Amendment of articles 56 and 156)

श्री लिमये (बांका) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश कर रहा हूं ?

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of articles 75 and 164)

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश कर रहा हूं ।

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL—*Contd.*

(Insertion of new article 83A) by Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C. K. Chandrappan on the 23rd August, 1974:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

He had just started on that day. He may now continue.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, I have moved this Bill with a view to make our democracy more meaningful so that the Consitution could provide that the elected representatives are accountable to the people. Today when we are discussing this Bill, there is a lot of discussion going on in our country about electoral reforms. I may also recall the recent incidents in Gujarat. It is a State where the ruling party enjoyed massive majority but still they could not continue to rule. There was an agitation and finally the Assembly had to be dissolved. Today a movement is going on in Bihar demanding the dissolution of the Assembly My party has taken a definite position about this kind of agitations. Whatever may be the motivations behind these agitations, we think they show a certain inherent weakness of our Constitution, which does not provide a democratic method by which the elected representatives of the people will be accountable to the people. Today once semebody is elected for 5 years he is free to do anything by way of corruption, nepotism, favouritism etc. He can even be of immoral character. A person like Mr. Tul Mohan Ram is still sitting with us in Parliament. We have, therefore, to initiate a democratic process by which if the

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 15-11-74.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

elected members misbehave and forfeit the confidence of the people who elected them, the people should be able to act in a constitutional manner to recall them. I am not saying this just because this is there in several constitutions in the world like Switzerland, USA and all socialist countries. My point is, if such a provision is included in our Contitution, our political life will be cleaner. The right to recall will be a guarantee for that. Our democratic institutions will be more strengthened and the people will be more vigilant about their duties in a democracy.

I do not want to keep one thing vague. There are people who think that the Bihar agitation is an agitation to recall the members because they have become corrupt and are not behaving properly. I do not think so. The agitation which has been let loose in Bihar is an attempt to unleash mobocracy, to create anarchy and subvert the democratic institutions. It will definitely pave the way for fascism in our country. When a member is elected from a constituency, there are a definite number of people who are electing that member. They should be given the right to recall him in whatever manner that may be prescribed for this purpose. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's agitation is not that. He is mobilising people from somewhere and using them to force the legislators to resign. That is not what is meant by the right recall. Our party has taken a consistent position with regard to electoral reforms. We believe that democracy in our country can be strengthened by expanding the base of democracy. That is why we always demand for voting rights from the year of 18. We also demand that proportional representation should be constitutionally guaranteed and electoral laws amended to give effect to that. Then only the right to recall will have any meaning. Today there is a possibility of a member getting elected from a constituency even though he secures only a very small percentage of the votes. It happens in our country in many constituencies that 10 or 12 candidates are contesting the total votes polled is only 30 or 40 per cent and the successful candidate gets only a portion of these 30 or 40 per cent. So, he cannot genuinely say that he is a real representative from that constituency. So, the rigit to recall should be a part of the total electoral reform that we will bring about in our country to make the electoral system more democratic and more meaningful.

If we adopt this right of recall, it will arm the people with an additional power. The people will be vigilant if they have the constitutional right to recall a member and they will exercise this right when a particular memebr in Parliament or the State Legislature is not discharging his responsibilities to their full satisfaction. In this way, a member would be accountable to his constituents. Like the Soviet law, there should be a method by which a member can report to the electorate what he has done in Parliament or the State legislature during every session. Now it is left to the discretion of the member to decide whether in the next five years he should even shaw his face to the electerate. There are many members who do not do that even now. Under the present system of elections the caste, community, religion, money and so many other factors decide whether a member will be re-elected, not his work in the legislature or his performance in the constituency as the representative of the people. When we say that the right of recall should be there, we mean that there should be a provision by which the elected members will go back and report to the people from time to time of their activities so that the electors will know what their representatives are doing.

It is also a corrective measure. Then many of the members will not dare to do what they are now doing. Defection is a common phenomenon now in our country. I know there is a Bill pending to prevent defection. That Bill seems to be a mockery of democracy. It is not at all clear whether that Bill could be implemented and in what way it will be implemented. If we can find out a way as to how we will incorporate this right to recall in the Constitution and the concrete rules with regard to that, then that will create a better atmospphere in the country.

What happens when there is no right to recall? Then, this kind of movement which is taking place in Bihar, which has taken place in Gujarat and which took place long ago in Kerala, in 1959, will be encouraged. There is no point in blaming the people because they do not have any other constitutional methods by which they can exercise their right. In 1959, in Kerala, when there was a properly-elected Government in power, a movemnt was unleashed against, that Govrnment. It was spearheaded by the Congress party, the present Prime Minister who was the President of the ruling party at that time and the Government was brought down. It was referred to in Parliament for so many days. Even at that time, many persons who respected the democratic wishes of the people pointed out that this would lead to a bad precedent and that this would lead to scuttling of democracy at a later stage. It might have been expedient for the ruling party at that time to bring down a democratically-elected Government which was headed by the Communist Party of India in 1959 in Kerala.

In 1973, a similar practice was indulged in by the people in Gujarat. Today, in a much bigger way, the threat to democracy is posed in Bihar and the people say that the agitation will be spread to other parts of the country also. When they agitate over the demand that the elected representatives should go or the elected Assembly should be dissolved, it is, of course, an attempt to scuttle the democratic institution. But, at the same time, they can point out that there is no constitutional method by which they can recall back those elected representatives who have been proved to be corrupt in the eyes of the electorate. So, this weakness will remain and it will instigate the processes in our country which will endanger democracy in our country. That why I say that the right to recall should be incorporated in the Constitution.

Now, when I speak of this right of recall, certain basic things should also be pointed out. When we say that there should be electoral reforms to strengthen democracy, it cannot happen in a vacuum. It can happen only in relation to certain socio-economic changes which the policies of the Government will initiate. When we say that there are corrupt practices indulged in during elections, at the time of election campaigns, and even after a candidate is elected, when he is compelled to defect from one party to another and he is induced to defect, that is, money plays a big role, how can all this be prevented is a very important thing. Even when we incorporate the right to recall, money influence can play a negative role in the operations of the right to recall. What we believe is that certain fundamental economic changes should be brought about in our country: first, Government should put an end to the parallel economy, to the operation of black money; Government should consciously make propaganda with the cooperation of all the political parties to see that the influence of caste and religion does not play a vital role in the elections; they should also ensure that the black money is com-

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

pletely eliminated from the national life. If these influences are not eliminated, even with all good amendments or good changes that we may incorporate in the electoral law or even in the Constitution, we will not be able to bring about any desired change to strengthen democracy in our country.

Our Party, the Communist Party, had considered this problem from the very beginning and our Party had taken a position from the very inception of the Party; in its programme it has been stated:

> "It will grant universal and equal sufferage to all male and female citizens in the elections to Parliament, Legislative Assemblies and local bodies through secret ballot. The principle of proportional representation will be adopted in all elections, and the right to recall all elected representatives by the majority of electors will be established."

This is what our Party has thought about electoral reforms which, in our opinion, will help our democracy to thrive in future. Today people like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and others who are unleashing this movement in Bihar for the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly say, as if they are talking something very new, that they are for a total revolution, for bringing about a total change. But, if you look at the facts, it is not so. All those people who are today supporting Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and his movement were once the protagonists of the present Constitution and they always thought that any change in the Constitution like proportional representation or right to recall would only help the Communists in our country, and they tried to win political power in our country through Constitutional methods. But today they find that their reactionary combination could not come to power utilising even the present Constitution, and that frustration, that disappointment, is now leading them to a position where they are striking at the very root of the Constitution, the vary root of democracy and democratic institutions. That is why we say that this movement is not a movement for strengthening democracy; this movement is a reactionary movement to strengthen the hands of reaction and pave the way for fascism. What we want by way of this amendment and similar things is strengthening the Constitution, strengthening democracy and democratic institutions in our country; we want to make democracy hundred per cent meaningful and make the people the real masters in the democracy and the elected representatives the servants of the people. This is the purpose of this Bill and I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 'Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment given notice of by Shri M. C. Daga. Is he moving that?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 2nd March, 1975."(1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you wish, you may speak on it.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल जो यह संविधान के खिलाफ गलियों में और सड़कों पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं उन के आधार पर श्री चन्द्रप्पन एक बड़ा बिल लेकर आ गए हैं और कह रहे हैं कि संविधान के अन्दर ऐसी क्लाज लगा दी जाय जिस से

जैसे आज मिस्टर चन्द्रप्पन चुनाव जीत कर आ गए हैं और वहां के लोग कल इकट्ठे हो कर एक प्रस्ताव पास कर दें और इन-सल्टिंग दे दें तो उन का चुनाव खत्म हो जाय। मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कौन सा लेजिस्लेशन आप लाना चाहते हैं? खुद ही जो बात वह कह रहे थे वह साफ नहीं है। आप चाहते हैं कि ऐसा लेजिस्लेशन लाया जाय तो क्या लेजिस्लेशन लाया जाय? क्या आप के दिमाग में बात थी इस बिल को लाते हुए कि ऐसा बिल लाया जाय? कौन सा आप ऐसा लेजिस्लेशन लाना चाहते हैं जिस से राइट आफ रिकाल का परपज सर्व हो जाय? मेरे ख्याल से उन के अपने दिमाग में यह बात अभी भी साफ नहीं है कि हम किस प्रकार से इस चीज को करें। आज तीन चार लाख आदमी जो हम को वोट देने के लिए आते हैं कौन सा तरीका एडाप्ट किया जाय कि वह हम को रिकाल कर लें?

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो चुनाव होते हैं वे पार्टी सिस्टम के आधार पर होते हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी या दूसरी पार्टी, जनसंघ, या डी एम के अपना अपना चुनाव घोषणापत्र निकालती हैं और उस चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र के आधार पर पार्टियां चुनाव लड़ती है। रिजल्ट एनाउंस होता है तो यह होता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के इतने लोग जीते, सी पी आई या जनसंघ के इतने जीते, इतने हारे। तो आप पार्टी सिस्टम के आधार पर एक आदमी को जांचिए। पार्टी ने आम जनता के सामने एक अपना चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र रखा। जनता पार्टी को वोट देती है कि इस पार्टी के ये लोगन्स ये आबजेक्ट्स हैं और इन के आधार पर उस की रीति नीति और उस के काम करने के तरीके में जनता अपना विश्वास प्रकट करती है। जनता देखती है कि स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट कौन सी बनेगी, मजबूत गवर्नमेंट कौन सी बनेगी और उस आधार पर वह अपने वोट देती है। लेकिन यह आप ने इस में एक बात कह दी रिकाल की। एक आवाज यहां रिकाल की उठा दी। गुजरात में एक दम उठा लिया गया। मैं समझता हूं वह इसलिए नहीं उठाया गया। ये मामले कोई सड़कों पर तय करने के लिए नहीं हैं। भीड़ में चिन्तन नहीं होता। हिन्दुस्तान अनेक धर्मों का देश है। मान लीजिए एक जाति का आदमी चुन कर आ गया, दूसरी जाति वालों ने आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया कि इस को रिकाल करो। मैं समझता हूं मिस्टर चन्द्रप्पन बड़े यंग आदमी हैं, उन्होंने एक सजेश्चन दे दिया लेकिन वह किस तरह से अमल में आ सकता है यह बात सामने नहीं आई। इसीलिए मैं ने उस पर यह कहा कि इस के ऊपर पब्लिक ओपिनियन जाननी चाहिए कि आखिर चाहते क्या हैं? डिफेक्शन कमेटी में यह बात आई तो उन्होंने भी इस को मना किया। उन्होंने कहा कि हम रिकाल के प्राविजन से एग्री नहीं करते हैं। डिफेक्शन कमेटी में हिन्दुस्तान के सारे बड़े बड़े लाइयर्स थे, उन्होंने भी अपनी यह राय दी कि हम इस रिकाल के प्राविजन से सहमत नहीं है, यह हमारे यहां पासिबल नहीं है। उन्होंने इस राय को अपनी मीटिंग में जाहिर किया कि राइट आफ रिकाल के लिए हम एग्री नहीं करते। उन की राय में आप के सामने कोट करता हूं:

> "We do not consider this necessary or feasible. In any case, the legislation in respect of disqualification of a defector recommended by us would in effect the same purpose in a quicker or less cumbersome manner."

यह बात कर रहे हैं—श्री गोविन्द मेनन, श्री सी० के० दफ़तरी, श्री एस० मोहनकुमार मंगलम। चन्द्रप्पन साहब, इन में ज्यादा सीनियर के थे, आप इस बात को एप्रीशिएट करेंगे। उन्होंने यह राय दी है कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। जब डिफेक्शन कमेटी ने अपनी प्रपोजल निकाली तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस से एग्री नहीं करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के 56 करोड़ लोगों में से 18–19 करोड़ लोग चुनाव में जाते हैं—आप कैसे जांच करेंगे? मान लीजिये मैं गांव में जाता हूं और मैं लोगों

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

से कहता हूं कि मैं बड़ा काम करता हूं। वे कहते हैं ठीक है, आप बहुत काम करते होंगे, हमारे लिये फूड ला कर दीजिये। मैं उन से कहता हूं कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के काम के लिए एम० एल० ए० से कहिये, इस पर वे कहते हैं कि आप काम्पीटेंट नहीं हैं—तब क्या स्थिति होगी। आप ने कहा है कि हर आदमी को गांव में जाकर काम करना चाहिये —ठीक है, मैं गांव में जाता हूं। लोग कहते हैं कि यहां पाठशाला खुलवाइये। यदि मैं उन से कहता हूं कि यह काम तो एम० एल० ए०, प्रधान या जिला प्रमुख का है वे कहेंगे—अगर आप पाठशाला नहीं खोल सकते हैं तो आप बिलकुल नाकाबिल हैं। मैं उन से कहता हूं—भाई, मेरा काम पार्लियामेंट में जो बहस होती है, उस में हिस्सा लेना हैं। वे कहेंगे हम कुछ नहीं जानते। जहां लोग समझते नहीं हैं, वहां कैसे काम चलेगा, वे कह देंगे कि आप वापस आजाइये, आप इस काम के लायक नहीं हैं। एम० पी० का काम सदन में काम करना है—अटल बिहारी जी जेल में मिलने गये, इन का काम गांव गांव में जा कर अगर वहां राशन नहीं मिलता है तो उस की व्यवस्था करना नहीं है। अगर ये कहते हैं कि मेरा काम तो पार्लियामेन्ट में इस खराबी के लिये सरकार के खिलाफ़ नो-कान्फीडेन्स मोशन लाना है, एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन लाना है—तब उस का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा। ये इस के लिये कहां तक जिम्मेदार हैं ?

16 hrs.

आप ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है—मान लिजिये हम ने जनता के सामने कोई घोषणा की थी आश्वाशन दिये थे या हवाई किले बांधे थे कि हम तुम्हारे लिए नहर में पानी ला देंगे। अब वह काम अगर नहीं होता है तो जनता कहेगी तुम ने तो बड़ी घोषणायें की थीं, चलिए, वापस आजाइ, इस में तुम्हारा कुसूर है मेंम्बर कहता है कि मेरा कुसूर नहीं है यह मेरी पार्टी का घोषणा पत्र है, उस ने नहीं किया है। इस पर आप कहते हैं कि राइट आफ रिकाल है, जनता आप को पसन्द नहीं करती है, इसलिए आप वापस आजाइए। इस में मेरा क्या कुसूर है। जब यहां पार्टी सिस्टम है तो पार्टी को इस के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराइए। मैं आप से पूछता हूं—कौन से मुल्क में डिफेक्शन नहीं होता है ? आया-राम और गया-राम पंजाब और हरियाणा में शुरू हुए और आज कल का वोटर तो यूं ही देख लेता है कि आप कौन सी पार्टी में हैं। वह अपने आप समझ जायगा कि आप दल-बदलू हैं या कैसे आदमी हैं, अगर आप ठीक नहीं हैं तो आप को वैसे ही डिस्क्रेडिट कर देगा। इस लिए आप नई बात क्यों ले रहे हैं। पैसा लेने-देने की बात राइट-आफ-रिकाल से कैसे रूक सकती है, यह तो करप्शन को बढ़ाने को बात है। आप के संविधान के अनुसार पांच साल के लिए चुनाव होता है—अगर कोई मेम्बर ठीक काम नहीं करता है तो उस में डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन का प्रावीजन है, उस को डिस्क्वालिफाइ किया जा सकता है। अगर कोई मेम्बर मर्डर करता है, कोई करप्शन का काम करता है तो उस को निकाला जा सकता है। लाइसेंस स्कैण्डल की चर्चा चल रही है, अगर किसी ने कोई गलत काम किया है, तो उस को डिबार किया जा सकता है, लेकिन, इस के लिए राइट आफ रिकाल का कानून बनाने की क्या जरूरत है।

अहमदाबाद और गुजरात में क्या हुआ और आज वहां क्या हो रहा है ? नौकरशाही का राज है, वहां पर जनता का राज नहीं रहा..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): जल्दी से चुनाव कराइए।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : चुनाव तो हो जायेंगे। लेकिन चुनी हुई सत्ता को हटाने से क्या लाभ हुआ। हम बिहार में भी यही बात कह रहे हैं—अगर वहां करप्शन है तो जनता अपने आप दो साल के बाद फेंक देगी, लेकिन राइट आफ रिकाल का प्रोवीजन करने से तो कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

इस लिए मैं आप के राइट आफ रिकाल के प्रोवीजन से सहमत नहीं हूं। फिर भी यदि आप चाहते हैं तो इस को जनमत के लिए प्रसारित कीजिए, ताकि लोग जान जायें कि राइट आफ रिकाल क्या है, उसके बाद इस के बारे में निर्णय होना चाहिए, वरना मैं इस के बिलकुल खिलाफ हूं।

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully support this Resolution of Right to Recall. But, I do not support the viewpoints that have been put in. In our country, at present, the voters have no right to demand the recall of their elected representative for a period of five years. But, what we want is this that the voters should be given the right to have a control over their elected representatives with a view to see that the promise given by them at the time of seeking their votes is fulfilled by their elected representative. The voters may at the same time know that their representative has really worked according to the wish and their interests are looked after by him. That must be their attitude. Therefore, let us give this right to the people of our country to recall their elected representative. In our present situation, if there were such a right to recall, then the situation in Gujarat and Bihar would have been quite different. When once the voters have elected a representative of a party then they are bound to support him and he is bound to support the party. But, in Gujarat, though there was a majority Government of the Congress Party, the people of Gujarat got disgusted with the corruption, high prices etc., and so, they demanded that Government must go and a fresh election must be held. In the absence of such a right to recall by the people, naturally, there would be such a movement by the people and the Government would be compelled to go.

The same is the case with regard to Bihar. In Bihar, there is corruption and nobody can deny that. In Bihar, you would see that they have to rule by their ordinances; they are quarelling with each other for getting more share of power or money or whatever it may be.

Now, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan resorted to his movement to change the Government by the will of the people. In such a situation, if there was a provision for the right to recall, than things would have been otherwise. The people would have demanded that each of the elected representative must go. They would have compelled the Government to go and a new Government could have been formed by now. That is not done now. Then what is the way for the people? They must give expression to their feelings. In Bihar the people are disgusted becaue there is corruption; there is unemployment; there is poverty; people find it difficult because of high prices and there is starvation death also. The people must wake up to see that the change is brought about. If the right—the constitutional right—of recall is given to the people, they can bring about a change in the administration of Government. This is one of the best methods of ensuring this. It is there in the socialist countries. It is there in Soviet Russia. The representatives are always responsible to the voters; not only at the time of election but throughout the period they must be responsible to the voters. So this is a good amendment.

Then buying of votes will be more difficult. Whoever has got money may buy votes. But if votes are bought and then the voters find that they have been cheated, they will again have the right of recall. So buying of votes will be more difficult; also getting votes by force or coercion or by rigging, as was done in West Bengal, will be more difficult. The voters will have a greater right to exert their opinion and corruption will be rendered less possible in elections.

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

But the main thing is the economic system of our country which is dominated by big landlords, big hoarders and big monopolists. They control the whole economy. This must go and the people must have their real right to ensure their development for their better existence. It is one of the fundamental points for real democracy in the country that the right of recall should be available for every voter. So I fully support the amendment.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो बिल रखा गया है यह देश में अनार्की पैदा करने के लिए ही लाया गया है और कुछ नहीं है । क्योंकि हम देख रहे हैं रिकाल कैसे होता है । जनरल इलेक्शन के बाद कोई बाई-इलेक्शन आयें तो जहां विरोधी दल का कडीडेट होता है वहां कांग्रेस जीत जाता है, और जहां कांग्रेस की सीट होती है तो वहां विरोधी दल वाला जीत जाता है । इसलिए पूरे देश में अगर रीकाल मान लें तो अपोजीशन वालों को सिवाय इस के और कोई काम नहीं रहेगा । जब रीकाल का कोई प्रोवीजन ही नहीं है तो बिहार और दूसरी जगहों पर जो गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं उस से उन लोगों के ख्यालात मालूम हो जाते हैं । हर पांच साल बाद चुनाव होना है और वोटरों को मालूम है कि जिस को हम वोट दे रहे हैं वहां पांच साल तक रह सकता है। फिर यह कहना कि 6 महीने के बाद वोटर अपने ख्यालात बदल दे यह ठीक नहीं हैं । स्विटजरलैंड का उदाहरण दिया गया है, वहां की जनसंख्या बहुत कम है । हमारे देश में अगर किसी पार्टी को पावर सौंपी गई है तो दूसरे दिन से ही हमारे यहां ऐजीटेशन शुरु हो जाता है । उस पार्टी को पांच साल तक अपनी पौलिसीज को चलाने का मौका देना चाहिए । आप चुनाव के 6 महीने पहले सरकारी पार्टी को गलतियां जनता के सामने रख सकते हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि रूलिंग पार्टी अगर कोई काम करना चाहती है तो उस को ला ऐंड आर्डर का मुकाबला करना पड़ता है और शांति से काम करने का मौका अपोजीशन वाले नहीं देते । बिहार से कई मुसीबत आयीं उस की किसी को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है, बल्कि दुबारा चुनाव चाहते हैं। इसलिए विरोधी दल में जितनी पार्टिज हैं उन को पांच साल तक शांति से इंतजार करना चाहिए, न कि इस तरह से ला ऐंड आर्डर प्रौबलम पैदा की जाय। बिहार के एम० एल० ऐज० को इस्तीफा देने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है । अगर अपोजीशन के लीडर्स इस स्टैप को अच्छा समझते हैं तो लोक सभा की सीट उन को खाली कर के बाई-इलेक्शन लड़ना चाहिए, तब मालूम हो जायगा कि स्थिति क्या है । किसी दूसरे को आप क्यों मजबूर करते हैं इस्तीफा देने के लिए ? पहले खुद करें ।

डिफेक्शन्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में दो, तीन जगह जिक्र आया है, और उन्होंने साफ कहा है:

"Some of the Constitution like those of Switzerland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, USSR and some of the States of USA, have a provision for removing a public functionary, including an elected representaive, before the end of his term of office. On this analogy, a similar provision to be incorporated in our Constitution was strongly advocated by some of the members of the Committee. The Committee as a whole, however, is not convinced that this provision would be advisable or practicable for this country."

तो अपोजीशन के मेम्बर्स जो कहते हैं डिफेक्शन्स कोर्ट में जा कर तकरीबन सब युनानिमस हो गए । क्योंकि अपोजीशन में हैं इसलिए कुछ लोगों को खुश करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन जब पावर में आयेंगे तो वह खुद नहीं चाहेंगे कि इतनी जल्दी जल्दी चुनाव हो,

दूसरी जगह यह कहा गया है :

"A Code of Conduct for political parties. The predominant view in the Committee has throughout been that regardless of the legislative and constituional measures against political defections, a lasting solution to the problem can only come from the adherence by political parties to a code of conduct or set of conventions that took into account the fundamental proprieties and decencies that ought to govern the functioning of democratic institutions."

तो हमारे देश में जो इलेक्टोरेट है वह सही तरीके से वोट दे रहा है। ऐसे वक्त में हर वक्त चुनाव की बात करना ठीक नहीं है। बदकिस्मती से अपने देश में विरोधी पार्टियां लोगों में गड़बड़ करने की कोशिश करती हैं, कभी-कभी घेराव और बंध कराते हैं। क्या इस तरह का प्रोपोगन्डा अच्छा है? अगर माननीय वाजपयी जी का लड़का होता तो क्या वह उस को कालेज जाने से रोकते? मैं जब आंध्र से लोक सभा के लिए जीता तेलंगाना प्रजा समिति के मुकाबले में तो वहां जब स्कूल कालेज बन्द थे तो मैं ने अपन लड़के को दिल्ली में पढ़ने के लिए भर्ती करा दिया। होता यह है कि स्कल कालेज बन्द होने से गरीब लोगों के बच्चों का ही नुकसान होता है, और किसी के बच्चे का नहीं क्योंकि वह तो दूसरी जगह अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा सकता है। इसलिए यह आपोजिशन का स्टन्ट है, और मैं माननीय चन्द्रप्पन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अपन बिल को वापस ले लें।

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagappattinam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while extending my wholehearted support to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of my hon. friend, Shri C. K. Chandrappan, through which he seeks to provide for the right of recall to the people of our country, I wish to place before this House a few suggestions of mine.

Sir, this Amendment is very very essential for the healthy growth of democracy in our country. At present, the people have the right to elect their representatives to the State Assembly and to the Lok Sabha. But they have no right to recall either their M.L.A. or their M.P. Only when the people have both these rights, it can be said that they are enjoying full democratic rights. This amending Bill seeks to remove this deficiency in our Constitution. That is why I feel that the Government should have no hesitation in accepting this amending Bill.

While replying to the Debate, the hon. Law Minister may argue that this issue was discussed threadbare and at great length during the Constituent Assembly days before it was rejected. After elaborately discussing the different aspects of this issue, the Constituent Assembly had felt that this was not feasible. But, during 27 years of our independent existence, the political climate and the economic situation have changed considerably. Our Constitution itself has been amended several times. It is axiomatic that the laws of the country should reflect the spirit of the times. The laws cannot afford to be rigid; they should meet the requirements of the people. Flexibility should be the essential feature of law-making in a democracy. On this ground also, this amending Bill of my hon. friend should carry the approval of the House.

Coming to the other argument that Switzerland is a small country where this principle is in operation, and the vastness of our country stands in the way of implementing this principle, I would like to point out that Russia is equally a large country where this principle is in operation. How to implement this can be discussed in great detail later on. A special committee can be constituted to go into this question and suggest practical methods for implementing this. I am firmly of the view that this argument

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

of vastness of our country also will not stand the test. There cannot be anything substantial in the way of the Government for accepting now the spirit behind this principle and later on implementing it.

On another count also, this amending Bill is very very important. As it stands now, once an M.L.A. or M.P. is elected, he gets a licence to act as he likes for a period of five years. He can neglect the interests of his constituents. He can indulge in corruption and such other malpractices. But the voters have no right to recall him for his misdeeds. They have to tolerate him for five years. The representatives of the people in Gujarat relegated the interests of the people to the background and regaled themselves in the pleasures that power gave them. But the people could not react to this in a constitutional manner because they had no power to recall them. They were left with no alternative except to take recourse to streets for the [illegible] the Assembly. Tamil Nadu is another example. If the people, who have the right to elect their representatives, have no right to recall them in the event of their proved misdeeds, then it is no democracy. Similarly, if there is constitutional provision of the right of recall, it will also act as a deterrent; it will act as a safety valve of democracy. It will act as a deterrent because the M.L.A. or the M.P. will be constantly remembering their responsibilty to the people, their assurances to the people at the time of their election, and their commitment to the people. If they fail, instead of taking to streets, the people will recall them; thus, it is a safety valve of democracy.

Sir, from these points you will agree with me that constitutional right to recall will strengthen democracy in our country I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Law that the Government should accept this amending Bill in principle and in its spirit and how to implement it can be worked out later on.

With these words, I support this Bill.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हमारा संविधान बना, तब निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को वापस बुलाने के अधिकार को उस में समावेश किया जाए, यह सुझाव रखा गया था, किन्तु उसे स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया, लेकिन तब से बहुत सा पानी यमुना नदी में पहुंच गया है। उस के बाद हम 32 बार संविधान में संशोधन कर चुके हैं। हम क्रांतिकारी युग में रहते हैं। संविधान को बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप ढलना होगा, बदलना होगा। क्या लोकतंत्र का अर्थ यह है कि मतदाता को पांच वर्षों में एक बार मत देने का अधिकार हो और पांच वर्ष तक वह यह न देखे कि उस का चुनाव हुआ प्रतिनिधि क्या कर रहा है? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोकतंत्र का आधार है **एकाउन्टेबिलिटी**, चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि का जनता के प्रति उत्तरदायित्व। हम कहते हैं कि स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए सतत जागरण आवश्यक है। तो क्या लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए जनता को पांच साल सोना जरूरी है। 4 साल और 364 दिन तक जनता सोती रहे और मतदान के दिन जाग जाए और अपने मताधिकार का उपयोग करे। लोगों को देखना होगा कि उन के द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि ठीक काम करते हैं या नहीं? वे चुने जाते हैं सेवा के लिए और अगर वे मेवा बनाते हैं तो क्या किया जाए। वे चुने जाते हैं काम के लिए और अगर काम की बजाए वे दाम इकट्ठा करते हैं, तो क्या मतदाता मूक-दर्शक रहे?

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी: वाजपेयी जी, हम काम करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो फिर आप को वापस नहीं बुलाया जाएगा, आप निश्चिन्त रहिए, लेकिन तुलमोहन राम जी जैसे जनता के प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आ जाएं और चुन कर अगर लाइसेंसों का घुटाला करें और 70 हजार रुपया खा जाएं, संसद को बदनाम करें, अपने नाम को कलंकित करें, तो जिस क्षेत्र की जनता ने श्री तुलमोहन राम को भेजा है, क्या उसे वापस बुलाने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। कांग्रेस पार्टी श्री तुलमोहन राम के खिलाफ कार्रवाही करने को तैयार नहीं है। संसद की सदस्यता से उसे हटाना तो अलग रहा, उसे निलंबित करने के लिए भी प्रस्तुत नहीं। तो क्या जनता के हाथ में कोई अधिकार रहेगा या नहीं, क्या जनता पांच सालों तक चुप बैठी रहे? यह लोकतंत्र का अर्थ नहीं हो सकता है। लोकतंत्र, केवल पांच साल में एक बार वोट देने के अधिकार का नाम नहीं है। निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि की जनता के प्रति जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए, जिम्मेदार देखी जानी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न सिद्धान्त का है कि जो चुन कर आता है, क्या उसे वापस बुलाने का अधिकार हो? स्वीटजरलैंड छोटा देश है, इसलिए उस की बात यहां लागू नहीं कर सकते, सोवियत रूस तो बड़ा देश है, इसलिए लागू नहीं कर सकते, वह कम्युनिस्ट देश है, इसलिए लागू नहीं कर सकते। तो आप लोकतंत्र में कोई नई बात क्यों नहीं कर के दिखाते। अगर देश में आज जैसी परिस्थिति है, दुनिया में कहीं नहीं है। राजनीति दूषित हो गई है और लोग सड़कों पर आ रहे हैं (व्यवधान)। हम ला रहे हैं। मगर हमारे साथ लोग क्यों आ रहे हैं? क्योंकि आप विफल हो गए हैं। जनता अपना असंतोष कैसे प्रकट करे। गुजरात की विधान भंग करनी पड़ी और यह बात अलग है कि श्री चन्द्रप्पन की पार्टी ने उस समय उस का समर्थन किया था लेकिन आज वह बिहार में उस का समर्थन नहीं कर रही है। मैं इस विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन अगर वापस बुलाने का अधिकार हो, तो मतदान किया जा सकता है ताकि ऐसे मौके अधिक न आएं। लेकिन राइट टू रिकाल हो तो यह बात चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि पर अंकुश के रूप में काम करेगी, उसे मजबूर करेगी जनता के प्रति जिम्मेदार रहने के लिए। आज तो वह समझता है कि पांच साल तक हमें कौन हटा सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक जीवन्त लोकतंत्र का लक्षण नहीं है। रूढ़िवादी लोकतंत्र से हट कर जीवित और जागृत लोकतंत्र के अनुरूप यह संशोधन हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए और जनता को अपने द्वारा चुने गए प्रतिनिधि को वापस बुलाने का अधिकार देना चाहिए, फिर लोगों को सड़कों पर आने से रोका जा सकता है, फिर जनता की राय से लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से विवादग्रस्त प्रश्न हल हो सकते हैं और भ्रष्टाचारी सदस्य को सीधी राह पर रखा जा सकता है। अगर आप चाहें तो यह संशोधन कर सकते हैं कि रिकाल से समय 50 परसेन्ट वोट होना जरूरी है, मैं यहां तक जाने के लिए तैयार हूं। अभी तो आप 32 फीसदी पर चुन कर आ जाते हैं, 44 फीसदी पर चुन कर आ जाते हैं लेकिन आप रिकाल को जरा कठिन बना दीजिए कि जब तक 50 फीसदी वोट नहीं मिलेंगे रिकाल की हैं बात नहीं मानी जाएगी।

लेकिन यह बात स्वीकार करनी चाहिए कि इससे संसद सदस्यों आदि में जिम्मेदारी की भावना बढ़ेगी। जनता को भी उन पर नजर रखने की सार्थकता का अनुभव होगा। अभी तो जनता समझती है कि एक बार चुन लिया अब हम को उसे हटा नहीं सकते, अब जो चाहे यह करे और प्रतिनिधि समझता है कि हम सब करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि मंत्री महोदय या महोदया को न इसका जवाब देने वाला है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि किसी को भी जल्दबाजी में जवाब नहीं देना चाहिए, इस पर थोड़ा विचार विनिमय कर लें

on levy sugar, and Rs. 82 per qtl. on free sale sugar.

(c) The primary object of this excise duty rebate is to provide an incentive to the sugar factories for extending the crushing period by commencing early crushing and continuing late in summer months, when the recovery of sugar is comparatively low due to immature cane being crushed and driage in hot months respectively as well as to keep the tempo of sugar production undisturbed in the normal crushing period. The sugar factories are compensated to some extent for increased cost of production on this account and there is consequent increase in the production of sugar. Further, the policy of partial control envisages the stepping up of production by the payment of higher cane prices than the statutory minimum on the basis of which the price of levy sugar is determined.

(d) Since the concession in duty being given is in the nature of an incentive rebate, linked with increased production of sugar, and only a part of the duty is to be rebated, the over all effect may be considered to be of benefit rather than loss to the exchequer.

Central team to States on famine and drought conditions

727. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI R. V. BADE:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Central Officials was sent to various States to assess the famine and drought conditions prevailing in the various States;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by it; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Assessments of the drought situation in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat and Rajasthan have been made by the Centre after Central teams visited those States. These are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments concerned. Central teams will be similarly visiting Assam, Bihar and West Bengal shortly. Central teams from the Ministry of Agriculture will be shortly visiting Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to study the crop situation. On the basis of these assessments, further discussions will be held with the States concerned if necessary.

Central aid to Orissa

738. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is in the knowledge of the Central Government that distress conditions had developed in 2,000 of the 3,824 Gram Panchayats in Orissa State and eight million people had been affected by the prolonged drought in that State; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance provided by the Central Government to the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa indicated that 2189 Gram Panchayats of a total of 3826 Gram Panchayats had been affected by drought, out of which they considered 1762 Gram Panchayats as badly affected. An assessment of the drought situation has been made after deputing a team from the Centre. The matter is under further consideration in consultation with the State Government.

खांडसारी पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जाना

729. **श्री खालजी भाई :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में खांडसारी पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाया है तथा चालू मौसम के दौरान इसका उत्पादन दुगना करने के बारे में निर्णय किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : खांडसारी चीनी पर हाल में अतिरिक्त उत्पादनशुल्क नहीं लगाया गया है। 1-3-1969 से खांडसारी पर मूल उत्पादन शुल्क 15 प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार है और अतिरिक्त उत्पादनशुल्क 2½ प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार तथापि विशिष्ट कार्यविधि के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले खांडसारी एककों को शुल्क की मिश्रित दरों पर शुल्क अदा करना होता है। ये दरें हाल में वित्त मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० 80/74 के० उ० शु० दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 1974 के अन्तर्गत बढ़ा दी गई है।

खांडसारी एककों के लाइसेंस, उत्पादन और नियंत्रण के बारे में शक्तियां राज्य सरकारों को प्रत्योजित की गई है। अभी तक किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने खांडसारी चीनी के उत्पादन को चालू मौसम में दुगना करने के किसी निर्णय की सूचना नहीं दी है।

Raising of capital by companies

730. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently allowed some companies to raise capitals; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the particulars regarding the names and capacities of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). According to the Press Release issued by the Office of the Controller of Capital Issues on 28th October, 1974 the following 9 companies were given permission to raise capital amounting to Rs. 1334.89 lakhs under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1974.

Name of the Company	Amount approved (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Union Carbide India Ltd.	614·25
2. Hindustan Lever Ltd.	240·76
3. Renusawar Power Co. Ltd.	125·00
4. Atic. Industries Ltd.	116·00
5. Rohtas Industries Ltd.	90·00
6. Vardhman Spg. & General Mills Ltd.	69·88
7. Gujarat Steel Tubes Ltd.	60·00
8. Trichy Distilleries & Chemicals Ltd.	15·00
9 Tyresoles Concessionaires Pvt. Ltd.	4·00
Total :	1334·89

Complaint against business houses regarding payment of interest on their public loans

731. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against certain business houses regarding their failure to pay interest on their public loans; and

(b) if so, the names of those business houses and the nature of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind complaints against non-payment of interest on loans/deposits accepted by non-banking companies

from the public. A list of companies against which companies of non-payment of interests on deposits collected from the public have been received during the last one year or so, as forwarded by the Reserve Bank, is given in the attached Statement.

Reserve Bank has reported that such complaints when received are forwarded to the companies concerned for comments and the complainants are suitably advised in the light of the comments when received. However, the transactions of deposits/loans are in the nature of contracts between the companies and individual depositors/lenders. The affected parties have to pursue the normal remedies open to them in cases of breach of contract.

Statement

	Name of the Company	Number of complaints regarding	
		Non-payment of interest	Non-payment of deposits
	1	2	3
1	Deccan Farms and Distilleries Ltd. (Kolhapur)	10	13
2	Asian Cotton Mills Pvt. Ltd. (Nagpur)	11	18
3	Cine & T. V. Equipment Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	15	18
4	Alwin Coredrills Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	..	3
5	Indian Express (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	1	6
6	Indian Express (Madurai) Pvt. Ltd. (Madras)	3	5
7	Anil Hardboards Ltd. (Bombay)	8	15
8	Andhra prabha Pvt. Ltd. (Madras)	..	1
9	Gujarat Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	2	2
10	Cambata Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	8	9
11	K. T. Dongre & Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	..	6
12	Depro Food Limited (New Delhi)	1	2
13	Bengal Potteries Limited (Calcutta)	3	6
14	Khandelwal Hermann Electronics Ltd. (Bombay)	2	2
15	Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. (Calcutta)	1	6
16	Mysore Tools Ltd. (Bangalore)	1	3
17	Mysore Chipboards Ltd. (Mysore)	1	1
18	Shah Construction Co. Ltd. (Bombay)	2	4
19	Spunpipe & Construction Co. of India Ltd. (Bombay)	1	6
20	Panipat Food Ltd. (Panipat)	7	5

		2	3
21	Telesound India Ltd. (Delhi)	4	16
22	Madras Modern Builders Ltd. (Madras)	3	..
23	Amer Finance Pvt. Ltd. (Bombay)	..	1
24	Vanguard Investments Ltd. (Madras)	11	8
25	Satnam Financiers Pvt. Ltd. (Chandigarh)	2	2
26	Vijay Finance & Udyog Pvt. Ltd. (Delhi)	1	1
27	Jindal Financiers & Chit Fund Co. (P) Ltd. (Amritsar)	..	1

ग्रामों का निर्यात

732. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश से बड़ी मात्रा में ग्रामों का निर्यात किया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : राज्यवार निर्यात आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये जाते और इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश से ग्रामों के निर्यातों की मात्रा अलग से मालूम नहीं की जा सकती ।

Export of iron ore by M.M.T.C.

733. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is all set to make substantial profits on its iron ore exports in 1974-75;

(b) if so, the factors on which this estimate is based;

(c) whether M.M.T.C. had been suffering a loss on ore exports in the past; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The MMTC is expected to make some profit on export of iron ore in 1974-75.

(b) Increase in export price of iron ore.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The international prices of iron ore were less than the internal procurement costs including railway freight, port charges and export duty.

भारतीय माल डिब्बों की खरीद में रूस सरकार की रुचि

734. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस सरकार ने हाल ही में भारत-रूस संयुक्त आयोग की बैठक में भारत में निर्मित माल डिब्बों की खरीद में पुनः रुचि दिखाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या माल डिब्बों के मूल्यों के बारे में गतिरोध हल कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Seizure of cash and gold during raid on a house in Moradabad

735. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether on the 2nd June, 1974, in a raid on a house in Moradabad, gold biscuits worth Rs. 10 lakhs, Rupees 25,000 in cash and gold bangles weighing 300 tolas were seized;

(b) whether the seized articles and cash were not deposited in Government Treasury;

(c) whether a journalist drew the attention of U.P. Chief Minister to this affair; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). On 2-6-1974, the Officers of Customs and Central Excise searched a business and residential premises in Moradabad. The recovery memo prepared after the search indicates that no seizure was made. Some allegations in this regard have been received and have also appeared in the press. The matter is under investigation.

Alleged Transfer Sale of Rajwade Palace Indore

736. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to buy historic Rajwade Palace Indore (M.P.) under the amended Income Tax Act;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the fact that Rajwade Palace has been transferred or sold for Rs. 15 lakhs; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 Central Government is empowered to acquire in certain circumstances, any immovable property which is transferred by way of sale or exchange for an apparent consideration, which is less than its fair market value by more than 15 per cent of the apparent consideration. The authority concerned who is administering these provisions has received, as laid down under the Income-tax Act, intimation from the registering authority regarding sale of "Rajawade" Palace for Rs. 15 lakhs and the question of initiating proceedings for acquisition is under his consideration.

Import of Textile Machinery from U.S.A.

738. SHRI G. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import textile machinery from United States against export of textiles;

(b) if so, the salient features of such deals; and

(c) whether this type of textile machinery is not manufactured in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

World Bank's Assistance for Projects in Drought Prone Areas

739. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to assist India in setting up large scale projects for development of drought prone areas in six districts

(b) if so, what kind of assistance and the amount is likely to be received;

(c) when the work on the projects will start; and

(d) in what manner the rest of the funds are proposed to be mobilised for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Negotiations have been concluded with the International Development Association, Washington, for assistance for the drought—Prone areas programme, being implemented by the Government of India in the districts of Jodhpur and Nagpur in Rajasthan, Ahmednagar and Sholapur in Maharashtra, Bijapur in Karnataka and Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh The project would consist of public works and on farm development including minor irrigation works, command area development watershed management, dry farming and sheep and dairy development.

Subject to the approval of thle Board of Directors of the International Development Association, an amount of about Rs. 26.25 crores ($ 35 million) is likely to be available for this project.

(c) Some of the works on the project are already in progress.

(d) Cost in respect of on farm development would be met by institutional credits amounting to over 22.50 crores ($ 30 million) and the rest of the funds would be met by the Government of India and the State Governments concerned.

Impounding of Passports of Indians Living Abroad

740. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impound the passports of Indian residents abroad who are found remitting money to India through compensatory payments rackets;

(b) if so, the total number of passports impounded so far; and

(c) further action proposed to be taken to stop remittances through such rackets?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Suitable penal provisions exist in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 for dealing with such offences.

Fall in Money Supply and its effect on Inflation

741. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the money supply with the public has been brought down by Rs. 299 crores during the five months ending September 1974 against a rise of Rs. 214 crores in the corresponding period last year;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this;

(c) what further steps are likely to be taken in this regard;

(d) whether certain financial quarters have suggested that the Central Government should effectively fight inflation; and

(e) if so, the steps suggested by them and the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) Between the last Friday of April and September 1974 money supply has shown a decline of Rs. 229 crores in contrast to an increase of Rs. 214 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. Currency with the public has declined by Rs. 465 crores during the five months ending September, 1974 compared to a decline of Rs. 82 crores in the corresponding period of last year.

The major factors responsible for the decline in money supply during the five months—May to September, 1974 were a slowing down in the expansion of net bank credit to Government, and of gross bank credit to commercial sector and a decline in the net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector, as shown in the table below:

Money Supply Variations

(Rs. crores)

	1973 (From April 27 to Sept. 28, 1973)	1974 (From April 26 to Sept. 27, 1974)
A. Money Supply with the public	+214	—229
(a) Currency with the public	(+2·2) —82	(—2·1) —465
(b) Deposit money	+296	+236
B. Factors affecting money supply variations		
1 Net bank credit to Government (a+b)	+472 (+5·8)	+261 (+2·9)
(a) RBI's credit to Govt.	+269	+27
(b) Other banks' credit to Govt.	+203	+234
2 Bank credit to commercial sector (a+b)	+290 (+3·8)	+81 (+0·9)
(a) RBI's credit to commercial sector	+51	—41
(b) Other banks' credit to commercial sector	+239	+122
3 Net foreign exchange assetes of the banking sector	+31 (+5·2)	—135 (—20·1)
4 Government net currency liabilities to public	+18 (+3·9)	+5 (+1·0)
Minus		
5 Non-monetary liabilities of banking sector	+597 (—8·3)	+441 (+5·2)
of Which :		
Time deposits	+598 (+11·2)	+553 (+8·8)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage variations.

It appears that partly as a result of various fiscal and monetary measures adopted by the Government, the inflationary pressures in the economy are somewhat weaking. Prices of a number of basic commodities have declined since the third week of September. It is too early to say whether the recent decline in prices is puly a seasonal phenomenon or represents a new more favourable trend. However, the economic situation in the country is still characterised by sizeable imbalances As such, the price situation continues to reconcern. The production prospects for the economy not being very favourable in the current year, every effort has to be made to ensure that growth of demand in the system is not disproportionate to the increase in real output. As such it is not desirable as of now to change the basic direction of fiscal and monetary policies.

While the trends in banking sector in recent months have been broadly in line with the objective of slowing down monetary expansion, there is no scope yet for any relaxation in monetary restraints, as there is still no marked evidence of an abatement in the hight degree of inflation experienced in the past year or so. The credit policy for the ensuing busy season announced by the Reserve Bank on 29th October, 1974, therefore, calls for a continuation of the restraints on credit creation while at the same time providing for the deployment of credit for sustaining investment, augmenting production and facilitating distribution of essential commodities. In order that the expansion in money supply may be held in check during the current busy season the Reserve Bank has spelt out the considerations which the commercial banks should keep in view while planning the deployment of their funds and the terms and conditions on which refinance and resiscount facilities will be made available to them from the Bank.

Government receives a large number of suggestions from different quarters to fight inflation which are given due consideration. Government are keeping a continuous watch on the effects of various fiscal and monetary measures and they will not hesitate to make the needed modification in existing policies as and when necessary in the light of changing economic situation.

Absence of Facilitiese for Storage of Seized Smuggled Goods

742. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no proper arrangements for storage of smuggled goods seized by the Customs Authoities;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of loss suffered as a reseult thereof; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Instructions for proper storage of smuggled goods seized by the Customs and Central Excise Authorities exist and the field formations have by and large, satisfactory arrangements for storage of seized goods. However, it is possible that due to a sudden spurt in seizures during any particular period, or because of some delay in rectification of the defects noticed in the security arrangements, there may be occasions when the storage arrangements get somewhat dislocated for a short time.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Smugglers having links with Political Parties

743. SHRI N. E. HORO:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Punjab in Chandigarh on the 27th September, 1974 that some smugglers in the State had links with political parties; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) and (b) Details of the statement reportedly made by the Chief Minister of Punjab are being ascertained. On receipt of the same the requisite information will be laid on the table of the House.

Committee to Undertake Study on Tax Evasion

744. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Committee to undertake a study of tax evasion in order to help Government to find out a lasting solution to the problems created by black money, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) The Government of India appointed a Committee of experts in March 1970 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice K. N. Wanchoo, retired Chief Justice of India to recommend, inter alia, concrete and effective measures to unearth black money and prevent its proliferation through further evasion.

(b) The Committee submitted its final Report in December 1971 which was laid on the table of the House on 20th March, 1972. Most of the recommendations of the Committee have been processed and a large number of them have been accepted. While some of the recommendations were implemented through the Finance Act, 1972, Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972, Finance Act, 1973 and Finance Act, 1974, a comprehensive Bill incorporating a number of recommendations was introduced in May 1973. The same is presently before the Select Committee.

Acquisition of Undervalued Properties

745. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders for the acquisition of more than 50 properties which had been undervalued to evade Income-tax; and

(b) if so, a brief account of such properties along with their values and location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE):

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. Till 31st October, 1974 orders were passed for acquisition of 69 properties under the Provisions of the Income-tax Act. 1961. The total apparent consideration shown and the total fair market value estimated in respect of these properties are Rs. 87.21 lakhs and Rs. 171.14 lakhs respectively. Location of these 69 properties, Commissioners of Income-tax Charge-wise is given below:

C. I. T.'s Charge	No. of Properties
Amritsar	14
Andhra Pradesh	1
Bihar	1
Bombay	2
Delhi	9

C. I. T.'s Charge	No. of Properties
Gujarat	2
Kanpur	5
Karnataka	4
Lucknow	1
Orissa	1
Patiala	3
Poona	3
Rajasthan	11
Tamil Nadu . .	11
West Bengal . . .	1
Total :	69

Distribution system through Fair Price Shop

746. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cotton textiles in the country and how much of it is earmarked for production of controlled cloth;

(b) whether its present distribution system through Fair Price shops is working satisfactorily;

(c) whether the rural population and people of lower income brackets in small towns have been able to derive full benefits from this system; and

(d) if not, whether as a remedial measure Government propose to arrange for distribution of the controlled cloth on the basis of ration cards and income groups?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The annual production level of cloth in cotton textile mills industry has been around 4,000 million metres. The mill sector is statutorily required to produce 800 million metres of controlled cloth per annum, with effect from 1st April, 1974.

(b) to (d): The controlled cloth is distributed through the following five channels only:—

(i) (a) Mills' own retail shops and (b) Mills' authorised retail shops, if any, in semi-urban/semi-rural areas,

(ii) Super Bazars in the co-operative sector,

(iii) National Co-operative Consumers' Federation and the Chain of co-operative institutions affiliated to it.

(iv) Fair price shops run under the aegis of the State Governments and

(v) Any other agency in the co-operative sector specified by the State Governments concerned.

Simultaneous with the increase in the obligation to produce controlled cloth from 1st April, 1974, the question of strengthening the system of distribution was discussed in a series of meetings with the State Governments. As a result of these discussions, it has been decided to continue the distribution of controlled cloth through the abovenamed five channels. In addition, the following guidelines have been issued to the State Governments:—

(i) Steps may be taken to reach the cloth to semi-urban centres with a population of 15,000 to 20,000,

(ii) The ration cards/house hold-cards, etc., may be made the basis for a sale of controlled cloth; and

(iii) Cloth may be sold to people with a monthly income upto Rs. 400.

Boosting of exports

747. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he met Ministers of Industries of the States in a conference recently;

(b) whether any concrete ideas for boosting export with the active participation of the States emerged; and

(c) whether the State Government of Meghalaya has ever submitted to him any concrete scheme for exporting coal, limestone, tezpatta, betel leaves, potatoes and fresh fruits to Bangladesh where they find their natural outlet on a Government-to-Government basis under the terms of the Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the discussions were aimed at ensuring greater participation of State Governments in our export efforts.

(c) Exports of fruits and vegetables including potatoes ginger and oranges as also betel nuts and betel leaves have been included in the Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement between India and Bangladesh at the instance of the State Government of Meghalaya.

Shillong AIR-Field

748. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shillong air-field is now open to air traffic;

(b) whether the air-field is now being used only by a private air corporation; and

(c) the reasons for not putting the Shillong air-field on the Indian Airlines map?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). The aerodrome at Barapani near Shillong has been opened for operations by Dakota or similar type of aircraft.

(b) M/s. Jamair Company (Private) Limited, Calcutta, were granted permission for operating non-scheduled services to Barapani aerodrome and they started operating through Barapani from September, 1974.

(c) At present only 4000 feet of runway is ready for operation and works are in progress for extending the runway to the length of 6000 feet construction of terminal building etc. The question of Indian Airlines operating to Barapani aerodrome will arise when all developmental works are completed and the aerodrome is fit for operation of turbo-prop aircraft.

Foreign exchange released for travels abroad

749. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange released in the financial year 1973-74 and during the current year upto the end of September 1974 for travels abroad;

(b) the number of travels officially sponsored and those by private individuals and the amounts of foreign exchange released category-wise; and

(c) whether there was scope for reducing the number of foreign travels and scaling down the amount of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The amount of foreign exchange released for travel abroad for the financial year 1973-74 and upto the end of August, 1974 is as under:—

1973-74	Rs. 14,58,81,000
April '74 to August '74	Rs. 8,84,40,000

(Figures for Sept '74 are not readily available).

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House when available.

(c) No, Sir. Foreign travel is permitted only after exercising a strict scrutiny in regard to the purpose and essentiality of the visit.

New Cotton Textile Policy

750. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Cotton Textile Policy is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, broad features thereof;

(c) what will be its impact on export requirements; and

(d) whether this will involve creation of additional capacity and import of textile machinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) to (d) The Fifth Plan Licensing policy for the Cotton Textiles Industry is expected to be announced soon. The policy proposals provide *inter alia* for establishing additional spinning capacity in areas which are deficient in yarn supply for the decentralised weaving sector and some additional weaving capacity required for production of controlled and exportable varieties of cloth. The need for imports of textile machinery will be considered in the context of indigenous availability and delivery time of equipment, as also the requirements of machinery for production of export varieties of cloth

Increase in trade between India and E.E.C.

751. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in trade between India and East European Countries from 1970 to 1974;

(b) if so, whether the increase compared favourably with the increase in trade with other countries; and

(c) whether India had recently proposed to other countries for mutual trade in respect of cotton and cotton textiles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's trade with East European countries has increased by nearly 48 per cent during this period. It is however somewhat less than the increase of trade turnover with other countries during this period.

(c) We have bilateral Trade Arrangements covering cotton and cotton textiles with some countries and our general trading in cotton textiles is covered by multilateral arrangements which is in force from January 1, 1974.

Night landing at Delhi Airport

752. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Aviation Department has suggested to the International Airports Authority to close down Delhi airport for night landing till such time proper approach and runway lights are provided; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Controller of Aerodromes had brought to the notice of the international Airports Authority certain deficiencies in approach and other lights. The Authority has taken immediate action to rectify the deficiencies and the system is now working satisfactorily.

Raids on Kapadias in Bombay

753. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what follow up action, if any, is being taken on the incriminating documents and materials seized during raids on the premises of Kapadias in Bombay during August, 1974; and

(b) whether Kapadias are in any way connected with Marutis Ltd., Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee): (a) Income Tax Authorities have not conducted any search at the premises of Kapadias assessed in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax (Central) Bombay during August 1974. As such there is no question of any follow up action.

(b) Three companies of the Kapadias group hold shares of Maruti Ltd.

Economic offences by firm under large business houses and foreigners

754. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:
SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be peased to state:

(a) how many firms under the control of large business houses and foreigners have been charged with evasion of Central Excise/Customs duties during the last three years;

(b) names of firms in whose cases amount of evasion exceeds Rs. One lakh;

(c) what are the specific charges against each firm;

(d) whether evasion of taxes and duties is an economic offence and the Law Commission. in its 47th Report, had recommended deterrent steps for all economic offences; and

(e) if so, what steps, if any, have been taken to implement the recommendations of the Law Commission in the cases of these firms referred to in (b)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(d) and (e) The Law Commission in their 47th Report had *inter-alia* recommended deterrent punishment for economic offences, including evasion of taxes. In pursuance of their recommendations, the Customs Act, 1962, and the Central Excises and

Salt Act, 1944, have been amended to provide for more severe punishments for serious and repeat offences. Some other provisions have also been amended to remove the loopholes noticed in the working of these Acts.

Objectives of formation of Mathrani Committee

755. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the purposes and objectives of formation of Mathrani Committee in the field of general insurance business taken over by Government;

(b) whether more or less Rs. 17 lakhs were spent on the Committee and extensions of time were allowed twice for completing the task;

(c) the reasons for the Mathrani Committee preparing a piecemeal seniority list rather than a complete and full list of Officers of all Class I and Class II Officers;

(d) what was the criterion and/or the norm observed for calling officers for interview;

(e) why the Committee could not finish its jobs during the tenure of its functions; and

(f) the number of officers categorised by this Committee and inter-seniority list prepared and the number left out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The purpose and objects of formation of General Insurance Services Integration Committee (Mathrani Committee) were as under:—

(i) to suggest the principles which should govern the pay scales and other terms and conditions of service of employees in General Insurance Industry under the nationalised set-up,

(ii) to recommend suitable designations, intergrated scales of pay and other terms and conditions of services in nationalised set-up having regard to the nature of work and levels of responsibilities,

(iii) to recommend the general and technical qualifications and also nature and length of experience for detemining the eligibility of such employees for holding posts for specified categories of posts in the integrated set-up.

(iv) To recommend criteria for:—

(a) absorption of the employees of insurers in the nationalised set-up against specific grades and scales of pay; and

(b) laying down the guidelines for regulation of seniority and scales of pay in the nationalised set up after taking into account all relevant factors.

(v) To recommend in respect of the officials of and above the rank of Assistant Branch Managers the level of each officer at which he should be absorbed in the nationalised Set-up and the inter-se-seniority of such officers.

(b) The tenure of the Mathrani Committee was extended three times i.e. (1) up to 28th February, 1974 (2) upto 31st March, 1974 and (3) upto 30th April, 1974. As regards the total expenditure incurred on the Committee till 30th April, 1974 the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(c) In view of the large number of officers involved, the committee found it more feasible to make separate reports in respect of Officers recommended by it for the different levels of management.

(d) The Committee decided to obtain bio-data of all the Officers in

the nationalised set-up to consider eligibility for interview, which included:—

(i) Academic and Professional qualification.

(ii) Duties and responsibilities of the posts held.

(iii) Powers exercised by an Officer particularly on development side.

(iv) Staff supervised and administrative and financial powers delegated.

(v) Performance reports.

Only such officers were actually called for interview, who, on the basis of the above bio-data furnished, could reasonably be expected to meet the demands of the task of different levels of management in the new set-up.

(e) In all, the Committee had to consider nearly 3,700 Officers for absorption in the nationalised set-up. The various insurance companies were characterised by diversity in size, administrative set-up, duties, responsibilities and pay scales of officers. The Committee was, therefore, faced with the problem of establishing relativities among a very large number of officers. The Committee had to evolve a common yardstick to establish a measure of equation between officers of different insurers and some time in the same company. The work involved a study in depth of performance of the companies and their respective position in the industry in general. The combined effect of all these factors was that the Committee could not finish its task in time inspite of the extensions given to it.

(f) The Committee prepared 3 lists of 196 Officers considered fit for Top Management Posts, Senior Middle Management Posts and Middle Management Posts. The number of Officers not categorised by the Committee was approximately 3,000.

Amount due from Jute Mills to J.C.I.

756. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operatives and their role in the purchase of raw-jute, this year;

(b) whether Jute Corporation of India demanded rupees thirty crores from the Central Government for purchase of jute this year, but was not given any money and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the jute mills paid only 50 per cent of their dues on account of last year's stock and supply of jute by J.C.I. upto September, 1974; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government aginst the Jute mills and also to avoid its recurrence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Apex Co-operative Societies in all the jute growing States have agreed to proceure raw jute on behalf of Jute Corporation of India. In this season, Co-operatives are expected to procure 5.42 lakh bales of raw jute through 126 centres as against 2.29 lakh bales through 115 centres in the last year.

(b) For the purchase of about 15 lakh bales, Jute Corporation of India worked out their credit requirements at Rs. 48 crores, which is Rs. 31 crores more than the credit limit of Rs. 17 crores that had been allowed by the Reserve Bank of India. Discussions with the Reserve Bank of India disclosed that with the credit policy now being adopted, sizeable additional amounts of credit would not be available. On the request by Government for increasing the credit limit to at least Rs. 25 crores, to allow Jute Corporation of India to continue to effect purchases in those markets where prices were

showing a downward trend, Reserve Bank of India has been able to give an additional credit of Rs. 1 crore, taking the total credit to Rs. 18 crores. Efforts to get the credit limit increased further are in hand.

(c) and (d). Out of the the total amount of Rs. 23.65 crores for which sales were effected to mills by the Jute Corporation of India, in the 1973-74 season the amount outstanding with mills as on 30-9-1974 was Rs. 9.48 crores. The overdues are progressively being reduced by fixing instalments for re-payment. The assistance of the banks, with which the mills have accounts, has been sought through the Reserve Bank of India, for getting re-payments from the mills. Jute Corporation of India is not issuing stocks to mills which have failed to pay instalments.

Imported non-ferrous metals with M.M.T.C.

757. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of imported non-ferrous metals held by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation as at the end of September, 1974;

(b) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is not able to find buyers to lift these stocks;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Corporation has cancelled an order for the import of one lakh tons of Rock Phosphate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The approximate quantity and value of non-ferrous metals held by the M.M.T.C. at the end of September 1974 was as follows:—

	Qty. Metric Tonnes	Value Rs lakhs
Copper . . .	10513	3106
Zinc . . .	6479	967
Lead . . .	13489	877
Tin . . .	190	164
Nickel . . .	640	247

(b) and (c). The lifting of supplies of the non-ferrous metals by Actual Users against the Release Orders issued to them by the CCI&E has been poor in the half year April—September 1974 on account of anticipation of lower release prices in subsequent quarters on account of declining trend in the international prices and also on account of tight availability of finances.

(d) The MMTC proposes to import one lakh tonnes of rock phosphate less than covered under the existing contracts on account of larger indigenous production.

Proposals to help exporters

758. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether major proposals are under consideration of Government to help exporters as indicated by Secretary, Export Promotion recently in the Annual General meeting of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the new policy and when will it be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (d). Government is seized

of the matter and certain proposals are under consideration. The decisions taken after detailed examination of various issues involved will be announced alongwith the import policy for registered exporters for 1975-76.

Assistance from I.M.F. and World Bank

759. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the recent IMF and World Bank deliberations so far as assistance to India is concerned;

(b) whether any firm commitments have been obtained;

(c) if so, the main features thereof and whether they are in line with Government's expectations; and

(d) if not, what will be the effect on our budgetary projections in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). During the Annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank discussions took place on the whole range of monetary problems facing the world as well as the transfer of resources to the developing countries. Normally, no specific decisions are taken at such meetings; on this occasion the agenda included proposals for setting up an Interim Committee of Ministers to carry forward the discussions on monetary reform and another Joint Ministerial Committee of the Fund and the Bank known as the Development Committee; to deliberate on the question of the transfer of real resources to the developing countries. Both these Committees were set up and India is a member of both. No financial commitments are made in these meetings.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Discussions with E.E.C. regarding Export of Tobacco

761. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during Brussels and Rome meeting India tried to negotiate with the European Economic Community for the export of tobacco;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) what was the total export of tobacco in 1972-73 and how much foreign exchange Government had earned therefrom during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Discussions have been held with the authorities of the EEC and Members States from time to time at different levels seeking better access for Indian tobacco under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences in matters of quotas and tariffs.

(c) Total exports of tobacco during 1972-73 amounted to 94.76 million kgs. and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the period was Rs. 610.7 million.

Steps to expedite Cases of Smuggling pending in Courts

762. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Bombay Courts more than 600 cases are pending against smugglers who were arrested during the last few years;

(b) if so, the steps suggested to expedite the cases; and

(c) whether in the past they were only fined and not sentenced to imprisonment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) About 186 cases are pending trail against smugglers in different courts at Bombay.

(b) The Law Commission in its 47th report had recommended setting up of special courts and amendment of procedures with a view to cutting out delays for trial of economic offences. These recommendations are under examination.

(c) Out of 321 cases decided since 1972, in 62 cases only fines were imposed and in about 175 cases simple imprisonment of only one day was awarded.

Ban on use of Foreign Trade Marks by Companies

763. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign companies allow the use of their foreign brand names on the basis of some *quid-pro-quo*;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to prohibit immediately the use of foreign brand names in the field of consumer industry in order to prevent leakage of foreign exchange; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking immediate action under the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) From the applications received by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 28 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for the continued use of foreign trade marks/trade names, it is observed that there are cases where foreign companies have permitted the use of their trade marks/trade names for a consideration.

(b) and (c) Under Section 28 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India will have to be obtained by foreign companies or Indian companies with more than 40 per cent non-resident interest to permit the use of their trade marks and brand names. The formulation of guidelines in this regard is under the consideration of Government.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities

764. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by Income Tax Authorities on tax evaders in the country State-wise, and the total undisclosed assets recovered during the current financial year so far; and

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The number of searches conducted by the Income-tax authorities in the various charges of Commissioners of Income-tax during the period April to September, 1974 and the value of assets seized in these searches is given in the statement attached.

(b) The Direct Tax Acts do not contain any provision for arrest or detention of any person for tax evasion, as such. The seized materials in all the cases, are under scrutiny.

In cases where cash and other valuable articles have been seized, proceedings for passing of orders under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 estimating the undisclosed income in a summary manner have been initiated. Further action as called for under the law will be taken. Penalty and/or prosecution provisions will be invoked wherever called for.

Statement

Commissioners' Charge	No. of searches	Total value of assets seized** (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	2	..
Assam	2	..
Bihar	13	20, 56, 000
Bombay	53	1, 17, 36, 188
Delhi	30	1, 18, 92, 194
Gujarat	16	20, 17, 774
Kerala	36	10, 83, 857
Kanpur	86	49, 94, 250
Lucknow	16	29, 16, 473
Bhopal	2	28, 900
Madras (Tamil Nadu)	41	40, 64, 184
Nagpur	5	..
Karnataka	16	12, 23, 921
Poona	51	20, 90, 426
Patiala	164	42, 32, 719
Rajasthan	6	26, 45, 000
West Bengal	19	19, 18, 611
Amritsar	64	65, 23, 103
Orissa	1	..
TOTAL	623	5, 94, 23, 600

**Note: Besides, a large number of incriminating books of account and documents have been seized.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange to Registered Exporters

765. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study revealed that foreign exchange allocation to the registered exporters have increased manifold; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the amount of foreign exchange released in the years 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Import licences are issued to the Registered Exporters in accordance with the provisions of the Import Trade Control Policy for the relevant fiscal year, and no separate foreign exchange allocation, as such, is made in favour of the Registerd Exporters.

(b) The value of import licences and release orders issued under the Registered Exporters Scheme during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto 27-7-74) is as under.

(Value in Rs. Crores)

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 upto 27.7.74
Import Licences	135·99	151·25	39·44*
Release Orders	47·64	68·03	18·59*

*Provisional

उपभोक्ताओं वस्तुओं का आयात

766. श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री एस० आर० दामाणी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयात की जा रही उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रत्येक वस्तु के आयात पर कितनी-कितनी विदेश तथा देशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई ;

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले में आयात करने के क्या विशेष कारण थे ;

(घ) आयात की जाने वाली ऐसी वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके आयात पर सरकार द्वारा प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) आगामी वर्षों में इन उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के आयात को कम करने के लिए क्या विशिष्टि कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ङ) उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का उल्लेख मुख्यतः आयात व्यापार नियन्त्रण सूची के भाग 4 में किया जाता है इन मदों पर लागू होने वाली आयात नीति वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति (रेड बुक) खण्ड 1 में दी गई है। इन वस्तुओं से सम्बन्धित आयात आंकड़े वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंक कलन के महानिदेशक, कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं।

अधिकांश उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के आयात पर रोक है। तथापि उन मामलों में जहां अत्यावश्यक समझा जाए, आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है। उपभोक्ता मदों की आयात

नीति का सतत पुनर्विलोकन किया जा रहा है और वार्षिक आयात नीति तैयार करते समय सम्बन्धित तकनीकी प्राधिकारियों से परामर्श करके और विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति, सम्बन्धित मदों की घरेलू उपलब्धता, भारतीय उत्पादों की क्वालिटी, आयात प्रतिस्थापन की आवश्यकताओं तथा उपभोक्ताओं के हित, आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए पूरी तरह से पुनर्विलोकन किया जाता है ?

Lock-out in Indian Airlines

767. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the lock-out declared in the Indian Airlines some months ago has not been completely lifted as yet;

(b) whether the dispute between the Indian Airlines management and its employees has been amicably settled; and

(c) whether Government have received reports of excessive work-load on employees after declaration of the lock-out?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) Of the 15,977 employees in the service of the Corporation before the lock-out, all but 10 have resumed duty, either after the Unions representing them had signed settlements with the management agreeing to work according to the new shift system and co-operate with the management in eliminating wasteful work practices or on individual employees themselves giving such undertakings. The lock-out has been lifted in respect of all such employees. Only one union *viz.* Air Corporations Employees' Union, whose membership extends to more than 11,000 employees of the non-technical categories is yet to sign such a settlement, although all the employees represented by this Union, excepting 10, have signed individual undertakings and resumed duty. The lock-out in respect of the remaining 10 employees will be lifted as soon as they give individual undertakings or when the Air Corporations Employees' Union reaches a settlement with the management.

(c) No, Sir.

New Leaders of Smugglers' Gangs

768. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that with the disappearance of the leaders of different gangs of smugglers their foreign counterparts are not only changing the area of operation but also recruiting new leaders; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken for checking this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Government have not received any specific information in this regard. However, the activities of smugglers are kept under constant watch and the preventive staff is deployed and intelligence operations are geared up according to the needs of the situation.

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. in Air India and Indian Airlines

110. SHR P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the autonomous bodies attached to his Ministry *e.g.* Air India and Indian Airlines, had objected to follow Government orders for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in posts filled on the basis of promotion;

(b) whether the legal opinion since obtained by Government supports the introduction of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in promotional posts also, in such autonomous and statutory bodies; and

(c) if so, whether suitable instructions have been issued to the authorities concerned and whether all such organisations have started following this rule?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Indian Airlines and Air India had reported certain practical difficulties in implementing Government orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in promotion vacancies.

(b) Yes, Sir. On this basis, instructions were issued to Indian Airlines and Air India for giving effect to Government orders regarding reservations.

(c) Indian Airlines and Air India are experiencing some difficulties in giving effect to these orders which are being sorted out.

Reservation in Service for S.C. and S.T. in International Airports Authority

771. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Airports Authority, and its regional offices follow Government instructions regarding reservation in service matters for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, from what date these instructions are being followed in the above offices and what concrete steps have been undertaken to give adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services and posts against vacancies filled by direct recruitment and/or by promotion?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The instructions are being followed by the Authority from 23rd May, 1973, when Government directive containing instructions regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was issued to the International Airports Authority of India. For improving representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes International Airports Authority of India have taken special steps like advertising vacancies specially for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates holding separate interviews/tests with relaxed standards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates etc.

Service Safeguards in Meteorological Department and Air India

772. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes undertook sample studies into the working of service safeguards in the offices of (i) Meteorological Department at Bombay and Poona and (ii) Air India at Bombay and has pointed out certain defects in the observance of correct procedures in these offices; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps have been taken to ensure the removal of defects pointed out?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The India Meteorological Department have taken necessary action to ractify the defects and have also issued instructions in the matter to their sub-offices. Air India are also taking necessary action in the matter. Air-India are however, experiencing certain practical difficulties in regard to the implementation of orders relating to reservations in promotion vacancies which are being sorted out.

Relaxations to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons for grant of Import/Export Licences

773. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relaxations are being allowed to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons in the grant of import/export licences, in order to encourage them to take to this trade in the interest of economic development of these communities; and

(b) if so, what are these concessions and in how many cases such relaxations have been allowed during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Flights through Calcutta Airport

774. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether flights of passengers by international airways through Calcutta airport have increased in the last four months;

(b) if so, the additional income as a result thereof;

(c) other salient features about the improved position of Calcutta airport in relation to international flights; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to take follow-up action for encouraging larger number of international airlines to use Calcutta airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) In the winter schedule which is effective from 1st November, 1974, there is an increase of one flight over the summer schedule.

(b) There may be a marginal increase in income derived from landing charges.

(c) A new terminal building, an operational block, approach roads, modern Radio Navigational Aids, and sophisticated Radar-equipment have been provided. The India Tourism Development Corporation are also constructing a hotel at the airport to augment tourist facilities.

(d) Government are anxious that International airlines should use Calcutta to the maximum extent of their entitlements.

Employees Laid Off in Air India

776. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India had laid off the services of some of the employees of the Corporation;

(b) if so, the number of employees who had been laid off by the management; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1214.

(c) These employees had been laid off as a consequence of the Pilots' strike. With the calling off of the strike, the management of Air-India have recalled the laid off employees to duty with effect from the 1st November, 1974.

Dearness Allowance Payable to Central Government Employees

777. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instalments of Dearness Allowance that have become

due to the Central Government Employees after April, 1974 and the number of instalments already paid to the employees;

(b) whether the Dearness Allowance due to the Central Government Employees for the months of June and July, 1974 has been paid to the employees; and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether further instalments of D.A. for the months of August and September, 1974 have also become due to the employees; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). According to the scheme of dearness allowance as recommended by the Third Pay Commission and accepted by Government, dearness allowance is payable on the 12-monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960-100)) going up by every 8 points and a review is to be made, should the price level rise above the 12-monthly average of 272. As the Index average crossed 256, 264 and 272, at the end of May 1974, June 1974 and August 1974, respectively, three instalments of additional dearness allowance have become due to Central Government employees after April, 1974. Six instalments of dearness allowance have been sanctioned since 1st January, 1973. The question of sanctioning the instalments which have become due after April '74 is under the consideration of Government.

Request from Jute Industry for Relaxation of Credit Curbs

779. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute industry has urged upon Government to relax the credit curbs lest the foreign exchange earnings through the increased production and export of jute goods might be jeopardised; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Reserve Bank of India.

Fall in Prices of Cloth

780. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:
SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH:
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of cloth have gone down considerably in the recent past;

(b) whether cloth bales worth Rs. 40 crores had got accumulated in Ahmedabad mills;

(c) whether the cloth mills were forced to suspend the third shift; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The textile mills are reported to have started selling cloth at discount rates varying between 7 and 20 per cent.

(b) There has been some accumulation of cloth in the mills in Ahmedabad, but no precise assessment of the value of such cloth is feasible.

(c) In Ahmedabad, about 44 Composite mills are reported to have stopped third shift working completely or partially.

(d) Discussions have been held with the representatives of the Industry, who have been advised to reduce the selling price by at least an average of 25 per cent. A study team, appointed under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner, is looking into the problem of accumulation of stocks of cloth, and is expected to submit its report shortly.

युसुफ पटेल और उसके साथियों का गिरफ्तार किया जाना

781. **श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गिरफ्तार किये गये श्री युसुफ पटेल और उसके साथियों को एक विशेष विमान द्वारा दिल्ली लाया गया था;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने अपने साथी तस्करों के नाम बताये हैं ;

(ग) क्या उनके द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर दिल्ली में छापे मार कर माल पकड़ा गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो उनको दिल्ली लाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) श्री युसुफ अब्दुल्ला पटेल को बडौदा जेल में नजरबंद रखा गया था। उसे कुछ अन्य नजरबन्दो के साथ विशेष विमान द्वारा दिल्ली लाया गया।

(ख) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) इन नजरबंदों को उनके तस्कर-व्यापार-गतिविधि के मुख्य क्षेत्र से काफी दूर रखने के लिए दिल्ली ले जाया गया।

तस्करों को गिरफ्तार करना

782. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :**
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :
श्री सी० के० चन्द्रप्पन :
श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सांघी :
श्री बसन्त साठे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना (संशोधन) अध्यादेश जारी होने के बाद कितने तस्करों को गिरफ्तार किया गया;

(ख) इनमें मुख्य तस्करों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके पास से तस्करी का कितना माल बरामद हुआ ;

(ग) क्या इन तस्करों की कुछ विदेशी तस्करों के साथ सांठ-गांठ थी;

(घ) क्या किसी विदेशी तस्कर को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(ङ) इस कार्यवाही का देश की आर्थिक स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार द्वारा आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण (संशोधन) अध्यादेश 1974 के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये आदेशों के अधीन 19 व्यक्ति नजरबन्द किये गये हैं। उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त संबंधित राज्य सरकारों ने तस्करी में या विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण के प्रतिकूल गतिविधियों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त 550 से भी अधिक अन्य व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द किया है।

नजरबन्द व्यक्तियों से अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत उनके नजरबंद किये जाने के बाद बरामद किये गये माल के मूल्य के बारें में

सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) गुप्त-सूचना रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, नजरबन्द व्यक्तियों में से कुछ के बारे में यह सूचना है कि उनके विदेशी तस्कर-व्यापारियों के साथ संबंध हैं।

(घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ङ) तस्करी-विरोधी व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए किये गये उपायों के परिणाम-स्वरूप, जिसमें अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत की गई कार्यवाही भी शामिल है तस्कर-व्यापार की गतिविधियां लगभग रुक गई हैं और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले उसके हानिकर प्रभावों को उस सीमा तक रोक दिया गया है।

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783. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्पादनशुल्क विभाग ने सितम्बर 1974 में मंदसौर जिले में 50 लाख रुपये मूल्य की अवैध अफीम बरामद की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) यह सच नहीं है कि उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग ने सितम्बर 1974 के महीने में मंदसौर जिले में 50 लाख रु० मूल्य की अवैध अफीम पकड़ी। हां, उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग ने सितम्बर, 1974 के महीने में मंदसौर जिले में लगभग 5,000 रु० की अवैध अफीम पकड़ी थी।

(ख) दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

सितम्बर, 1974 में तेजपुर के निकट विमान दुर्घटना

784. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर 1974 के प्रथम सप्ताह में असम में तेजपुर के निकट एक विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस दुर्घटना में कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और क्या सरकार ने उस दुर्घटना की जांच करवाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

पत्तन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) से (ग). सितम्बर, 1974 के पहले सप्ताह में तिजपुर के निकट कोई सिविल विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त नहीं हुआ। तथापि, एक फौजी विमान सितम्बर, 1974 में तेजपुर के निकट दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुआ था तथा रक्षा मंत्रालय मामले की जांच कर रहा है।

भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला 1974 में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को छंटनी के नोटिस

785. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला 1974 के स्थगित करने के परिणाम स्वरूप मेला कार्यालय में कार्य करने वाले अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को गत कई मास से छटनी के नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने निकट भविष्य में किसी मेले का आयोजन करने का विचार नहीं है।

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को अपने संलग्न एवं अन्य कार्यालयों में खपाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार क प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार का प्रदर्शनी मैदान (प्रगति मैदान) में फरवरी 1975 में एक भारतीय इंजीनियरी व्यापार मेला आयोजित करने के लिए इंजीनियरी उद्योगों के एसोसिएशन को अनुमति देने का विचार है।

(ग) और (घ) एसे सभी अस्थायी कर्मचारियों के लिए जिन्हें छंटनी के नोटिस दिये गए हैं यथा संभव सीमा तक वैकल्पिक रोजगार ढूंढने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Fake Advances and Bad Debts to Small Scale Industries by Central Bank of India

786. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake advances and bad debts to small scale industries by the Central Bank of India have gone to more than 50 per cent of the total loans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor: and

(c) the percentage of agricultural loans advanced at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). It has been ascertained from the Central Bank of India that the total amount of advances to small scale industries outstanding as at the end of June 1974 was Rs. 67.60 crores, constituting 9.6 per ent of its total advances of Rs. 706.96 crores. These advances have been considered by the bank as mostly recoverable and adequate provisions for bad and doubtful debts, wherever necessary, are being made by the Bank on the advice and to the satisfaction of its statutory auditors. However, under Section 29 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 and the form of balance-sheet and profit and loss account prescribed under it, read with section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the actual provisions for bad and doubtful debts made by commercial banks, including nationalised bank, are not divulged.

(c) The total outstanding amount of advances to agriculture, both direct and indirect, made by the Bank

at the end of June, 1974 was Rs. 73.69 crores constituting 10.4 per cent of the total loans and advances.

Special Cell to deal with cases of smugglers arrested under MISA

787. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to set up special cells, both at the Centre and at States level in the Income Tax Departments, to deal with the cases of top smugglers arrested under the MISA;

(b) how many cases of the arrested smugglers have been decided, names of the places where such Centres have been opened for the purpose; and

(c) the action taken against those so far arrested and when their cases are likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A separate set-up both at the field level and the Centre is being organised by the Income Tax Department to tackle the cases of smugglers, arrested under the M.I.S.A. and their associates etc.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to set up special units at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta. Details in this regard are being worked out. Investigations are being taken up. Their completion is likely to take time.

Cut in U.S. Aid

788. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that U.S. Congress has voted the bill for cutting aid to India;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) to what extent it is likely to affect the Indian economy and U.S. aided projects in India; and

(d) remedial steps contemplated to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No. Sir. The U.S. foreign Aid Bill for U.S. fiscal year 1975 is at present under the consideration of the U.S. Congress. The Aid Bill contains a provision for some aid to India. However it is premature to forecast the final shape the Bill will take.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Kandla Free Trade Zone

789. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basic objectives for setting up a free trade zone at Kandla; and

(b) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to its functioning and if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The main objectives are:

(i) to promote Indian exports and earn more foreign exchange;

(ii) to bring about fuller utilisation of the facilities already developed in Kandla port; and

(iii) to increase the employment potential of Kandla Gandhidham Area.

(b) Assessment of the performance of Kandla Free Trade Zone is made on a continual basis. Improvement has been noticed in respect of export performance. Government have already set up a high power Steering

Board (now named Authority) for Kandla Free Trade Zone under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Commerce to deal with policy issues and decide about additional fiscal and other incentives for quickening the pace of development of the Zone, etc. The Board (now renamed as the Authority) has met thrice and taken important decisions on substantive and outstanding problems of the Zone.

Financial Assistance to India from United Nations Emergency Operation

790. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is India's entitlement from the United Nations Emergency Operation, which aims at giving financial help to developing nations hit by oil crisis;

(b) the amount that has been received so far and expected to be received within the next year; and

(c) whether India is likely to get its full share because of the credits already received from the donor countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (c). United Nations has identified a list of 29 countries, who have been most seriously affected by the recent price rise and are to be assisted. The contributions to the U.N. Emergency Operation have not yet been finalised and it is not possible to indicate at this stage either the total amount of assistance that is likely to be available to the affected countries or India's likely share in it.

(b) India has so far received $7 million under the U.N. Emergency Operation.

Rise in Imports

791. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nation's purchases abroad have shown a steep rise ranging from 80 to 400 per cent whereas the rise in exports is only about 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange that is needed to balance our import-export trade; and

(c) the sources from where the additional burden is to be met and how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). During the period April-August, 1974 for which the data is available, while exports were higher by 48 per cent, the imports were larger by 54 per cent as compared with the same months of the preceding year, thereby resulting in an adverse trade balance of Rs. 142 crores. It is proposed to cover the adverse trade balance by optimising exports of goods and services to the extent feasible and simultaneously taking steps to restrict imports to essential items and maximising import substitution.

Visit by Trade Delegation from Uganda

792. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uganda Trade delegation visited India in October, 1974; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Purchase Mission

visited India from 9th October, 1974 to 15th October, 1974.

(b) The Leader of the Ugandan Mission had met our Deputy Minister of Commerce and exchanged views for development of trade between the two countries. The Mission was interested in purchase of various types of machinery, pharmaceuticals, general merchandise and heavy vehicles. Accordingly, they had discussions with the concerned organisations, manufacturers and Export Promotion Councils in India and explored possibilities for purchase of their requirements.

Dubious Practices by Textile Mills

793. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of charges made by the Textile trade that several mills are resorting to dubious practices to deceive consumers;

(b) if so, whether he has inquired into the truth behind these allegations;

(c) the results of these investigations; and

(d) the steps being taken to protect the consumer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No such charges have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (d). Do not arise.

Guidelines for Investment of Funds by L.I.C.

794. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the salient features of the new guidelines for the investment of funds by the Life Insurance Corporation of India approved by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Salient features of the new investment policy of L.I.C. as approved by the Government are as under:—

1.	Percentage of the annual accretions to the Controlled Fund of L. I. C.
(i) In Central Government marketable Securities being not less than	25
(ii) In Central and State Government Securities including Government guaranteed marketable securities including (1) above being not less than	50
(iii) In socially oriented Sector including Public Sector, Cooperative Sector, House Building by policy holders, 'OYH' Scheme etc. including (ii) above being not less than	75
(iv) Private Sector . . .	10
(v) Loans to policy holders .	8
(vi) Immovable property . .	2
(vii) Funds in pipe line and thus not available for investment .	5

2. In the private Corporate Sector, L.I.C. should make a more conscious effort to seek sound investment outlets in the medium scale sector.

3. LIC should ensure that in those states where the ratio of its investment to the premiums collected is less than the all-India average, the position is remedied as soon as possible. For this purpose, LIC should explore possibilities of devising new schemes which might suit the needs and institutional capacities of these States. These schemes would however be subejct to the approval of the Planning Commission.

Raids to find out evasion of Central Sales Tax

795. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the extent of Central Sales Tax evasion detected in different States in raids in October, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The administration of Central Sales tax has been entrusted by law to State Government who collect and retain the proceeds thereof. The information asked for in the question has, therefore, been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received and consolidated.

Import of cotton from U.S.S.R.

796. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been under negotiations with U.S.S.R. for import of Cotton from that country;

(b) if so, the proposed terms of this agreement; and

(c) whether the agreement has since been signed and, if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). While the possibility of import of some medium staple cotton from U.S.S.R. has been mooted during recent Indo-USSR Trade Talks; no decision has yet been taken nor any Agreement signed in this behalf.

Submission of report by Study Groups set up by R.B.I. in regard to credit extended by Banks

797. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3351 on the 23rd August, 1974 regarding misuse of bank credit by big business and state:

(a) whether the Study Group of Reserve Bank of India has submitted its report as a sequel to the need to tone up further the existing procedures for supervision by banks of advances made by them, to examine the various aspects relating to follow up and supervision by banks of the credit extended by them;

(b) if so, the findings of the study group; and

(c) what action Government have taken on the findings of the study Group?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The deliberations of the Study Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to frame guidelines for follow-up of bank credit are in progress. The Group, has, however, recently submitted an Interim Note to the Reserve Bank no inventory norms in respect of major industries, pending a further in-depth study of the subject.

(b) The main suggestions contained in the Interim Note submitted by the Study Group to the Reserve Bank of India are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has accepted the Interim suggestions of the Group in regard to the inventory norms, and has, accordingly, advised the banks to adopt the norms on an experimental basis in respect of advances against raw materials, finished goods and receivables. The Reserve Bank has also requested the banks to submit a report to the Bank by the end of February, 1975 furnishing comments, industrywise, in regard to their experience in applying the norms, together with their suggestions, if any, for improvement. This feed-back information would assist the Group in finalising their views in the final reports.

Statement

The Study Group has, *inter alia*, stated in its Interim Note that norms of inventory holding for major industries would ensure more equitable distribution of resources and, as current assets are largely supported by bank finance, norms would also lead to better allocation of credit for production. It has, accordingly, suggested on an experimental basis, certain norms of inventories and receivables for the following major industries:—

(a) Cotton textiles
(b) Synthetic textiles
(c) Jute textiles
(d) Pharmaceuticals
(e) Rubber products
(f) Fertilisers
(g) Vanaspati
(h) Paper
(i) Light engineering
(j) Medium engineering

2. The Study Group has observed that the suggested norms represent reasonable levels of inventory and receivables in each of the industries mentioned above. In assessing working capital requirements, the banker may take these levels as what should reasonably be held by the borrower concerned. If any borrower were to hold higher level of inventory, the banker would assume that the excess inventory should be off-loaded except where the circumstances warrant otherwise.

3. In dealing with fresh requests for advances, or for enhancements in limits, the banker should ask for the relative data in the usual manner. While computing current asset levels, the suggested norms will be taken as the maximum levels (subject to flexibility in certain circumstances suggested by the Study Group) and the gap in resources, to be financed by bank borrowings, worked out accordingly.

4. As for existing accounts where no enchancements in limits are required, the Study Group expects that the banker would examine the existing levels of inventory and receivables and seek a reduction in the levels where they are excessive. The Study Group has also suggested charging, after a transitory period of two months, a rate of interest higher by 2 per cent on that part of the borrowing which could be considered excessive.

5. Deviation from the norms would be permissible in the following circumstances:

(a) Bunched receipts of raw materials;
(b) Power cut, strikes and other unavoidable interruptions in the process of production;
(c) Accumulations of finished goods due to non-availability of shipping space for exports or other disruptions in sales;
(d) Transport bottlenecks;
(e) Build-up of stocks of finished goods such as machinery, due to failure on the part of purchasers—for whom these were specifically manufactured—to take delivery;
(f) Necessity to cover full requirements of raw materials for specific export contracts of short duration.

Request by State Governments to increase the limit set by the Finance Commission

798. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the financial crisis faced by most of the States hit

by the recent severe drought and floods, Government propose to reconsider the request by the State Governments to increase the limit set by the Finance Commission for disaster and relief measures; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in regard to the requests made by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No State Government has made any request to increase the annual provision recommended for each State by the Finance Commission for financing relief expenditure.

(b) Does not arise.

Submission of report by Task Force on tea industry

799. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a task force appointed by Government in regard to the growth and functioning of the tea industry has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the report and the reactions of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the summary of the recommendations of the Task Force on Tea Industry contained in the Ist Volume of its Report was laid on the Table of the House on 3rd August 1974 in reply to Part (b) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 188.

Summary of the important recommendations contained in the final report is given in the enclosed statement. Action has been initiated to implement these recommendations.

Statement

The Task Force in its final report has dealt with the impediments to tea development, tea auctions and functions of the Tea Board and the reorganisation of its working.

The highlights of the recommendations are:—

TEA DEVELOPMENT

1. The fund of Rs. 10.5 crores earmarked for the Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme be made a revolving one so that the repayment dues are also made available for further extension of the benefits to the Industry. Suggestions to make the Scheme flexible and liberal have also been made.

2. In the dispersal of benefits special attention should be paid to the needs of small growers. A number of relaxation in regard to the conditions and terms for loan assistance to make them more purchase-oriented have been made.

3. A two-tier system for loan financing with differential incidence as between the larger and the smaller growers has been proposed. The facilities to be offered for small growers should also include technical assistance supply of improved clones and high yielding varieties of tea plants besides extension services and also ancillary support through State Government programmes for land development, soil conservation and minor irrigation and terracing.

4. The replantation scheme should be extended to rejuvenation pruning and infilling methods.

5. An institutional framework necessary for dissemination of the fruits of research and applied research for tea cultivation has been suggested.

THE AUCTION & ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXPORT OF TEA

1. The Task Force felt that under the present marketing system of tea, the auction system will continue for quite some time. It has identified the areas for further improvement and for streamlining the sale procedure under the auction system. It does not feel convinced about the superiority of the Dutch System over the English System of auctions.

2. Provision of bonding facilities in public warehouses. Proper co-ordination of cargo availability, and shipping facilities.

3. Need for securing higher unit value realisation on exports by encouraging exports of tea bags. and packaged tea and instant tea.

TEA BOARD

1. The Task Force has recommended that the composition of the Tea Board can be suitably shrunk so that it can be made compact and well-knit body consisting of 28 members. It has also suggested that one additional committee, besides the four already functioning, should be set up charged with the functions of Development of tea and tea promotion and implementation. All the Committees should be delegated full powers—administrative and financial—in respect of the areas of responsibility entrusted to each for speedier and efficient implementation of programmes.

2. It has also suggested considerable enhancement of financial powers for the Board and for the Committees so that they may operate more flexibly and develop initiative. Besides, it has suggested methods of dispensing with the need for individual anctions of schemes by Government provided that the Board submits fully documented budget estimates with details of the scheme to be implemented which can be considered at the time of framing budget estimates for the following year and got approved by the Central Government 'on bloc'.

3. It has also recommended suitable financial procedures for making grants available for utilisation by the Board well in time.

Anti-smuggling Drive

800. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in launching campaign against smugglers in the country;

(b) whether Government were aware of activities of smugglers and if so, the reasons for Government's carelessness for so many years; and

(c) the total loss in the form of custom duty or otherwise Government had to suffer as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Government have been keeping under constant review the effectiveness of the anti-smuggling apparatus and have taken from time to time several steps for strengthening the same. These include amendment of the relevant Acts to provide for more deterrent punishment and to elimilnate the loopholes noticed in the working of these Acts. Staff for anti-smuggling work has also been augmented. More vehicles have been provided. Confiscated dhows have been put to use and high speed launches were ordered from abroad. Scheme for provision of wireless communication was worked out and is being executed.

However, as the financiers and organisers or smuggling operate from behind the scene and no witness is willing to testify against them for fear of life, it was not possible to catch them. In view of their growing activities and the above difficulties, the Maintenance of Internal Se-

curity Act was amended by an Ordinance to provide for preventive detention for reasons connected with smuggling and conservation of foreign exchange.

As there are no reliable estimates of the extent of smuggling, it is not possible to indicate the loss of Customs duty resulting therefrom.

12.03 hrs.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

(i) HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENT *re* ASSAULT BY POLICE ON SHRI JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN ON 4-11-1974

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. N. Singh. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): हम लोग स्वयं जयप्रकाश जी से मिल कर आये हैं और उन्होंने कहा है कि उनको लाठी मारी गई। उनके दफ्तर के बयान का एक हिस्सा सुनिये :

"Why should so many men have been injured in trying to protect me if the CRP men had no orders to hit me?"

पर उन्होंने यह कहा है कि :

"On the 4th November after the latohi charge, there seems to have been a dozen or more news paper-men who had made anxious enquiries if my injury was serious. I had said to everyone of them that the lathi blow that I had received on my left shoulder was a light one because its main force had been observed by the arm of Nanaji Deshmukh, who, seeing the lathi coming towards me, tried to ward it off...."

लाठी उनको मारी गई यह जयप्रकाश जी का बयान है। मगर गृह मंत्री का बयान उससे अलग है।

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Shri Jayaprakash Narayan got three injuries.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I have not called him. Kindly sit down, all of you.

Regarding the assault on J.P., in Patna on 4th November, some motions came on 14th November and some on 15th, today. Shri Dandavate, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri Vajpayee, Shri Jyotirmay Bosu, Shri Samar Guha—they have written. All of them are almost, if not in language, at least in substance identical. They are based on the same observations made by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs in Parliament. You may give your own statement.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सब को सुनिये, बाद में होम मिनिस्टर को सुनिये और फिर एडमिसिबिलिटी के बारे में निर्णय कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब एक साथ खड़े न हो जायें, जिनकी तरफ से आया उन सब से सुनूंगा। जब आप सब एक साथ बोलेंगे तो रेकार्ड पर नहीं आता। कोई रिपोर्टर 5 आदमियों को एक साथ नहीं सुन सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप एक को आइडेन्टीफाई कीजिये उसको बोलने को कहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बताइये किसको कहूं, जिसका पहला नोटिस है वह तो बोल चुके।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपका निर्णय हमें स्वीकार होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dhandavate had already spoken. I shall hear two minutes from each of the others.

14 तारीख को तो आये हैं, पहले आपका आया, फिर उनका आया। 14 का लिये लेता हूं, फिर 15 का लिये लेता हूं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : 14 को दफ्तर बन्द था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 14 को दफ्तर की छुट्टी नहीं थी।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to make a further statement because I want to bring to your notice the categorical statement made by the Home Minister in this House.

In the notice I have given, I had categorically stated this fact. The Home Minister while participating in the debate made a categorical statement which appears on page 677:

"It is true, if, even by accident any police lathi for anything has touched him, I would have been first to speak and apologise to you. I would have advised my dear leader the Prime Minister to speak to him and express regret. But am I to express apology for something that has not happened at all? .... Please listen to me. I do not think there is any statement from Jayaprakashji that he was assaulted or a lathi blow was given to him. There is no statement like that, Please point out one and I will be the first man to express regret."

I want to submit that not only in the statement that has appeared in the Hindustan Times on 13th but in the statement that has appeared in the Press today, J. P. has categorically stated: On my own, I did not want to launch any complaint at all because an injury was done to me.

He quotes a precedent. During the 1942 struggle when he was kept in Lahore Fort he was subjected to unspeakable indignities by the Britishers; he was made to sit on ice block. On his own he made no complaint because he said in the style of a revolutionary: I would never raise any issues about the atrocities committed against me; when some compatriots who were with me in the jail were released they raised the issue and when journalists asked me, in reply to that question, I gave out the facts.

Similarly in this case, when he was subjected to a lathi charge on 4th November, he did not want to issue a statement by himself. He did not want to go before the people complaining about the atrocities committed against him; in the style of a grand Gandhian he did not want to raise the issues himself. But when the controversy was raised and when the Home Minister at the Centre made a categorical statement that his information was that no lathi blows were given to J.P., then only he came out with a statement saying. I am pained and shocked at the statement that is made by the Home Minister. He has now given full details. He said: I had received one blow on my shoulder; further blows were also sought to be given by the police; but for Nanavati Deshmukh and others I would have been beaten more. He further said: All this happened in my presence; so many friends are present.

I have quoted what J.P. has said. I have also quoted the proceedings of the Lok Sabha to show what the Home Minister said. He should express his regret because he has said that he would apologise to the House. I would request the Prime Minister also to express regrets; he said that he would do so when the facts came before the House. Since the facts now contradict what the Home Minister said he has really shown contempt of the House. Firstly, there is a privilege issue against him. You have powers, even without referring the matter to the House under

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

rule 227, to send it to the Committee if you are convinced that there is a *prima facie* case. Let the Committee investigate into the matter. In the meantime I expect an apology from the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज में जयप्रकाश जी की जो मुलाकात की रिपोर्ट छपी है उसका वह हिस्सा मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं जो श्री मधु दंडवते जी ने नहीं रखा है। अभी प्रिय रंजन दास मुंशी जी ने कहा है कि यह आफ्टरथाट बयान है। उनका यह आरोप है कि जयप्रकाश जी ने इससे पहले ऐसा कोई बयान नहीं दिया था। बाद में उन्होंने यह आफ्टरथाट के तौर पर दिया है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज में वह कहते हैं :

"Mr. Narain said that he had even on that day told newsmen about the lathi blow that he had received. His Secretary Mr. Sachidanand showed me newspaper clippings which had mentioned injuries suffered by the Sarvodaya leader."

ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब के पास सभी साधन हैं। यह न्यूजपेपर उनके पास जरूर आया होगा। इसको वह मंगा लें। जयप्रकाश जी से भी अखबार मंगाये जा सकते हैं। चार नवम्बर को ही जयप्रकाश जी ने यह अभियोग लगाया था कि मेरे ऊपर लाठी का प्रयोग किया गया। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज के कारेसपांडेंट को कहा है :

"He said that several lathi charges aimed at him could not be accidental."

यह भी श्री जयप्रकाश जी ने कहा है। रेड्डी साहब क्या कहते हैं? उस दिन उन्होंने कहा था :

"I do not think there is any statement from Jayaprakashji that he was assaulted or a lathi blow was given to him. There is no statement like that. Please point out one and I will be the first man to express regret."

पेज 578 के ऊपर ये जो अनकरैक्टिड प्रोसीडिंग्ज हैं यह लिखा हुआ है। बात बिल्कुल सीधी और स्पष्ट है। आप इन न्यूजपेपर्ज की क्लिपिंग्ज को भी मंगायें। जयप्रकाश जी के बयान पर अगर उनको विश्वास नहीं है तो जयप्रकाश जी को खुद ये लिख सकते हैं। पांच नवम्बर के बिहार के अखबारों में भी यह खबर छपी है। श्री रेड्डी के द्वारा झूट बात सदन को बताई गई है और बहुत ही ढोंगी और हिपोक्रिटिकल ढंग से प्रधान मंत्री ने और श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने कहा है कि अगर ऐसा हुआ होगा तो मैं माफी मांगने के लिए तैयार हूं। आज इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री के एक बयान का हवाला दिया है। प्रधान मंत्री ने क्या कहा है? कहा है कि स्टम्पीड में जख्मी हो गये हैं। लेकिन जयप्रकाश जी कहते हैं कि स्टैम्पीड का कोई सवाल नहीं है। उनके आसपास दूसरे लोग थे, नानाजी देशमुख तथा और लोग थे और इन लोगों ने लाठी के जो वार हुए झेल लिये वर्ना उनको और जोर से चोट आ जाती। तो यह स्टैम्पीड का सवाल नहीं है। आप लोग झूठ बोलने में माहिर होते चले जा रहे हैं। इसलिए इस सवाल को तत्काल प्रिवलेजिज कमेटी के सामने भेजना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सब को दो-दो मिनट दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रेसीडेंट नहीं होगा। चूंकि जयप्रकाश जी का मामला है इस वास्ते मैं आपको. . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये झूठ बोले हैं इसलिए आपको करना पड़ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ कहते हैं कि

मिल कर आए हैं, कुछ कहते हैं यह स्टेट-मैंट है वह स्टेटमेंट है, इसलिए आप दो-दो मिनट ले लें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम लोग चार नवम्बर को क्या हुआ इसकी प्रत्यक्ष जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये पटना गये थे। वहां हम ने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण से भी मुलाकात की। उनसे सीधा प्रश्न पूछा कि आपको लाठी लगी? उन्होंने कहा हां मुझे लाठी लगी और उस लाठी का वार मुझे जोर से नहीं लगा क्योंकि बीच में श्री नानाजी देशमुख ने उस वार को अपनी बांह पर झेल लिया जिससे उनकी बांह में दरार पड़ गई।

श्री जयप्रकाश जी ने जो कुछ कहा है अखबारों में छपा है। उनके दस्तखतों का एक बयान मैं लाया हूं। अखबारों पर मंत्री महोदय विश्वास न करना चाहें तो इस बयान पर उनको विश्वास करना पड़ेगा। मैंने इसका एक हिस्सा आपको पढ़ कर सुनाया था। मैं दूसरा हिस्सा सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"Whether the lathi was directly aimed at me or had hit me accidentally, as the Prime Minister has suggested, should be better known to the Central Government because it was the CRP men who were wielding the lathis. The 'accidental' theory seems hard to believe, however, because no less than five persons, including Nanaji, were injured while protecting me. Among them was Mr. Ali Haider, convener of the Gaya Jana Sangharsh Samiti, who received a nasty blow on his head. He is still in the hospital. Among them also was a student who was thrown to the ground and trampled upon by the CRP men, as a result of which he vomitted quite a lot of blood.

Among them were also two security men detailed by the Bihar Government to look after my safety. Why should so many men have been injured in trying to protect me if the CRP men had no orders to hit me? Something more than equivocation is needed to answer this question."

जयप्रकाश जी ने आगे कहा है :

"Mr. Brahmananda Reddy wanted the facts from me. Accordingly, I have stated them above. What he does with them is his concern. On my part, all I wish to say is that I do not want his or anybody's apologies. The Congress has long passed the limits of the decencies and courtesies of a civilised public life."

हम तो इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि केवल लाठियों से मारने का ही प्रबन्ध नहीं था, उस दिन जयप्रकाश जी की हत्या करने की भी कोशिश की गई थी. . (**व्यवधान**) . . . मैं ठीक कह रहा हूं। उस साजिश में नई दिल्ली का हाथ था या नहीं यह मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन हम ने सिक्योरिटी वालों से बात की है, सी० आर० पी० के लोगों से बातचीत की है, पचासों लाठियां जयप्रकाश जी को लक्ष्य बना कर मारी गई। यह कैसे हुआ . . . (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please; the Minister is there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन्होंने महात्मा गांधी की हत्या की, वे फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़ गये उन्होंने काले पानी की सजा काटी लेकिन जिन्होंने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण पर लाठियों से हमला कराया, अभी उन का कटघरे में आना बाकी है—और वे बचने वाले नहीं हैं। आप महात्मा गांधी का नाम ले कर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण पर हमले का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते।

मेरे मित्र, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, गवाह हैं। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने जो आदमी तैनात किये थे, उन्होंने

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सी० आर० पी० के लोगों को डराने के लिए पिस्तोल निकाल ली। उन्होंने कहा कि लाठी मत मारो, हमें जयप्रकाश नारायण की हिफाजत के लिए तैनात किया गया है, अगर उन को कुछ हो गया, तो हम मुंह दिखाने लायक नहीं रहेंगे। हम यह बात साबित करने के लिए तैयार हैं। सरकार ने उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए जो सिक्युरिटी का आदमी दिया है, उसका आइडन्टिटी कार्ड छीन लिया गया, उसको लाठियां मारी गईं। जब वह श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को बचाता था, तो उस को नीचे गिरा दिया जाता था। इसलिए उसकी पिस्तौल निकालनी पड़ी।

श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण माफी नहीं चाहते। मगर गृह मन्त्री की आत्मा अगर कुछ कहती है, अगर प्रधान मन्त्री की चेतना कुछ जागती है, तो व कह। अगर आत्मा नहीं है, तो हमें कुछ कहना नहीं है। यह मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी में जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि मन्त्री महोदय ने सदन को गुमराह किया है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House would recall that I had made a reference to it in my speech on the adjournment motion. I had done it in a mild way deliberately because I had sit that, as a *satyagrahi*, I would not like to make a complaint about the suffering that has been inflicted upon the Sarvodaya leader. At the same time, I had submitted that if the Government or the hon. Home Minister had any doubts about it, that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan had suffered injuries on his person, what did prevent them from making an enquiry from Shri Jayaprakash Narayan?

I had told the house that nobody in the country would complain even if the President of India had made enquiries about the welfare of Shri Jayaprakash Narain on that day, The hon. Home Minister said that there was nothing to enquire about it. On that day, he had indeed denied that Shri Jayaprakash Narain had made any statement to that effect.

Although I had been with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan throughout the day during the course of the march and also the *dharna*, I did not want to give my own testimony on this matter. Even though I had seen the injury on his person myself, I had been a witness to that, I did not want to say anything about it myself. But I did have information that Shri Jayaprakash Narain had made a statement to the effect that he had been hit on that day. That had come out in the press as well. I did not have the press cutting with me just then. I had waited for this opportunity that something to that would come a little later. Now, it is conclusively proved that the Sarvodya leader had made a statement even on the 4th that he had been hit. But that statement of his had been ignored by the hon. Home Minister when he came to the House to reply to the points that we had raised.

Secondly, he has now come with a statement himself clarifying all the points that have been made by the hon. Home Minister on that day So, there is a clear case of deliberately misleading he House. Although the attack on him was dastardly and the country was bound to feel very much unhappy about it, he wanted to give an impression that there was a special protection granted to Shri Jayprakash Narayan. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was treated in the same way as other persons and, as other persons had suffered very heavy injuries, he would have also suffered very heavy injuries, but for the intervention of the five persons whose names have been mentioned in the statement made by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

Therefore, the House has to take cognizance of this in two ways. The first is that, the House will agree with me, this is a case of clearly misleading the House with a view to giving an impression to the country that the Government was trying to be very solicitous about Shri Jayprakash Narayan. But, as it transpires now, Mr. Vajpayee and others have come away with the impression that there was a definite attempt on his persons even with a view to fatally wounding him, even though it may not have been exactly for killing him. That is the clear impression with which they have come. There is even a criminal intent in this: not only intent to mislead the House but a criminal intent seems to be involved in this. Therefore, we have to take cognizance of this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE (Diamond Harbour): We, three or four Members of Parliament, made a visit to Patna and verified the facts from people who had firsthand knowledge. It was established that at least on two occasions during the demonstration lathi blows were more or less showered on Shri Jayaprakash Narayana and he was hit on three places of his body; one was on his left shoulder, collar bone, the second was on his right hand, back of the palm and the third was on his right thigh; and as a result his Jawahar coat got pierced. On top of this, teargas shells were fired without observing the compulsory precautions, and as a result he was also a victim of the same. To explain it a little more, these shells were even fired on a horizontel price which is strictly prohibited. It is also necessary that shells should not be fired when there are motor cars, petrol tanks, etc., but these precautions were not observed. Besides, the government-provided plain clothes security men got injuries and one of them at least at one point of time had to threaten the CRP men with a pistol; otherwise, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan would have been seriously mauled. I am positive that there were definitely orders from Delhi to injure him seriously, if not murder him, so that he could be mained and silenced from political life altogether. Shri Jayaprakash Narain himself has given a written statement. I have a copy with me. I am positive that Shri Brahmananda Reddy, who is in the know of everything, deliberately misled the House. Therefore, it is a fit case for going to the Privileges Committee. The new Minister should be taught a lesson.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On the date of discussion of Adjournment Motion I had tried to draw the attention of the Government to the statement that was made by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan himself regarding police lathicharge on him, and one zealous Member from Bihar, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, did not even hesitate to abuse me when I tried to raise the matter. Again I raised the matter when Shri Brahmananda Reddy was speaking. All that I had said was:

> "With all respect I want to draw your attention to the statement made by Shri Jayaprakashji himself. I think you have used the words 'supposed enquiry'. The least you could do was to apologise to him for the way he has been treated...."

In reply to that, Shri Brahmananda Reddy said:

> "I do not think there is any statement from Jayaprakashji that he was assaulted or a lathi blow was given to him."

Then I said that there was a categorical statement made by Shri Jayaprakash Narain. On the very face of it the Home Minister replied that there was no statement made by him, that if there had been any statement, he would have been the first man to apologise to him and request the Prime Minister also to express her regrets.

[Shri Samar Guha.]

I do not want to take much time but just one paragraph of this statement I want to read out to point out that if only any of these lathi charge has fallen on JP, it would have proved fatal. It says:

"Mr. Deshmukh is also in the hospital...."

A number of young men surrounded Mr. J.P. and they faced the blows which otherwise would have fallen on JP and thus JP was spared. I will quote a paragraph from his statement.

"Mr. Deshmukh is also in the hospital. There was another boy I think his name is Rabindra Jha. He also protected me. He was hit, fell down and vomitted blood. Several lathi-charge blows were aimed at me. These could not be accidental 4-5 students were injured. Some of the blows could have hit me but for these students I was surrounded by another young man, Mr. Ali Hyder, Convener of the Gaya Sangarsh Samiti. There was a lathi blow coming to me and it would have hit me on my head. He put himself forward and took the blow on him and he is still in the hospital."

JP himself said that it was Ali Hyder who risked his life by taking the blow on his head and that he is in the hospital. Had any of these blows fallen on JP, it would have proved fatal.

After this incident, I have written a letter to the Prime Minister and also reminded about that letter in this House. I want to remind the House also, about the lathi-charge made in the Punjab in 1929 when there were agitations against the Simen Commission and how Lala Lajpat Rai was injured in that lathi-charge. It was out of that incident that Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev were born. I want to warn the Government that it is not a question of human consideration, it is not a question of expressing any sympathy for JP. JP is one of the very great national leaders of our country. Whether the Government consider JP as one of the greatest national leader of our country I am not bothered about. I am here concerned about the political implications. If a man like JP, who is universally respected in our country a man whose career is completely unsullied and who, in this country, is the symbol of idealism, dedication, suffering and sacrifice not only for Indian freedom but even for the re-construction of free India, for such a noble son of the country if the Government do not come out with an apology on behalf of the Government, on behalf of the Home Minister and also on behalf of the Prime Minister, I want to warn the Government that this may set a process of reactive chain reaction.

The hon. Home Minister said that we should not emotionally involve JP. But JP to day is the symbol of emotion of the students, of the youth community in India and the students always do not behave rationally. If you hit their beloved leader, if you hit one of the greatest sons of India —any of these lathi blows would have proved fatal had it fallen on him—unless you apologise to him, the anger, indignation that has already been aroused all over the country may work up the emotions of the young men and set a process of chain reaction to the detriment of all our values that are cherished.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Members have referred to the statement I made on the 11th November when this was being discussed. I said it is very good of Shyamnandanji not to have raised the issue about the injury to Jayaprakash Narayan. I read:

"It is true, if, even by accident

any police lathi or anything has touched him I would have been the first to speak and apologise to him. I would have even advised the Prime Minister to speak to him."

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You sarcastically remarked it was a supposed injury.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a point of order. If he is reading from the debate let the Minister read the debate verbatim and not trickily. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Let me read:

"It is very good of Shyamnandanji not to have raised the issue about the injury, the supposed injury to Jayaprakashji. It is true, if, even by accident, any police lathi or anything has touched him. I would have been the first to Speak and apologise to him. I would have even advised my dear leader the Prime Minister to speak to him and express regret. But am I to express apology for something that has not happened at all."

Further I have said:

"I do not think there is statement from Jayaprakashji".

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You read out my statement.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have to speak about my statement. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You should come out with facts. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: There is no statement like that. Please point out one and I will be the first man....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has categorically made that statement. In reply to that let him make his statement.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Even if I read what you seem to have stated, there is nothing much. Shall I read that also?

With all respect I want to draw your attention to the statement made by Shri Jayaprakashji himself. If I have used the word 'supposed injury', the least that I can do is to apologise to him. My submission is this. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, while moving the motion or in his reply has stated that:

'So far as lathi blows on Shri Jayaprakashji are concerned, I must say that I am not going to make an issue of it. It is below the dignity of a *satyagrahi* to complain of the sufferings that he underwent and Shri Jayaprakashji is not going to complain of the sufferings he has undergone.'

Therefore, it confirms my submission that Shri Jayaprakashji would not have himself complained of any injury.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The question is: whether he was hit or hurt.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Therefore, there is nothing of a privilege here. My submission now is that Shri Jayaprakashji has chosen to say that he was hurt.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi): This is Snri Jayaprakashji's afterthought. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Please listen to him as to what he wants to say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I raise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please listen to him. Kindly sit down for a while.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. He has said. 'May I express an apology for something that has not happened at all?' So, he confirms.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He was hurt. It is a breach of privilege. Don't look at Shri Subramaniam. He is already an offender.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling you that you said that.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting him? Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You know full well.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you are speaking without my permission. I discontinued that permission at a later stage.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Now that Shri Jayaprakashji has chosen to say that he was hurt, I say we are sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that finishes the matter.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उस दिन आरोप लगाया था कि जयप्रकाश जी की हत्या की साजिश की गई है, लेकिन हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र उस पर आपत्ति कर रहे हैं, इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी बनाइये जो इस की जांच करे।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): What is this?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. N. Singh.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We deplore the petty-minded way in which the Home Minister has expressed his sorrow at this. This is completely petty. He is still wrong when he said 'Now that he has chosen to say.' He had said that already on the 4th itself. This is very petty. There is nothing more that can be expected from such a person.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We accept his unqualified apology. But what about their leader?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): On a clarification. Were they sorry for the blows inflicted on Jayaprakash or were they sorry that they did not complete their mission of murdering Jayaprakash?

MR. SPEAKER: It is all inclusive!

Shri D. N. Singh can now raise the question about the discrepancy about the information given about his arrest.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिहार मे गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज घायल हुए हैं, उनके लिए होम मिनिस्टर सौरी क्यों नहीं कहते।

AN HON. MEMBER: The Home Minister must express regret to them also. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I fail to understand what you are doing. I have called a member to speak. But you do not allow him to speak.

(ii) *Re* ILLEGAL INCORRECT INTENTION SENT TO SPEAKER ABOUT ARREST OF MEMBERS AT PATNA

SHRI D. N. SINGH (Hajipur): Sir, I beg to draw your attention to Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II dated November 6, 1974, item No. 2012 which reads as follows:—

"The following telegram dated the 5th November, 1974 from the District Magistrate, Patna, to the Speaker, was received on the 6th November, 1974:

'Sarvashri Satyendra Narayan Sinha and Digvijaya Narain Singh, Members of Parliament, have been taken into custody today for defiance of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code'".

The information given to you by the District Magistrate of Patna in his telegram dated 5th November 1974 about Shri S. N. Sinha's and my arrest is grossly and patently incorrect.

We were arrested at Patna on the 4th November, 1974 at about 11.30 a.m. The fact has been reported in almost all the dailies of Bihar and Delhi. AIR Patna also broadcast the news in its 7.30 p.m. regional news bulletin. We had also in a communication dated 4th November a copy of which I have attached in my letter to you, complained to the authorities at Patna about the inconvenience suffered by us. On this very communication there is an acknowledgment by the officer on the same day.

This should conclusively prove that the information given to you and the House about our arrest is incorrect and in the circumstances the conclusion cannot be escaped that this misrepresentation was done with a deliberate intent.

So I seek your permission to make a reference to this fact in the House under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.

I would also like to make a submission to you. Just now we have heard what happened on the 4th. The bureaucracy there, under the sinister influence of the people who are manning the Ministry and who are basically third-raters and manipulators and who value their own survival above loyalty to a principle or a form of government, have forgotten their prime responsibility, that is, bureaucratic restraint and caution, and it is high time that this Parliament was seized of this matter so that the bureaucrats may be reminded of their duty to the people.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इन्होंने उनसे कहा मैंने 4 के बजाय 5 लिख दिया। फिर उस के बाद मैंने टेलीग्राम भी दिया, एक और भी कापी थी, सब में लिखा कि इतने पकड़े गये और सब लिखकर के जो नीचे नौट टु बी टेलीग्राफ्ड है उस में बी० एस० दुबे फोर्थ नम्बर, लिखा हुआ है। जो नीचे नौट टु बी टेलीग्राफ्ड है उस में जो डेट कलेक्टर ने दी है वह फोर्थ है। यह मेरे पास कापी आयी हुई है। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो और भी सूचना ले लूं कि क्या है।

दुबे डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के दस्तखत चार तारीख के है, लेकिन ऊपर टेलीग्राम में पता नहीं कैसे 5 आया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : टेलीग्राम बाद को भेजा होगा। दस्तखत तो एक दिन बाद का बना सकते हैं। आप के पास खबर कब आयी है यह देखना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास तो खबर गिरफ्तार होने के बाद ही आ सकते है। वह पता कर लेंगे कि क्या पोजीशन है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Another aspect of the matter which is objectionable is this. It has been brought to my notice that although he was arrested on the 4th, at 11 a.m. the entry made in the jail is on the next day. That is the information conveyed to me. And they were not produced before the magistrate within 24 hours, as required by the rules. (*Interruption*).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East): Would you not make enquiries into this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; I am enquiring into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, 3,000 बिना नाम के वारंट इश्यू कर दिये गये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम तो अपने मेम्बर से कन्सर्न्ड हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 800 लोग गिरफ्तार कर के पटना से भागलपुर भेज दिये। जेलर ने कहा कि वारंट नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मैं ने अच्छी हालत में एयर पोर्ट पर देखें। फिर पता नहीं कहां चले गये।

In this case at least, I think if some difficulty or trouble arose, I must enquire into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I wrote to you before I left for Patna that the Home Minister give an assurance on the 9th September, that "I am making a promise; I am giving an assurance that after the investigation is made, I shall let you know." (*Interruptions*). I wrote a letter to you before I left.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I had also given notice to the Home Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो उस दिन आ गये थे। आप चले गये थे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make a humble submission that the rules should not be trampled at least as long as you are in the Chair?

MR. SPEAKER Well, I assure you that they will not be trampled.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am thankful.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं हम सोमवार को बोलेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देखिये कि इतने प्रिवलेज मोशन्स है। प्रिवलेज की कुछ थोड़ी बहुत तो अहमियत होनी चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : क्योंकि प्रिवलेज का एक ही सवाल उठाया जाता है एक दिन में इसलिये आग्रह नहीं कर रहा हूं। लेकिन चार, पांच मंत्रियों के खिलाफ है, जैसे गृह मंत्री, कौमर्स मन्त्री, माननीय एच० आर० गोखले...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक रूल बनाइये मल्टी परपज प्रिवलेज का।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इन को एकत्रित न कीजिये। अलग-अलग प्रिवलेज मोशन्स हैं और सोमवार मे एक एक लिया जाय। आप का क्या फैसला है?

आज लेंगे या सोमवार को?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : जो हमारा मोशन है माननीय एल० एन० मिश्र के खिलाफ वह कब लेंगे।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय 10 तारीख को जो मेरे सामने सैकड़ों महिलाओं को ट्रेन मे खींच कर पीटा गया और एक हजार के लगभग लोग घायल किये गये है वह बहुत ही दुखद बात हुई है। एक लोक नाथ आजाद नामक व्यक्ति को जो 1940 मे जेल जा रहे हैं, उन को छुरे से मारा गया है.. (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I take no notice of all this. How can they speak without giving any notice? I have not called any Member. Nothing will go on record except the remarks of the Ministers whom I am calling to lay the Papers on the Table.

12.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT, WEALTH-TAX ACT AND CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 567(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 21st September, 1974.

(ii) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 615(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 17th October, 1974. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-8458/74.]

(2) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 599(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 8th October, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-8459/74].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1020 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 1157, published in Gazette of India, dated the 19th October, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8460/74.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER AIRCRAFT ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934:—

(1) The Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1034 in Gazette of India, dated the 21st September, 1974, together with an explanatory note.

(2) The Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1035 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1974 together with an explanatory note. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8461/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Taole a copy of the Seamen's Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1057 in Gazette of India, dated the 28th September 1974, under section 24 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8462/74.]

ALUMINIUM (CONTROL) THIRD AMENDMENT ORDER, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aluminium (Control) Third Amendment Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 586(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1974 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the

Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8463/74.)

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON REVIEW OF DYESTUFF'S INDUSTRY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (1974) of the Tariff Commission on the Review of Dyestuff's Industry (Hindi version) under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8464/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1151, in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes, Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8465/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT, NOTIFICATIONS *re* MARKET LOANS FLOATED BY CENTRAL GOVT. AND UNDER CAPITAL ISSUES (CONTROL) ACT

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 627(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 2nd November, 1974, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8466/74].

(2) A copy of Notification No. F.5 (9)-W&M/74, (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 14th November, 1974 regarding Market Loans floated by the Central Government. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8467/74).

(3) A copy of the Capital Issues (Applications for Consent) (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 541(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 13th September, 1974, under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8468/74].

12.59 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 11th November, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1974:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1974 be extended up to the last day of the first week of the Ninety-first Session of the Rajya Sabha".'

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13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ENTRY OF U.S. NAVAL TASK FORCE INTO INDIAN OCEAN

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the

following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported recent entry of US Naval Force into Indian Ocean in flagrant defiance not only of the protest of India and other littoral countries but also of the UN Resolution and the Government's reaction thereto."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): On November 10, 1974 a task force of US 7th Fleet consisting, according to our information, of an aircraft carrier, the "USS Constellation", three destroyers, and one fast combat supply ship, entered the Indian Ocean. The exact duration of the task force's stay is not known though from some remarks of an official US Government's spokesman it appears that it will be an extensive visit.

The House will recall that the US 7th Fleet last appeared in the Indian Ocean on June 29, 1974 and remained there till the 30th of August; and also that the US aircraft carrier. the "Kitty Hawk", was deployed there from March 11 to April 21, 1974. Government reiterates their deep concern and misgivings at these developments which are inconsistent with the UN resolutions declaring the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Recently the UN 15-Member Ad-hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, of which India is a Member, has recommended to the General Assembly to call on the Great Powers to refrain from increasing and strengthening their military presence in the Indian Ocean region as an essential first step towards the relaxation of tension and the promotion of peace and security in the area. A further proposal was made unanimously by the Ad-hoc Committee to convene a UN sponsored Conference on the Indian Ocean.

At this stage I should like to assure the House that Government will continue their efforts to mobilise international opinion and with other States of the region, take all possible measures to achieve our objective of creating the Indian Ocean as an area of peace and tranquility.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, in the course of his statement, the Minister has recalled two previous instances of incursions by the US Navy into the Indian Ocean, *i.e.*, on 29th June this year and earlier in March and April this year. May I remind him that these are not isolated instances? We all remember the first incursion which came into prominence in 1971 at the height of the Bangladesh crisis when the *Enterprise* and other vessels came into the Bay of Bengal with obvious motives, although they failed in their efforts to intimidate either India or Bangadesh. We recall very well that incident and we remember with pride how we stood up to it at that time. Again last year in October at the height of the West Asian crisis, a task force consisting of aircraft *hancock* and five destroyers had come into the Indian Ocean and cruised around for one month before they left the area. Again, in November and December last year, at the time of Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Delhi another task force consisting of aircraft carrier *Oriskany* supplemented by a nuclear-powered vessel called *Brainbridge* came into the Indian Ocean. Subsequently, there have been three incursions, two earlier ones he mentioned and the present one I would like to know whether these repeated incursions are not considered by them as attempts to create some sort of atmosphere of armed intimidation in this region. Can they be viewed in isolation from the fact that the United States is now busy developing the new military base at Diego Garcia, just south of the Indian mainland? Are the two not connected? Does he not view the problem as a whole, as something which concerns not only the peace of the region but also as a threat direct

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

or indirect to the national independence and sovereignty of many of the countries of this region, all of which used to be colonial possessions at one time of either Britain or France or Portugal or one of these imperial powers, which have in the last 20 or 25 years won their independence?

The US Defence Secretary, Mr. Schlesinger is on record as having told the House Committee of the House of Representatives on 30th November last year as follows:

> "....that the United States would now send naval patrols into the Indian Ocean area, not only more frequently and regularly, but also in greater strength."

So, I would like to know from our new External Affairs Minister whether they are taking due note of the statements which are being openly made by various spokesmen of the White House and of the Pentagon—I have no time; otherwise I could quote so many; he must be familiar with them—including by the army and navy chiefs, who have given evidence before the Senate and the House of Representatives Committee, where they have openly said that "we have a mission in Indian Ocean and that mission is we want to be present, we want to be able to be present, whenever we consides it necessary". For that purpose those bases are being set up and for that very purpose these frequent and repeated incursions of the United States' navy into the Indian Ocean are taking place.

He has made a reference in the statement to the effect that:

> "Government will continue their efforts to mobilise international opinion and with other States of the region, take all possible measures to achieve our objective of creating the Indian Ocean as an area of peace and tranquility".

I would like to know from him what are the efforts that they are making at the moment and what other steps they have in view.

Yesterday the hon. Minister was good enough to inaugurate an international conference, which is currently taking place in Delhi, on this very question of the military bases in the Indian Ocean; and in the course of his speech, in his inaugural address, which has been widely reported in the press today, he has said that it is not enough to pass resolutions, the time has come for action. So, I would like to know from him what type of action the Government of India is contemplating in this regard. I would also like to inform him, if he has not got the news yet, that barely two hours ago the plenary session of this international conference, which he himself inaugurated yesterday, has unanimously adopted a resolution which strongly condemns the entry into the Indian Ocean of the US naval task force, demands its immediate withdrawal and elimination of all military bases and says that the continuous intrusion of the US Naval task force into the Indian Ocean is a menace to peace and security and development of the entire region and is also a threat to world peace. This resolution was moved by an Indian delegate but it was seconded by a delegate from the United States of America, who is also attending the conference.

The other question which I would like to ask him, because I know it would be brought up, probably by my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, is this. It may be said that, after all, we are opposed to the growing presence of all navies, whatever country they may belong to, in the Indian Ocean.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mention some of them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are the French and British navies. The Shah of Iran, who recently was

your respected guest in this country, made a statement while he was here, in the course of which he said that, after all, the Americans are bound to come here because they are being provoked by the steadily growing presence of the Soviet Navy. Just a few years ago we were hearing that Visakhapatnam is a Soviet base.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Shirayinkil): Shri Piloo Mody has said it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not remember who said it. The Soviet naval presence, 9,000 shipping days or whatever it is, it is being put forward as a justification or an excuse for the presence of American ships in this area. May I know from him whether it is not a fact, that these 9,000 shipping days or 19,000 or 900, I do not know what number, are due to the fact that a large number of Soviet naval craft, mine sweepers, dredgers, supply vessels and support vessels have been working for over two years, at the request of the Bangladesh Government, to clear the approach channels to the harbours of Chittagong and Chalna, working there to remove war debris, sunken ships and other things which have been blocking the channels as a result of the war operations. Everybody knows about it. This is a fraternal assistance rendered by them to the Bangladesh Government at its own request. If you add up all those figures, you could prove that they have been here for 9000 shipping days or 19,000 shipping days.

Apart from that, is it not a fact that in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Navy has never been practising this armed intimidation of coming and setting up military bases anywhere in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, when he talks about Indian Government's support to the United Nations Assembly Resolution and his desire that we should see that this Resolution is honoured, does it not require that the Indian Government should come more openly and frankly tell us and tell the country who exactly is disturbing the peace and tranquility of the Indian Ocean area and to clearly nail down the fact that these imperialist powers who once used to lord over all the colonial possessions in this very region are now trying again in a different way to come and plant their foothold in various parts of Indian Ocean region?

Why are they evading this question? Why don't they say it clearly? Why don't they admit that, for example, the British Navy which was being operated from Simons town base cooperating with the racialist regime of South Africa have now declared under pressure from the Labour movement in Britain that they may like to terminate the Simons town base Agreement but, in that case, they would attach more importance now to develop Diego Garcia.

The French Navy was here in October. Their Minister in Paris had also made a statement saying that because Madagascar used to be their traditional base in the Indian Ocean and they can no longer use it, they have to look for new bases.

It is all very well that he has expressed his concern and all that. But what is the effect? What is the background? Will he not be more explicit in warning the country and the people of this Country and international opinion also as to where the danger is coming from and also tell us what are the steps the Government propose to take which he has briefly mentioned in the last paragraph, that is, to mobilise international opinion against this danger?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, it is true that I have only mentioned about the visits of some of the naval crafts only in 1974. I think, the others were mentioned in previous statements. Therefore, I have not made a mention of them. It is not that I am not aware of that

[Shri Yashwantrao Chavan]

The American naval ships, this Task Force, has visited in 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974. Continuously for three or four years, it is there. There is no question of our not knowing that.

Instead of isolating any particular aspect of the problem, the main question is: What should we concentrate our efforts on? Instead of isloating importance or non-importance of any particular Navy or isolating a particular great Power as such, our emphasis will have to be to create an international sanction for it. It is not merely a question between India and one power or one base. It is a question of creating unity amongst the littoral countries and work very effectively at the international forum of the United Nations. This is the only basic way of approaching to this problem.

I think, what I said yesterday and what I say today is that we have to act on this aspect of the problem. It is this particular aspect that I have in mind. Naturally, the Navy of any great Power never moves without any purpose behind it. They do not move about just for funs sake. As to what their intentions are whether they are militarily intended against any particular country or not, I do not think that is a question now and I cannot say, I have got any information.

At the present moment, that is not the aspect of the matter. The question is that the constant or continuous presence certainly creates an atmosphere of tension and this atmosphere of tension can be countered only by certain constructive measures that we will have to take and these are indicated in the reply I have given.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): My hon friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, mentioned my name before he started asking questions. I want to draw his attention to the fact that it is not my habit to look issues which involve our national interests through any political periscope imported from any country; I am not for or against any country; I am for my own country.

I am really sorry because I very frankly admit that I had developed respect and admiration for the recent politics of Dr. Kissinger who had really brought about a new atmosphere on the international front, a detente in different parts of the world, who had endeared himself to China as well as Russia.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): He is only repeating what Mrs. Gandhi has said.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We have seen the recent move of the Government of India to have certain understanding with the USA and to set up a Joint Commission for socio economic and other coorperation between the two countries. I am really shocked, and I do not know whether the USA means what they say openly; otherwise after signing this Treaty with India, instead of creating a new climate of understanding between the two countries, India and the USA, why should they have chosen this wrong time to have the entry of U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean. America was the first country that raised the banner of freedom against British imperialism. But, afterwards, by adopting a perverted foreign policy, particularly since the last war, in the name of defending democracy, in the name of containing communism, they have only helped to prop up and defend all reactionary regimes in Asia and Africa. They have forgotten that these emergent states in Asia and Africa are very sensitive to the presence of any foreign power either in their territory or in their territorial waters, and that is the reason why America has been spending a large quantum of their funds for the so-called development of Asian and African countries. But they have got the worst kind of sympathies for Asian and African countries. This is due to their pursuing a perverted foreign policy. When Dr. Kissinger started

a detente with Russia and China and also other countries, I thought that senses had dawned on the USA. *Interruptions*). I have not the imported periscope with me, my dear friend.

Firstly, I want to know from this Government whether they have categorically made it known to the Government of USA that the recent policy of *detente* between India and USA will be affected by the presence of the United States Seventh fleet in the Indian Ocean and secondly, by setting up a military base in Diego Garcia.

Secondly, with regard to the entry of the fleet and setting up a base, I want to know from the Minister as to what is the real intention they have. Then if the fleet of any foreign country like USA or Russia or UK or France enters into the territorial waters of another country, does it not require that the littoral countries are informed about the entry? What is the international convention?

Thirdly, I also want to know whether the Government of India have approached the Government of UK. Now, there is a Labour Government. We have our currency linked with the sterling and I want to know whether our Government will take it very seriously and that India will consider setting up a base of the Indian Ocean as against not only the interests of India but against the interest of mutual relations between India and UK.

Fourthly, I want to know as has been pointed out by my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that something came from the Shah of Iran who is a very respectable man. He made a press statement. I want to know whether the Government ascertained whether there was any truth in the statement of the Shah of Iran about the presence of the Russian Navy in the Indian Ocean.

Lastly, there is the Afro-Asian Peace Council but they are not an impartial organization. You know their ideological background. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a different kind of international conference of the Asiatic and African countries, particularly, of the littoral countries, will be convened and the initiative in this regard will be taken by the Government of India in which the big naval powers like the USA, Russia, UK and France may also be invited and persuaded to state categorically that the Indian Ocean should be considered as a zone of peace and a zone of free from any international conflict.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The first question the hon. Member raised was with regard to Diego Garcia figuring in our discussions with Dr. Kissinger. We have made our position entirely clear in our discussion with him that not only the Government but the entire nation as one man is against this idea of having a base there in Diego Garcia. That position we have made absolutely clear. He made it clear that there is no identity of approach on this question. That was the reaction. We agreed to differ. Naturally, we did not want to make it a bilateral issue in that sense.

Secondly, his question was whether we have taken up this matter with the UK Government. As you know, UK Government is aware of our position in the matter. My information is that they have said that they are going to have a second look in the matter. So, let us wait for their second look.

The third question is about the entry of the naval forces of another country. Naturally, if they enter the territorial waters, they have to inform and possibly, we may take objection. But, as long as they are on the international seas, normally, they informally inform and I am told that our Navy was informally given information that such a force is entering and we also called in the representatives of the American Embassy here and

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

conveyed our concern about this particular matter when they gave us the detailed information.

Secondly, about the statement of the Shah of Iran, I hope the hon. Member would have seen the joint communique that was issued in the matter between the Governments of India and Iran and there is a special reference made about this particular point on which the Shah of Iran has expressed his dissatisfaction on the concept of the Indian Ocean being kept as a peace zone. We will say this is an improvement in the situation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Did you as certain about the presence of Russian fleet or Naval base?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We did not have any discussion with him about this question. We will have to go on the basis of what UN Secretary General said about presence because the respective countries have made statements. Their the statement says the Soviet Union has no base in the Indian ocean. This information was given by the Secretary General on the basis of the information supplied by the governments.

The last question he mentioned was about our taking official initiative for having a conference of littoral countries in this matter. I would say we have to be very cautious in this matter. It is not just a question of taking initiative for having a conference. Such an initiative can be counter-productive also. So, we will have to activate the international forum.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I am not in a position to agree with the observation of Shri Guha about the role of Dr. Kissinger. If you pardon me I will say he is the main culprit of the cold-blooded murder of President of Chile and has toppled the whole democratic institution in that country. Naturally, such a man has been admired by Shri Guha because they are doing the same thing in this country too.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Who?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vayalar Ravi, you are a youngman and you should not be led away by emotion. You should be careful in the language you use. You come direct to the motion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I said about the murder of Mr. Allende. Sir, this U.S. naval base in this part of Asia is not the only one. They have bases in Japan, Malaysia, Australia and in other different parts of Asia. Although they have established their naval bases in this area yet they are not satisfied. They are moving to Diego Garcia. Recently we all had seen the movement of Seventh Fleet in the Bay of Bengal during the liberation struggle in Bangla Desh. They may say it was late and they could not act. So, it is nothing except intimidation of this country as well as other countries who are fighting for their independence and sovereignity and are trying to develop their economy. These forces have come, as the hon. Minister said, with a purpose. We have recently got a sensational report about the invasion of an oil country by U.S. The movement or intrusion or invasion to the Indian ocean by the U.S. naval forces has to be viewed in that context.

Also you will agree with me that from 1971 to 1973 the U.N. General Assembly had taken a very definite position that the Indian Ocean must be a zone of peace.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, please do not make a speech. Put your questions.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am only making my observations and not a speech. Unfortunately, even though strong protests have been made by the Government and the Government of India have tried to do their level best to create a public opinion it could not prevent a large U.S. force from entering the Indian ocean and intimidating this country.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. Now there is concentration of the forces in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, my specific question is this. The Communist Party Chief of U.S.S.R. has visited this country; Dr. Kissinger also visited this country and the Shah of Iran has also visited this country. So, my question is this—whether the Government of India had specifically discussed this matter with all these leaders. If so, what are their reactions and what are the assurances given by different leaders? Have the Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Dr. Kissinger agreed to this? I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. By merely creating a public opinion or making speeches will not serve any purpose at all. Is he going to make any specific efforts in this regard? I cannot spell out those efforts at the moment. It is for the Government of India to think over this matter. You cannot allow this kind of thing to continue. We have ourselves experienced about the position taken by the Americans in West Asia. There is a trouble there. Taking the case of Viet Nam and Korea, millions of people have been killed by the intervention of Americans. They are not satisfied with that They are now shifting to the other areas from their own areas. Therefore I would like to know what is proposed to be done by Government in regard to this.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not think that I can add anything to what has already been stated. He has raised a number of questions. They are by way of further clarifications to what I said before. We did raise these questions. In fact one of the questions discussed as the sub-continental issues was on the Indian Ocean. It is a very important one. It came up for a discussion with Iran. We also had a discussion with Dr. Kissinger. I have told you what the reaction of Dr. Kissinger was and what the reaction of the Shah of Iran, was. I may tell you that on these issues, it is not enough merely India acting as one country. We have to activate the international forum and create public opinion. It has already begun. Iran has also accepted a certain position. Now, we will have to work on those positions and create an opinion and also take some concrete steps so that our position becomes a reality.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nawal Kishore Sinha. He is not here. Mr. Mehta.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a matter of serious concern to this House and this House has expressed its concern more than once. But, unfortunately, the Government has not come forward to give a full account regarding the Indian Ocean situation. I would like to quote para 3 of his statement. This is what he says:—

> "Recently, the UN 15-Member Ad-hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, of which India is a Member, has recommended to the General Assembly to call on the Great Powers to refrain from increasing and strengthening their military presence in the Indian Ocean region as an essential first step towards the relaxation of tension and the promotion of peace and security in the area."

Therefore, it is clear that these big powers are indulging in strengthening and increasing their military strength in this area. This Government has never given the correct picture or the factual position in regard to this situation. Which are the big powers which are indulging in increasing their military strength in this area? China has accused the US and the Soviet Union of pursuing a frantic gun-boat policy in the Indian Ocean, massing their warships and vying with each other in a show of force. This is what China's representative has told the UN Sub-Committee on the Indian Ocean on September 25. China has further said that the root cause of the absence of tranquillity in that area was the military expansion of these

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

two super powers which seriously threatened the independence and security of the countries in this region. I would like to know what is the reaction of Government to this accusation of China because our member was present there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: And of the Soviet presence.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The Government has realised the seriousness of the situation but I must say a bit late. When were these activities, naval exercises and the military presence in this region, started? They started in 1969. I think it had come to the knowledge of the Government but it did not take appropriate measures at that time. That increased the rivalry. They could not stop one power from undertaking this naval and military activity in this region and that provoked the other big power to increase its naval activity and strengthen its military presence. Therefore, I would ask whether India protested to any big powers against their conducting naval exercises and strengthening their military presence in this area? If so, which are those countries which are indulging in these activities? Also what further measures do Government propose to take? Lastly, does India propose any summit conference or talks between these big powers, especially the USA and USSR to be away from this region for peace in the region and world peace in general?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is, if I may again use the word, an error being made in judging the situation. Let us not isolate the question of this general situation in the Indian Ocean and its treatment by looking at it only from one navy's point of view. It is a fact of life which has been known to the world that the navies of the USA, France, UK and USSR do cruise in the Indian Ocean. Now we have to find out how we can tackle this problem by eliminating the presence of this military and naval strength in the Indian Ocean so that it may not create tension...

SHRI PILOO MODY: Turn it into land.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This, really speaking is the problem of ours. Now we have to formulate our approach to this problem and we have to think in what manner we can effectively deal with it. It is not a question of merely getting subjectively angry and making very fierce statements; it is not going to help us at all. Therefore, the approach has been to create opinion in the world which we think is gradually building up The conference which was held here yesterday is ample proof of that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Bogus.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Delegations coming from different countries have certainly created opinion. Also the opinion that is formulated and concretised in the forum of the UN is a much more important thing for us and I think we will have to pursue the same line. It is no use merely quoting what China says and asking what is our reaction and what other countries say about it. We have to make our own judgments and act accordingly.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Who started it in 1969?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Does India propose to arrange any summit talks between the USA and the USSR?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will you be a Kissinger to the USSR and the USA?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I propose to be myself, not anybody else.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You will have to persuade him to be a Chavan.

13.39 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I present the Hundred and thirty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations as disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), (Defence Services), (Railways) and (Posts and Telegraphs) for the years 1972-73 and action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninety-sixth Report.

13.40 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

THIRD REPORT

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram): Sir, I beg to present the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1973, on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report on the Railway Convention Committee, 1971.

13.41 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 18th November 1974, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any part discussed item of Government Business carried over from the Order Paper of today.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1974 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(ii) The Rampur Raza Library Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(iii) The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1973.

(3) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 and consideration and passing of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill, 1974.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(5) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1974-75.

(6) Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:

(i) The Nation Cadet Corps (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(ii) The Punjab Municipal (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1974.

(7) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 and consideration and passing of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: So many names have been given to me. I will give one or two minutes each; not more than that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, some of the Ministers should be present. It is strange. We are raising important questions and so, I request you to see that some more Ministers also should be present in the House

MR. SPEAKER: Your Members are lunching with the Conference people. You may raise year point now, in a minute or two.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise two very important issues. You remember that in this very House I have been asking various questions about the four instalments of dearness allowance which have not been paid to the Government employees. Dearness allowance is due according to the Pay Commission formula which has been accepted by the Government. D.A. is due from 1st July 1st August, 1st September and 1st October I am told that the Government which has accepted the Pay Commission formula unanimously without any amendment is going to change the formula to deprive the Central Government employees of the dearness allowance. They are going to freeze the whole amount, not even pay 50 per cent but freeze the whole thing. The Supreme Court has already allowed a writ petition against the compulsory deposit scheme arising from the Act passed for that purpose. I request the Finance Minister to make a statement and say whether it a fact that four instalments of dearness allowance are being denied. They have issued instructions to the LIC and the banking industry to deprive the bank employees and the LIC employees of the dearness allowance. There is going to be serious trouble over this matter.

The second matter is--

MR. SPEAKER: As you know, we decided last time that only one matter should be raised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow me one minute. It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have to follow the rule strictly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Only one minute..

MR. SPEAKER: It may be raised some other time. Do not break it on the very first day.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me for one minute only. You are aware that Queen of Ghazal, Begum Akhtar, died in Ahmedabad the other day. We asked the Defence Ministry to give us a plane to carry her body to Lucknow. What surprised and shocked us is that they demanded Rs. 10,000 for it. Begum Akhtar was singing for the jawans even while there was bombings all round.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not connected with the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJE: I want a statement to be made by the Defence Minister on this matter.

I want a statement on this because the entire country is agitated over this. Minister may come and Minister may die but Begum Akhtar is born only once and she is dead.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. Shri Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने 11 तारीख को मारुती संबंधी एक प्रश्न का जो उत्तर मिला उस को देखा होगा उस में सुदर्शन ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी के बैलायुधन के 30,000 शेयर्स हैं मारुती में और प्रमा भाई मंगल भाई टांडेल के 15,000 शेयर्स है। यह दोनों बड़ स्मललर्स हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय जनवरी महीने में सरकार को कुछ इत्तिला दी गई थी इन लोगों के बारे में सूकर नारायण बखिया के रिश्तेदार हैं—एक हरी भाई वल्लभ भाई टांडेल फिर जोगी भाई मगल भाई टांडले। जोगी भाई को गिरफ्तार किया गया, और तीसरे उन के रिश्तेदार प्रमा भाई टांडले हैं। यह जनवरी के महीने में सरकार को खबर की गई :

"....Prema Bhai Mangal Bhai Tendel. His brother is Jogi. A garden is kept in his name. This garden is worth Rs. 6 lakhs. It has a bungalow. Prema Bhai is taking education at Bombay. The garden

is run by his servants. He has a deposit of about Rs. 2 lakhs in the bank".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दो मोशन्स पड़े हुए हैं जो आप ने एडमिट किये हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं:

"That this House resolves to set up a parliamentary committee to enquire into all aspects of the Maruti Car Project and allied matters beginning with the grant of the latter of intent to the latest reported deal between the companys managing director and the House of Birlas."

"That this House is of opinion that the Maruti Small Car Project constitutes diversion of resources from the more pressing tasks to non-esentials and is a monument of corruption, nepotism and favouritism and therefore directs that a commission consisting of three former Chief Justices of the Supreme Court be set up under the commission of Inquiry Act to investigate into the matter and submit a report."

जब अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े-बड़े स्मगलर्स मारुति में इन्वस्टसे बन रहे हैं, और फोप जानते हैं मैंने विगत साल अगस्त महीने में दो सवाल पूछे थे जिस के बारे में अभी तक जानकारी नहीं दी। मैं ने पूछा था कि इन्होंने जो इकनामिक ऑफन्सेज किये हैं, क्या उन की जांच की जा रही है, इन्कम टैक्स, रवन्यू इन्टलीजेंस और एनफोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट क्या कर रहे हैं। आप जवाब नहीं दिलवा रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं मेरे मोशन पर अगले सप्ताह में चर्चा की जाय। और अन्त में कहना चाहता हूं बेगम अख्तर की दुखद मौत हुई उन के साथ इंडियन एयर लाइन्स और ए० आई० आर० ने जो व्यवहार किया है उस बारे में उस के एडमायरर्स को बड़ी तकलीफ हुई है। "टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया" में पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है।

और क्या कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय में भी आप आंदोलन चलाना चाहते हैं? उस के बारे में मेरे मित्र श्री पीलू मोदी कहेंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): For the last 53 or 54 days a strike is going on in the Indian Rare Earths. Hundreds of employees are facing starvation. The reason is interesting. An agreement was to be signed after negotiations on some points. Now the management has taken the stand that there should be a ceiling of Rs. 300 on DA. It is not the practice anywhere, in any industry. You cannot have a ceiling on a variable DA. It is impossible and impracticable. Dr. Sethna is a foremost scientist of the country and I have respect for him. But I do submit that he could not be a chairman of this corporation. Unfortunately it has been handled so badly that people are now facing starvation, for this very flimsy reason and the management is prolonging the strike. The hon. Minister should bring this matter on the agenda so that it could be discused and a solution could be found.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): रेल हड़ताल समाप्त हुए छः महीने हो रहे हैं। लेकिन दुख है कि सरकार अभी भी रेल कर्मचारियों के साथ दुश्मन का सा व्यवहार कर रही है। जो लोग जनतन्त्र की हत्या कर रहे हैं उनके साथ नर्मी और जिन लोगों ने अपनी रोजी रोटी की लड़ाई लड़ी उनके साथ इतनी सख्ती। अभी भी 7018 लोगों पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। 19882 लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए थे। आंतरिक सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत आज भी बंगाल की जेलों में चार आदमी बन्द हैं। पता नहीं किस जुर्म में बरखास्त हुए, सेवा से हटाए गए कर्मचारियों की संख्या आज भी 3788 है। निलंबित कर्मचारियों की संख्या अभी भी 1022 है। जिन कर्मचारियों की सेवा भंग कर दी गई है, ब्रेक इन सर्विस हो गया है उनकी संख्या आज भी 2,80,243 है। जिन लोगों पर तोड़-फोड़ के मुकदमे चल रहे हैं उनकी संख्या 3962

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

है। अभी भी उन में से एक आदमी जेल में है। ये स्थायी कर्मचारी हैं। इनके अलावा हजारों अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को भी नौकरी से निकाल रखा गया है। एवजी यानी सबस्टीट्यूट जो हैं या जो कैज्युअल लेबर है उनकी संख्या आज भी 7169 है जिन्हें काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। आज भी उनके साथ इस तरह का सौतेला व्यवहार हो रहा है। उनको बहुत सी सहूलियतों से वंचित कर दिया गया है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक मोशन 184 के अन्तर्गत दिया है जिसको आपने स्वीकार कर लिया है। इन सब चीजों को लकर उन लोगों में जो असन्तोष है, उनकी तरह-तरह की जो दिक्कतें हैं उन पर विचार करने का अगले सप्ताह यहां मौका मिलना चाहिये। उनके साथ मानवीय आधार पर व्यवहार होना चाहिये और उन के साथ बात-चीत का रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिये। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह सद्भाव से काम ले। अगर उनको सख्ती करनी है तो फासिस्टों के साथ करनी चाहिये, मजदूरों के साथ तो दोस्ती दिखानी चाहिये।

केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते की चार इंस्टालमेंट ड्यू हो चुकी हैं लेकिन उनको एक इंस्टालमेंट भी नहीं दी गई। इस पर भी अगले सप्ताह या तो एक बयान आना चाहिये या इस पर विचार होना चाहिये।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : मेरी नजरों के सामने जो गुजरा है वह मैं बयान करना चाहता हूं। दस और ग्यारह तारीख को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हजार से ज्यादा लोग घायल किए गए हैं जो पटना की सड़कों पर प्रदर्शन करने आ रहे थे और यह मांग करने आ रहे थे कि विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाई जाए, एक एकड़ से कम जमीन वालों पर जो कर्जा है उसको मंसूख किया जाए, मुनाफाखोरी को खत्म किया जाए। ट्रेन के होस पाइप को निकाल कर गाड़ी को रोक कर नीचे बैठे लोगों पर लाठियां, छुरों, गंडासों, भालों आदि से हमला किया गया और उनको घायल किया गया। लोक नायक आजाद जो हरिजन एम एल ए हैं और 1940 से ही लगातार हमेशा जेल जाते रहे हैं उनको घसीट कर बाहर ले जा कर उसके सारे बदन को छुरों से घायल किया गया। जहां पटना में गांधी मैदान में सभा होनी थी उसके नीचे टाइम बम जो रख रहे थे उनको पकड़ा गया। उन्हीं लोगों के बारे में कहा गया है कि उनको लाठियां से पीटा गया था। पटना में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के दफ्तर पर बम फेंका गया। देश के अखबार इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। चिली में आपको पता ही है कि क्या हुआ है। वहां दक्षिणपंथी पार्टियां और करोड़पतियों के अखबारों ने राष्ट्रपति अलंदे के खिलाफ साजिश में समर्थन दिया था। आज उन अखबारों और उन दक्षिणपन्थी पार्टियों को भी गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर दिया गया था। इससे हिन्दुस्तान के जो समर्थक हैं, उनको उनके सबक सीखना चाहिये। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हम बहस के जरिये, एक दूसरे को समझा कर, शांतिपूर्वक सभा या प्रदर्शन करके देश की हालत को बदलें तो आप को बिहार में जो हालत हुई है उसको खतरे की घंटी के तौर पर लेना होगा। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जिस एजीटेशन का वहां संचालन और समर्थन कर रहे हैं उन्होंने खुलेआम कहा है कि विधायकों को घेर कर जबर्दस्ती निकाला जाए और तमांचे और थप्पड़ भी उनको मारे जाएं। यह चार तारीख वाले प्रदर्शन के पहले कहा गया था। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर अगले सप्ताह बहस की जाए। यह एक दल या एक व्यक्ति का सवाल नहीं है। सारे देश के लिए और जनतन्त्र लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है। देश के अखबार इसको महत्व नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैंने इसके बारे में आपको सूचना दी है। आपको अगले सप्ताह इस पर विचार करने का सदन को मौका देना चाहिये ताकि भारत को चिली बनाने का जो खतरा पैदा हो रहा है, उसको हम टाल सकें।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I want to bring to the notice of the

House that yet another University has been turned upside down at Kurukshetra because of the stupid and repressive policy of the Haryana Government.

MR. SPEAKER: These are State matters. Why do you refer to them here?

SHRI PILOO MODY: No, Sir. I do not bring up any State matters here. I am bringing up only a matter in which I am concerned and you are also concerned, namely, education and the University Grants Commission.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The University Grants Commission is giving grants to the Kurukshetra University.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is a physical link. I am giving you a much greater link, and that is civil liberties. I hope these are matters which are of universal interest in this country. As I was saying, on the 4th of November....(*the bell rings*) What is the idea of the bell?

MR. SPEAKER: I have requested him not to bring in State matters.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am trying to convince you, without the help of others, that these are not State matters but inter State matters. that these have to do with civil liberties, which is a matter concerning the whole of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Then change the rules.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What rule?

MR. SPEAKER: The rules which you have.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let me finish. Then you can decide whether it is a State matter or inter-State matter.

On the 4th of November ten rallies were held in ten districts of Haryana in sympathy with the movement that Jayaprakash Narain was holding in Bihar. Nine rallies went off OK but the rally in Kurukshetra was lathi charged, there was firing thereafter, totally disrupting a peaceful meeting, nothing more than a meeting or a rally. Thereafter, the President of the Students' Union, Shri Debendra Sharma, and many others were sitting in a relay fast in front of the Vice-Chancellor's office. The Vice-Chancellor, being a good friend of Shri D. K. Borooah, had gone to Moscow.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not involve the Vice-Chancellor's name and say that he is somebody's friend when you are talking of some firing.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He must be somebody's friend; may be he is your friend also.

MR. SPEAKER: May be.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I did not know. If I knew it. I would have said "may be your friend and the friend of Shri D. K. Barooah". As soon as he returned from Moscow, he had these boys arrested and put in jail even though no charges were framed. Two days later they were rusticated from the University, they were debarred from entering the University. A warrant has been issued, using MISA against these boys. Is MISA a State subject or a Central subject?

14 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: You are yourself a State subject and a Central subject. I cannot argue with you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to ask Prof. Nurul Hasan, maybe a friend of yours....

MR. SPEAKER: You are also my friend. Are you denying that you are also my friend?

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is not the matter under consideration. From the interruptions, one would come to the contrary conclusion.

Therefore, I would ask the Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan, to make a full statement and I would also like him to see that universities are not permitted to be used as instruments of repression on innocent students.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has noted all the suggestions and will convey to the Ministers concerned.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: As the hon. Speaker has said already, in accordance with the previous practice and convention, I shall convey it to the Ministers concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee. I know you are a great lover of *ghazals*. I am in full sympathy and I also feel very unhappy about it.

14.03 hrs.

CUSTOMS TARIFF BILL

EXTENTION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Customs duties."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: We now adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 3 O'Clock **14.05 hrs.**

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

RE. BHARGAVA COMMISSION'S REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the further consideration of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन सुन लीजिए। भार्गव कमीशन की रिपोर्ट शुगर के बारे में प्रकाशित हो चुकी है। वह अंग्रेजी में छप चुकी है और बाजारों में बिक रही है। पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर साहब मौजूद हैं, उन से मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि कम से कम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को इस की कापी मिल जानी चाहिए। यह बड़ा ही इम्पार्टेंट मसला है। हमारे बार-बार कहने के बाद भी सरकार सुन नहीं रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One thing everybody must have learnt sitting in this Chair is not to speak out of turn.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You may just indicate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even indication is difficult.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The ruling party members are able to get copies whereas we are not able to get. There seems to be a one-party system in the country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I have not got it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you are keeping quiet with a vengeance.

15.07 hrs.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रिजर्व बैंक कानून में संशोधन करने वाला जो विधेयक हमारे सामने रखा गया है उसके बारे में मैं सब से पहले यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह पीसमील ंग से इस कानून का आधुनिकीकरण अच्छा नहीं है। बुनियादी तौर पर रिजर्व बैंक एक्ट के बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिए और एक नाया कानून सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहिए। हर एक दो साल के बाद इस तरह के विधेयकों को पास करने का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है और यह बहुत चिन्ता की बात है कि रिजर्व बैंक की जो स्वायत्तता है उस स्वायत्तता को इस सरकार ने बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दिया है। फाइनेंशियर इंस्टीट्यूशंस लाज को ज्वाइंट पालियामेंट्री कमेटी में एक बहुत ही अनोखी घटना हुई जिस की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर श्री जगन्नाथ साहब जो आई सी एस है, कमेटी के समक्ष गवाही देने के लिए आए थे। उन से मैं ने एक सीधा प्रश्न पूछा कि इस कानून के बारे में सरकार के पास आप ने अपनी राय भेजी थी और अगर भेजी थी तो क्या इस कानून के बुनियादी सिद्धांतों से आप का विरोध है? तो गवाही देने वाले रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर क्या जवाब देते हैं कि सरकार से सलाह मशविरा कर के और सरकार की इजाजत लेकर मैं आप के के प्रश्न का उत्तर दूंगा। ज्वाइंट पार्लिमेंट्री कमेटी का उन्होंने अपमान तो किया ही लेकिन इस से रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की मनोदशा के ऊपर प्रकाश पड़ता है। इस सरकार ने सारे अफसरों को इस तरह गुलाम बना दिया है कि स्वायत्तता की बात तो आप करेंगे लेकिन ज्वाइंटपार्लियामेंन्ट्री कमेटी के सामने एविडेंस देने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं हैं इस डर से कि मन्त्री महोदय क्या कहेंगे? क्या यह घटना हुई है या नहीं, इस की सफाई सुशीला जी को देनी चाहिए। अगरआप चाहते हैं कि आप को सही सलाह मिले, उस को आपमानें न मानें, लेकिन अफसरों के मन में इस तरह का डर उत्पन्न होगा तो कोई सरकार चल न पायेगी फिर यह चमचा लोगों की ही सरकार होगी। तो रिजर्व बैंक की स्वायत्तता के बारे में वह सफाई दें।

अब मैं इस के प्रमुख क्लाज़ेज की तरफ आ रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)...आप अगर शशिभूषण जी, उस दिन आते तो आप को मुझसे ज्यादा गुस्सा आता। मैं तो सिर्फ वाक आउट कर के ही चला आया, लेकिन शायद आप तमाचा ही मार देते। इसलिए आप बहुत ज्यादा नाराज मत होइए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चतुर्थ क्लाज में इन्होंने यह कहा है कि रिजर्व बैंक के डायरेक्टर्स 4 साल में नियुक्त किये जायेंगे। लेकिन बाद में यह कहा है कि जब तक उन के सक्सेसर्ज नियुक्त नहीं किये जायेंगे तब तक पुराने डायरेक्टर्स ही चलते रहेंगे। इस तरह के सुझाव का क्या मतलब है—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। जब आप को मालूम है कि फलां डायरेक्टर चार साल के लिये नियुक्त किया गया है उस की मीयाद फलां तारीख को खत्म हो जायगी तो क्या 4 साल में भी आप सक्सेसर के बारे में निर्णय नहीं कर पायेंगे। जिस तरह से गवर्नरों को उन्हें खत्म होने के बाद चालू रखते हैं उसी तरह से डायरेक्टरों के बारे में भी करना चाहते हैं—इस का मैं सख्त विरोध करता हूं

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जब मोरारजी देसाई वित्त मंत्री थे, मैंने कई बार सुझाव दिया था कि लगातार आई० सी० एस० अफसरों को रिजर्व बैंक का गवर्नर बनाते चले जा रहे हैं—यह गलत बात है। ऐसे विशेषज्ञों को रिजर्व बैंक का गवर्नर बनाइये जो फिसकल और मौनिटरी पालिसी के बारे में जानकारी रखते हों। लेकिन अभी तक इस के बारे में सरकार ने कोई पालिसी डिसीजन नहीं लिया। इस लिये सुशीला जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा—जब आप हमारे मुद्दों का जवाब दें तो इस के बारे में भी खुलासा कीजिये कि भविष्य में इस तरह के आई० सी० एस० या आइ० ए० एस० लोगों को नियुक्त नहीं किया जायगा और रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर विशेषज्ञों को ही बनायेंगे।

इन्होंने अपने इस विधेयक में बैंकों का जो टाइम डिपाजिट या कुल मिला कर जो डिपाजिट्स होते हैं उस का 1 प्रतिशत री-फाइनेन्स फैसिलिटी के रूप में देने का सुझाव दिया है। यदि बैंकिंग डिपाजिट 12 हजार करोड़ मान लिया जाय तो यह रकम 120 करोड़ रुपये हो जायगी। 120 करोड़ रुपये की रकम कोई मामूली रकम नहीं है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई इस प्रकार का आश्वासन देंगी कि यह 120 करोड़ रुपये का क्रेडिट कृषि या उद्योगों के सैक्टर में केवल उन्हीं को मिलेगा जिन को आप ने वरीयता दी है। सरकार के द्वारा जो प्रायोरिटीज निश्चित की गई हैं उन्हीं के द्वारा रीफाइनेन्सिंग फैसिलिटीज का इस्तेमाल किया जायगा—इस का मैं स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूं।

मंत्री जी को पता होगा कि हमारे यहां बम्बई या अन्य चार-पांच बड़े शहरों में हुण्डी बिजनेस चलता है, इस में वे बैंकों के द्वारा कर्जा लेते हैं। मान लीजिये 16 परसेन्ट या 18 परसेन्ट से लिया, लेकिन कानून तोड़ कर 25-30 परसेन्ट पर हुण्डीवाले लोग धन्धा करते हैं। क्या बैंकों के द्वारा क्रेडिट इस लिये दिया जाता है कि ये हुण्डीवाले गैर-कानूनी ढंग से रुपया कमाने का काम करें। हुण्डी बिजनेस पर सरकार को तुरन्त निर्णय लेना चाहिये, इस को समाप्त कर देना चाहिये।

अब डिपाजिट्स के मसले को लेता हूं। नान-बैंकिंग कम्पनीज के द्वारा आम लोगों से डिपाजिट्स लिये जाते हैं। इस के बारे में आज तक बहुत ही ढिलाई बरती गई है। देशकरण नानजी कम्पनी के बारे में मंत्री जी को पता होगा—उस कम्पनी के जो चलाने वाले थे वे पब्लिक का एक करोड़ रुपया खा गये, अब यह कम्पनी कापड़िया ने ले ली है जिस पर यह सरकार बहुत मेहरबान है। एक चोर दूसरे चोर के हाथ में यह कम्पनी चली जा रही है—मैं जानना चाहता हूं रिजर्व बैंक क्या कर रहा है नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक क्या कर रहे हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी पार्लियामेन्ट की लाइब्रेरी में रिजर्व बैंक के डिपाजिट्स के बारे में जो नियम हैं, उन की कापी नहीं है। मैं दो दिन से मांग रहा हूं। चूंकि इस समय आप सभापतित्व कर रहे हैं, इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या पार्लियामेन्ट की लाइब्रेरी इसी तरह से चलेगी, हम को जो जानकारी चाहिये क्या वह हम को नहीं मिलेगी? दो दिनों से कोशिश कर रहा हूं कि रूल्ज मिल जायं लेकिन नहीं मिले। यह कोशिश इस लिये कर रहा था कि वर्तमान रूल्ज के अनुसार कम्पनियों का जो शेअर कैपिटल होता है उस का 25 प्रतिशत वे आम जनता से डिपाजिट के रूप में ले सकती हैं और डायरेक्टर्स की व्यक्तिगत गारण्टी पर वे 25 प्रतिशत और ले सकती हैं, जब कि डायरेक्टर्स के कोई व्यक्तिगत एसेट्स नहीं होते। चूंकि डिपाजिट्स के बारे में आपने इस में कुछ सुझाव रखे हैं इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस से जो धांधलियां और गड़बड़ियां चल रही है क्या आप लोग उस पर कोई नियन्त्रण कर पायेंगे।

अब भारत के एक बड़े शेअर होल्डर की बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं—यह

मधुसूदन लि० है जो मारुति के मेजर शेअर होल्डर हैं। इन्होंने डिपोजिट्स के लिये एडवर्टाइज किया है और 22 परसैन्ट इन्टरेस्ट देने को तैयार हैं। ये कम्पनियां मारुति लि० कम्पनी जैसी कम्पनियों में रुपया लगा रही हैं जो घाटे में चलने वाली हैं, जिन में दुनिया भर के बदमाश इकट्ठे किये गये हैं। आप के यहां आने से पहले आज सुबह जब मैं अगले सप्ताह के बिजनेस पर बोल रहा था.....

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमति सुशीला रोहतगी) : जब आप ने कहा था, तब मैं यहां मौजूद थी।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को पता चलेगा कि दो स्मगलरों ने मारुति में 30 हजार और 15 हजार शेअर लिये हुए हैं, जिन की कीमत होती है—3 लाख और डेढ़ लाख रुपया। यह भी इसी तरह की कम्पनियां हैं, जाजोदिया और तुलसियान की। क्या आप इन के बारे में जांच करायेंगी कि पब्लिक के पैसे का कैसे दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है।

अब आप मारुति पर आइये—मैंने मारुति की बैलेंस शीट को बड़ी मेहनत से प्राप्त किया है यह बैलेंस शीट बहुत जल्दी नहीं मिलती है? इस से पता चलेगा कि इन का जो पेड-अप कैपिटल है, उस से दुगने से भी अधिक....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to know where is the connection of Maruti Limited with Reserve Bank of India?

श्री मधु लिमये : डिपाजिट्स के बारे में कह रहा हूं नान-बैंकिंग कम्पनीज के द्वारा पब्लिक से जो डिपाजिट्स लिये जाते हैं, उस में जो घोटाला होता है, उस को चैक करने के लिये इन्होंने इस बिल में उसकी व्याख्या की है। इसलिये इस महत्वपूर्ण अंग की ओर आप का ध्यान दिला रहा हूं। मैं कह रहा था कि जो ऐसी कम्पनियां हैं। जिन के ऊपर सरकार का वरद-हस्त है, आशीर्वाद हैं, उन कम्पनीयों में क्या चल रहा है। मारुति का जो शेअर कैपिटल है उस से डबल से भी अधिक उन्होंने एजन्टों से और वितरकों से डिपाजिट इकट्ठा किया है मेरे पास यह 31 मार्च तक की बैलेंसशीट है—इस में 2 करोड़ 18 लाख रुपया अकेले डिस्ट्रिब्युटर्स से जमा किया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से आज इस बात की सफाई चाहता हूं—25 प्रतिशत का आप का रुल है या नहीं है शेअर कैपिटल का कितने प्रतिशत डिपाजिट के रूप में पब्लिक से इकट्ठा किया जा सकता है—विभिन्न फोर्म में। क्या मारुति के केवल एजन्टों से शेअर कैपिटल के दुगने से भी अधिक रुपया इकट्ठा किया है या नहीं।

अगर दूसरी कम्पनियों से आप इस कम्पनी की बैलेंसशीट की तुलना करेंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि बहुत सारी बातें जो कम्पनी कानून के तहत इस बैलेंसशीट में होनी चाहियें, वे भी इस में नहीं आई हैं। विचित्र बात तो यह है कि 46 लाख रूपये की शेअर एप्लीकेशन्ज इन के पास पड़ी हुई हैं, उस में से 20 लाख रूपया जमा है, लेकिन उन की एप्लीकेशन्ज तक नहीं हैं। मारुति में जितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है, सब चोरों, बदमाशों और स्मगलरों ने लगाई हुई है वरना इस तरह की बात कम्पनी कानून के अन्तर्गत कैसे हो सकती है—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है—पैसा जमा है, लेकिन एप्लीकेशन्ज नहीं हैं—इस का मतलब है कि सारे शेअर बोगस हैं, उन में ब्लैक का पैसा लगा हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न को 14 महीने हो गए—आप इस सदन के उपाध्यक्ष हैं, यह केवल अध्यक्ष की ही जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दिलवाये, आप की भी जिम्मेदारी है, दूसरे सभापतियों की भी जिम्मेदारी है जो इस कुर्सी पर बैठते हैं। 14 महीने हो गये मैंने पूछा था कि मारुति के मेजर इन्वैस्टर्स बताये जायें और इकानामिक ओफन्सेज के बारे में बतलाया जाये—मैंने दोनों सवाल कामर्स मिनिस्टर से पूछे थे—14 महीने

[श्री मधु लिमये]

के बाद भी यह जानकारी नहीं मिली यह कहा जाता है कि जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है, उचित समय पर रखी जायगी। यह समय कब आयेगा—मेरे मरने के बाद ?

प्रो० श्री नारायणचन्द पराशर (हमीरपुर) : आप के हारने के बाद।

श्री मधु लिमये : हारने की उम्मीद न कीजिये—मेरे मरने के बाद ही यह इन्फर्मेशन आयेगी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इन बातों का खुलासा हो जाये उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान स्टैन्डर्ड में अच्छा लेख आया है, मंत्री जी को पढ़ना चाहिये इसके बारे में।

"RBI regulations for deposits acceptance found inadequate".

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If you remember aright, my amendment regarding over-subscription has been accepted and according to the modified and amended Companies Act, what Shri Limaye has said becomes very relevant and important, and this type of money being kept with the companies becomes an illegal act,

श्री मधु लिमये : आप के डायरेक्टर्स गारन्टी के बारे में यह कहते हैं कि कई डायरेक्टर्स ऐसे होते हैं। उन के कोई असेट्स नहीं होते और शेअर कैपिटल का अगर 25 परसेंट पब्लिक से डायरेक्टर्स की गारन्टी पर लिया जायेगा तो बहुत सारी कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं जिस में पब्लिक हल्ला कर रही है कि हमारे डिपाजिट्स वापस नहीं मिल रहे हैं। तो रिजर्व बैंक और सरकार किसी तरह का नियंत्रण कम्पनी ला का मामला हो या आर० बी० आई० का हो कोई नियंत्रण इन चीजों पर नहीं रख रहे हैं।

मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान चिट फंड्स की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं यह भी एक माने में नान-बैंकिंग फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज हैं और चिटफंड के कई मामले सरकार के सामने पड़े हुये हैं। उस में क्लास तीन और चार के जो कर्मचारी होते हैं वह अपनी बचत का पैसा लगाते हैं और उसमें करोड़ों रुपयों का घोटाला हो रहा है। तो क्या चिट फंड्स को भी नियमित करने के बारे में मंत्री महोदया कुछ सोचेंगी ?

इस विधेयक का एक उद्देश्य यह है कि कृषि के कार्य में मदद दी जाये तो एक विषय की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मेरे पास 13 तारीख का 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' अखबार है और सिंचाई के उपर एक लेख है।

"70 per cent of irrigation water goes waste".

हम लोग तो जानते थे लेकिन उन्होंने कई राज्यों के आंकड़े एकत्रित करके दिया है और जो निष्कर्ष इन का है वह आप के सामने रखता हूं :

"Wastage of water and lack of scientific water management were the other defects exposed. Only 30 per cent of water benefited crops, the rest being lost through seepage from canals or evaporation. This problem was worse in the major and medium irrigation schemes which accounted for 40 per cent of irrigation sources. Minor sources such as wells and tubewells provided irrigation of better quality."

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं अभी आप ने पौंग डैम की खबर अखबारों में पढ़ी होगी कि पौंग डैम बन गया राजस्थान को फायदा होगा कि लेकिन लीकेज शुरु हो गया है और हर दिन 15,000 क्यूसेक्स से अधिक पानी चला जा रहा है और कहते हैं कि बाद में उस को किसी बैराज से पकड़ते हैं, तो मेजर और मीडियम इरीगेशन स्कीमों के ऊपर तो अरबों रुपया लगाया जा रहा है जिस से 30 प्रतिशत पानी बेकार ज है, नजदीक के इलाके हैं वहां इतना पानी होता है कि कभी कभी धान की फसलें

मारी जाती है और जो दूर के इलाके कमान्ड एरिया में हैं उन को एक बूंद भी पानी नहीं मिलता है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि ट्यूब वैल्स और पम्प सैट्स पर ही ज्यादा जोर दिया जाये ताकि किसानों के अख्तयार में ही यह मामला रहे और इस के लिये रिजर्व बैंक में जो प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं उन दोनों में कोई समन्वय बैठना चाहिये। कृषि विकास के लिये बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं पर पैसा बरबाद करने के बजाय जो आप की क्रैडिट है वह किसानों को दीजिये। और मैं ने सुझाव दिया था कि 14 नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स और स्टेट बैंक मिल कर एक कोई पम्पिंग सैट कौरपोरेशन बनायें और टर्न की बैसिस पर किसानों को दीजिये और उन पर इन्स्टालमेंट लगाया जाये। इस से बीच वाले जो पैसा अभी खा जाते हैं वह नहीं खा सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूं इन सारे सुझावों पर सरकार सोचेगी।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): मान्यवर, रिजर्व बैंक बिल पर जब अमेंडमेंट पेश हो रहे थे तो मेरे दिमाग में आया कि रिजर्व बैंक क्या काम कर चुका है, उस की देश के लिये क्या उपलब्धियां हैं और क्या क्या अचीवमेंट्स हो चुके है जिन पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं ने कई बार देखा जो आर्थिक संकट काल है उस में रिजर्व बैंक क्या रोल अदा कर रहा है। रिजर्व बैंक हमें ऐडवाइस देता है और सब कुछ सोचता है, लेकिन जब इस के अचीवमेंट्स को देखा तो मालूम हुआ कि रिजर्व बैंक के जो काम करने वाले हैं या तो उन की रिपोर्ट को हर साल हाउस में डिस्कस किया जाय, और उन के अचीवमेंट्स क्या हैं इस बारे में रूरल क्रेडिट रिव्यू कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हम जो अपने औबजेक्ट्स रखना चाहते थे वह पूरे नहीं हुए। और जो भी उन्हों ने लोन दिया है उस से मालूम होता है, जो बार बार आप कहते हैं कि छोटे किसानों को लोन देना चाहते हैं, उस की रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है:

"By and large, the leading levels in all the other States are relatively low. Tamil Nadu is a significant instance in which the loan per head of population, which stood at Rs. 17.24 in 1963-64, came down to Rs. 12.93 in 1966-67. The lowest in the scale are Orissa (Rs. 4.95), Jammu and Kashmir (Rs. 4.09), Rajasthan (Rs. 3.78), West Bengal (Rs. 3.36), Bihar (Rs. 2.60) and Assam (Rs. 1.29). These figures, like those of total loans of advance given earlier, bring out firstly the relatively low levels of co-operative credit in most States, and secondly, the declining trend which has begun to appear in more than one State even after allowance is made for the increase in the population."

तो आज की जो क्रेडिट है मालूम होता है कि दो और तीन रु० पर कैपिटा भी उस को लोन नहीं मिला। और बार बार आप कहते हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक लोन देना चाहता है। कहते हैं कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी में लोन मिल रहा है। उन का कहना है कि कुछ बड़े आदमियों को ही सारा कर्जा मिलता है। कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज में वेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट्स को कर्जा मिलता है। रिजर्व बैंक क्या करता है? मैं ने कई बैंक्स की हालत को देखा है, बड़ौदा बैंक के मैनेजर, डायरेक्टर और चेयरमैन का हाल देखा है उस ने अपने घर वालों को पैसा दे दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. You may continue when this Bill is again taken up. We now proceed to Private Members' Business.

श्री गेंदा सिंह (पदरौना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा हमारी बात सुन लें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस शुरू हो गया।

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): I move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-Sixth Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th November, 1974."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-Sixth Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th November, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

OIL SEEDS AND EDIBLE OILS PRODUCTION BILL.*

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि तिलहनों का उत्पादन तेजी से बढ़ाने में मदद देने और लोगों द्वारा सीधे उपभोग में लाये जाने तथा वनस्पति साबुन और अन्य उत्पादों के विनिर्माण के लिए विभिन्न बीजों से खाद्य तथा अन्य तेलों का और अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से निष्कर्षण सुगम बनाने के उपायों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरः स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।†

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to assist rapid expansion of production of oil-seeds and to facilitate a more effective extraction of edible oils and other oils from different seeds both for direct human consumption as well as for the manufacture of vanaspati, soaps and other products."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश कर रहा हूं ।

CONSTITUTION AMEDMENT BILL*

(Substitution of article 17)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of article 366 and insertion of new article 371F)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 15-11-1974.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL*

Amendment of articles 56 and 156)

श्री लिमये (बांका) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश कर रहा हूं ?

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of articles 75 and 164)

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश कर रहा हूं ।

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL—*Contd.*

(Insertion of new article 83A) by Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C. K. Chandrappan on the 23rd August, 1974:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

He had just started on that day. He may now continue.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, I have moved this Bill with a view to make our democracy more meaningful so that the Consitution could provide that the elected representatives are accountable to the people. Today when we are discussing this Bill, there is a lot of discussion going on in our country about electoral reforms. I may also recall the recent incidents in Gujarat. It is a State where the ruling party enjoyed massive majority but still they could not continue to rule. There was an agitation and finally the Assembly had to be dissolved. Today a movement is going on in Bihar demanding the dissolution of the Assembly My party has taken a definite position about this kind of agitations. Whatever may be the motivations behind these agitations, we think they show a certain inherent weakness of our Constitution, which does not provide a democratic method by which the elected representatives of the people will be accountable to the people. Today once semebody is elected for 5 years he is free to do anything by way of corruption, nepotism, favouritism etc. He can even be of immoral character. A person like Mr. Tul Mohan Ram is still sitting with us in Parliament. We have, therefore, to initiate a democratic process by which if the

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 15-11-74.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

elected members misbehave and forfeit the confidence of the people who elected them, the people should be able to act in a constitutional manner to recall them. I am not saying this just because this is there in several constitutions in the world like Switzerland, USA and all socialist countries. My point is, if such a provision is included in our Contitution, our political life will be cleaner. The right to recall will be a guarantee for that. Our democratic institutions will be more strengthened and the people will be more vigilant about their duties in a democracy.

I do not want to keep one thing vague. There are people who think that the Bihar agitation is an agitation to recall the members because they have become corrupt and are not behaving properly. I do not think so. The agitation which has been let loose in Bihar is an attempt to unleash mobocracy, to create anarchy and subvert the democratic institutions. It will definitely pave the way for fascism in our country. When a member is elected from a constituency, there are a definite number of people who are electing that member. They should be given the right to recall him in whatever manner that may be prescribed for this purpose. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's agitation is not that. He is mobilising people from somewhere and using them to force the legislators to resign. That is not what is meant by the right recall. Our party has taken a consistent position with regard to electoral reforms. We believe that democracy in our country can be strengthened by expanding the base of democracy. That is why we always demand for voting rights from the year of 18. We also demand that proportional representation should be constitutionally guaranteed and electoral laws amended to give effect to that. Then only the right to recall will have any meaning. Today there is a possibility of a member getting elected from a constituency even though he secures only a very small percentage of the votes. It happens in our country in many constituencies that 10 or 12 candidates are contesting the total votes polled is only 30 or 40 per cent and the successful candidate gets only a portion of these 30 or 40 per cent. So, he cannot genuinely say that he is a real representative from that constituency. So, the rigit to recall should be a part of the total electoral reform that we will bring about in our country to make the electoral system more democratic and more meaningful.

If we adopt this right of recall, it will arm the people with an additional power. The people will be vigilant if they have the constitutional right to recall a member and they will exercise this right when a particular memebr in Parliament or the State Legislature is not discharging his responsibilities to their full satisfaction. In this way, a member would be accountable to his constituents. Like the Soviet law, there should be a method by which a member can report to the electorate what he has done in Parliament or the State legislature during every session. Now it is left to the discretion of the member to decide whether in the next five years he should even shaw his face to the electerate. There are many members who do not do that even now. Under the present system of elections the caste, community, religion, money and so many other factors decide whether a member will be re-elected, not his work in the legislature or his performance in the constituency as the representative of the people. When we say that the right of recall should be there, we mean that there should be a provision by which the elected members will go back and report to the people from time to time of their activities so that the electors will know what their representatives are doing.

It is also a corrective measure. Then many of the members will not dare to do what they are now doing. Defection is a common phenomenon now in our country. I know there is a Bill pending to prevent defection. That Bill seems to be a mockery of democracy. It is not at all clear whether that Bill could be implemented and in what way it will be implemented. If we can find out a way as to how we will incorporate this right to recall in the Constitution and the concrete rules with regard to that, then that will create a better atmospphere in the country.

What happens when there is no right to recall? Then, this kind of movement which is taking place in Bihar, which has taken place in Gujarat and which took place long ago in Kerala, in 1959, will be encouraged. There is no point in blaming the people because they do not have any other constitutional methods by which they can exercise their right. In 1959, in Kerala, when there was a properly-elected Government in power, a movemnt was unleashed against, that Govrnment. It was spearheaded by the Congress party, the present Prime Minister who was the President of the ruling party at that time and the Government was brought down. It was referred to in Parliament for so many days. Even at that time, many persons who respected the democratic wishes of the people pointed out that this would lead to a bad precedent and that this would lead to scuttling of democracy at a later stage. It might have been expedient for the ruling party at that time to bring down a democratically-elected Government which was headed by the Communist Party of India in 1959 in Kerala.

In 1973, a similar practice was indulged in by the people in Gujarat. Today, in a much bigger way, the threat to democracy is posed in Bihar and the people say that the agitation will be spread to other parts of the country also. When they agitate over the demand that the elected representatives should go or the elected Assembly should be dissolved, it is, of course, an attempt to scuttle the democratic institution. But, at the same time, they can point out that there is no constitutional method by which they can recall back those elected representatives who have been proved to be corrupt in the eyes of the electorate. So, this weakness will remain and it will instigate the processes in our country which will endanger democracy in our country. That why I say that the right to recall should be incorporated in the Constitution.

Now, when I speak of this right of recall, certain basic things should also be pointed out. When we say that there should be electoral reforms to strengthen democracy, it cannot happen in a vacuum. It can happen only in relation to certain socio-economic changes which the policies of the Government will initiate. When we say that there are corrupt practices indulged in during elections, at the time of election campaigns, and even after a candidate is elected, when he is compelled to defect from one party to another and he is induced to defect, that is, money plays a big role, how can all this be prevented is a very important thing. Even when we incorporate the right to recall, money influence can play a negative role in the operations of the right to recall. What we believe is that certain fundamental economic changes should be brought about in our country: first, Government should put an end to the parallel economy, to the operation of black money; Government should consciously make propaganda with the cooperation of all the political parties to see that the influence of caste and religion does not play a vital role in the elections; they should also ensure that the black money is com-

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

pletely eliminated from the national life. If these influences are not eliminated, even with all good amendments or good changes that we may incorporate in the electoral law or even in the Constitution, we will not be able to bring about any desired change to strengthen democracy in our country.

Our Party, the Communist Party, had considered this problem from the very beginning and our Party had taken a position from the very inception of the Party; in its programme it has been stated:

> "It will grant universal and equal sufferage to all male and female citizens in the elections to Parliament, Legislative Assemblies and local bodies through secret ballot. The principle of proportional representation will be adopted in all elections, and the right to recall all elected representatives by the majority of electors will be established."

This is what our Party has thought about electoral reforms which, in our opinion, will help our democracy to thrive in future. Today people like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and others who are unleashing this movement in Bihar for the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly say, as if they are talking something very new, that they are for a total revolution, for bringing about a total change. But, if you look at the facts, it is not so. All those people who are today supporting Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and his movement were once the protagonists of the present Constitution and they always thought that any change in the Constitution like proportional representation or right to recall would only help the Communists in our country, and they tried to win political power in our country through Constitutional methods. But today they find that their reactionary combination could not come to power utilising even the present Constitution, and that frustration, that disappointment, is now leading them to a position where they are striking at the very root of the Constitution, the vary root of democracy and democratic institutions. That is why we say that this movement is not a movement for strengthening democracy; this movement is a reactionary movement to strengthen the hands of reaction and pave the way for fascism. What we want by way of this amendment and similar things is strengthening the Constitution, strengthening democracy and democratic institutions in our country; we want to make democracy hundred per cent meaningful and make the people the real masters in the democracy and the elected representatives the servants of the people. This is the purpose of this Bill and I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 'Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment given notice of by Shri M. C. Daga. Is he moving that?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 2nd March, 1975."(1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you wish, you may speak on it.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल जो यह संविधान के खिलाफ गलियों में और सड़कों पर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं उन के आधार पर श्री चन्द्रप्पन एक बड़ा बिल लेकर आ गए हैं और कह रहे हैं कि संविधान के अन्दर ऐसी क्लाज लगा दी जाय जिस से

जैसे आज मिस्टर चन्द्रप्पन चुनाव जीत कर आ गए हैं और वहां के लोग कल इकट्ठे हो कर एक प्रस्ताव पास कर दें और इन-सल्टिंग दे दें तो उन का चुनाव खत्म हो जाय। मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कौन सा लेजिस्लेशन आप लाना चाहते हैं? खुद ही जो बात वह कह रहे थे वह साफ नहीं है। आप चाहते हैं कि ऐसा लेजिस्लेशन लाया जाय तो क्या लेजिस्लेशन लाया जाय? क्या आप के दिमाग में बात थी इस बिल को लाते हुए कि ऐसा बिल लाया जाय? कौन सा आप ऐसा लेजिस्लेशन लाना चाहते हैं जिस से राइट आफ रिकाल का परपज सर्व हो जाय? मेरे ख्याल से उन के अपने दिमाग में यह बात अभी भी साफ नहीं है कि हम किस प्रकार से इस चीज को करें। आज तीन चार लाख आदमी जो हम को वोट देने के लिए आते हैं कौन सा तरीका एडाप्ट किया जाय कि वह हम को रिकाल कर लें?

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो चुनाव होते हैं वे पार्टी सिस्टम के आधार पर होते हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी या दूसरी पार्टी, जनसंघ, या डी एम के अपना अपना चुनाव घोषणापत्र निकालती हैं और उस चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र के आधार पर पार्टियां चुनाव लड़ती है। रिजल्ट एनाउंस होता है तो यह होता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के इतने लोग जीते, सी पी आई या जनसंघ के इतने जीते, इतने हारे। तो आप पार्टी सिस्टम के आधार पर एक आदमी को जांचिए। पार्टी ने आम जनता के सामने एक अपना चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र रखा। जनता पार्टी को वोट देती है कि इस पार्टी के ये लोगन्स ये आबजेक्ट्स हैं और इन के आधार पर उस की रीति नीति और उस के काम करने के तरीके में जनता अपना विश्वास प्रकट करती है। जनता देखती है कि स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट कौन सी बनेगी, मजबूत गवर्नमेंट कौन सी बनेगी और उस आधार पर वह अपने वोट देती है। लेकिन यह आप ने इस में एक बात कह दी रिकाल की। एक आवाज यहां रिकाल की उठा दी। गुजरात में एक दम उठा लिया गया। मैं समझता हूं वह इसलिए नहीं उठाया गया। ये मामले कोई सड़कों पर तय करने के लिए नहीं हैं। भीड़ में चिन्तन नहीं होता। हिन्दुस्तान अनेक धर्मों का देश है। मान लीजिए एक जाति का आदमी चुन कर आ गया, दूसरी जाति वालों ने आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया कि इस को रिकाल करो। मैं समझता हूं मिस्टर चन्द्रप्पन बड़े यंग आदमी हैं, उन्होंने एक सजेश्चन दे दिया लेकिन वह किस तरह से अमल में आ सकता है यह बात सामने नहीं आई। इसीलिए मैं ने उस पर यह कहा कि इस के ऊपर पब्लिक ओपिनियन जाननी चाहिए कि आखिर चाहते क्या हैं? डिफेक्शन कमेटी में यह बात आई तो उन्होंने भी इस को मना किया। उन्होंने कहा कि हम रिकाल के प्राविजन से एग्री नहीं करते हैं। डिफेक्शन कमेटी में हिन्दुस्तान के सारे बड़े बड़े लाइयर्स थे, उन्होंने भी अपनी यह राय दी कि हम इस रिकाल के प्राविजन से सहमत नहीं है, यह हमारे यहां पासिबल नहीं है। उन्होंने इस राय को अपनी मीटिंग में जाहिर किया कि राइट आफ रिकाल के लिए हम एग्री नहीं करते। उन की राय में आप के सामने कोट करता हूं:

> "We do not consider this necessary or feasible. In any case, the legislation in respect of disqualification of a defector recommended by us would in effect the same purpose in a quicker or less cumbersome manner."

यह बात कर रहे हैं—श्री गोविन्द मेनन, श्री सी० के० दफ़तरी, श्री एस० मोहनकुमार मंगलम। चन्द्रप्पन साहब, इन में ज्यादा सीनियर के थे, आप इस बात को एप्रीशिएट करेंगे। उन्होंने यह राय दी है कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। जब डिफेक्शन कमेटी ने अपनी प्रपोजल निकाली तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस से एग्री नहीं करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के 56 करोड़ लोगों में से 18–19 करोड़ लोग चुनाव में जाते हैं—आप कैसे जांच करेंगे? मान लीजिये मैं गांव में जाता हूं और मैं लोगों

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

से कहता हूं कि मैं बड़ा काम करता हूं। वे कहते हैं ठीक है, आप बहुत काम करते होंगे, हमारे लिये फूड ला कर दीजिये। मैं उन से कहता हूं कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के काम के लिए एम० एल० ए० से कहिये, इस पर वे कहते हैं कि आप काम्पीटेंट नहीं हैं—तब क्या स्थिति होगी। आप ने कहा है कि हर आदमी को गांव में जाकर काम करना चाहिये —ठीक है, मैं गांव में जाता हूं। लोग कहते हैं कि यहां पाठशाला खुलवाइये। यदि मैं उन से कहता हूं कि यह काम तो एम० एल० ए०, प्रधान या जिला प्रमुख का है वे कहेंगे—अगर आप पाठशाला नहीं खोल सकते हैं तो आप बिलकुल नाकाबिल हैं। मैं उन से कहता हूं—भाई, मेरा काम पार्लियामेंट में जो बहस होती है, उस में हिस्सा लेना हैं। वे कहेंगे हम कुछ नहीं जानते। जहां लोग समझते नहीं हैं, वहां कैसे काम चलेगा, वे कह देंगे कि आप वापस आजाइये, आप इस काम के लायक नहीं हैं। एम० पी० का काम सदन में काम करना है—अटल बिहारी जी जेल में मिलने गये, इन का काम गांव गांव में जा कर अगर वहां राशन नहीं मिलता है तो उस की व्यवस्था करना नहीं है। अगर ये कहते हैं कि मेरा काम तो पार्लियामेन्ट में इस खराबी के लिये सरकार के खिलाफ़ नो-कान्फीडेन्स मोशन लाना है, एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन लाना है—तब उस का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा। ये इस के लिये कहां तक जिम्मेदार हैं ?

16 hrs.

आप ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है—मान लिजिये हम ने जनता के सामने कोई घोषणा की थी आश्वाशन दिये थे या हवाई किले बांधे थे कि हम तुम्हारे लिए नहर में पानी ला देंगे। अब वह काम अगर नहीं होता है तो जनता कहेगी तुम ने तो बड़ी घोषणायें की थीं, चलिए, वापस आजाइ, इस में तुम्हारा कुसूर है मेंम्बर कहता है कि मेरा कुसूर नहीं है यह मेरी पार्टी का घोषणा पत्र है, उस ने नहीं किया है। इस पर आप कहते हैं कि राइट आफ रिकाल है, जनता आप को पसन्द नहीं करती है, इसलिए आप वापस आजाइए। इस में मेरा क्या कुसूर है। जब यहां पार्टी सिस्टम है तो पार्टी को इस के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराइए। मैं आप से पूछता हूं—कौन से मुल्क में डिफेक्शन नहीं होता है ? आया-राम और गया-राम पंजाब और हरियाणा में शुरू हुए और आज कल का वोटर तो यूं ही देख लेता है कि आप कौन सी पार्टी में हैं। वह अपने आप समझ जायगा कि आप दल-बदलू हैं या कैसे आदमी हैं, अगर आप ठीक नहीं हैं तो आप को वैसे ही डिस्क्रेडिट कर देगा। इस लिए आप नई बात क्यों ले रहे हैं। पैसा लेने-देने की बात राइट-आफ-रिकाल से कैसे रूक सकती है, यह तो करप्शन को बढ़ाने को बात है। आप के संविधान के अनुसार पांच साल के लिए चुनाव होता है—अगर कोई मेम्बर ठीक काम नहीं करता है तो उस में डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन का प्रावीजन है, उस को डिस्क्वालिफाइ किया जा सकता है। अगर कोई मेम्बर मर्डर करता है, कोई करप्शन का काम करता है तो उस को निकाला जा सकता है। लाइसेंस स्कैण्डल की चर्चा चल रही है, अगर किसी ने कोई गलत काम किया है, तो उस को डिबार किया जा सकता है, लेकिन, इस के लिए राइट आफ रिकाल का कानून बनाने की क्या जरूरत है।

अहमदाबाद और गुजरात में क्या हुआ और आज वहां क्या हो रहा है ? नौकरशाही का राज है, वहां पर जनता का राज नहीं रहा..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): जल्दी से चुनाव कराइए।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : चुनाव तो हो जायेंगे। लेकिन चुनी हुई सत्ता को हटाने से क्या लाभ हुआ। हम बिहार में भी यही बात कह रहे हैं—अगर वहां करप्शन है तो जनता अपने आप दो साल के बाद फेंक देगी, लेकिन राइट आफ रिकाल का प्रोवीजन करने से तो कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

इस लिए मैं आप के राइट आफ रिकाल के प्रोवीजन से सहमत नहीं हूं। फिर भी यदि आप चाहते हैं तो इस को जनमत के लिए प्रसारित कीजिए, ताकि लोग जान जायें कि राइट आफ रिकाल क्या है, उसके बाद इस के बारे में निर्णय होना चाहिए, वरना मैं इस के बिलकुल खिलाफ हूं।

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully support this Resolution of Right to Recall. But, I do not support the viewpoints that have been put in. In our country, at present, the voters have no right to demand the recall of their elected representative for a period of five years. But, what we want is this that the voters should be given the right to have a control over their elected representatives with a view to see that the promise given by them at the time of seeking their votes is fulfilled by their elected representative. The voters may at the same time know that their representative has really worked according to the wish and their interests are looked after by him. That must be their attitude. Therefore, let us give this right to the people of our country to recall their elected representative. In our present situation, if there were such a right to recall, then the situation in Gujarat and Bihar would have been quite different. When once the voters have elected a representative of a party then they are bound to support him and he is bound to support the party. But, in Gujarat, though there was a majority Government of the Congress Party, the people of Gujarat got disgusted with the corruption, high prices etc., and so, they demanded that Government must go and a fresh election must be held. In the absence of such a right to recall by the people, naturally, there would be such a movement by the people and the Government would be compelled to go.

The same is the case with regard to Bihar. In Bihar, there is corruption and nobody can deny that. In Bihar, you would see that they have to rule by their ordinances; they are quarelling with each other for getting more share of power or money or whatever it may be.

Now, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan resorted to his movement to change the Government by the will of the people. In such a situation, if there was a provision for the right to recall, than things would have been otherwise. The people would have demanded that each of the elected representative must go. They would have compelled the Government to go and a new Government could have been formed by now. That is not done now. Then what is the way for the people? They must give expression to their feelings. In Bihar the people are disgusted becaue there is corruption; there is unemployment; there is poverty; people find it difficult because of high prices and there is starvation death also. The people must wake up to see that the change is brought about. If the right—the constitutional right—of recall is given to the people, they can bring about a change in the administration of Government. This is one of the best methods of ensuring this. It is there in the socialist countries. It is there in Soviet Russia. The representatives are always responsible to the voters; not only at the time of election but throughout the period they must be responsible to the voters. So this is a good amendment.

Then buying of votes will be more difficult. Whoever has got money may buy votes. But if votes are bought and then the voters find that they have been cheated, they will again have the right of recall. So buying of votes will be more difficult; also getting votes by force or coercion or by rigging, as was done in West Bengal, will be more difficult. The voters will have a greater right to exert their opinion and corruption will be rendered less possible in elections.

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

But the main thing is the economic system of our country which is dominated by big landlords, big hoarders and big monopolists. They control the whole economy. This must go and the people must have their real right to ensure their development for their better existence. It is one of the fundamental points for real democracy in the country that the right of recall should be available for every voter. So I fully support the amendment.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो बिल रखा गया है यह देश में अनार्की पैदा करने के लिए ही लाया गया है और कुछ नहीं है । क्योंकि हम देख रहे हैं रिकाल कैसे होता है । जनरल इलेक्शन के बाद कोई बाई-इलेक्शन आयें तो जहां विरोधी दल का कडीडेट होता है वहां कांग्रेस जीत जाता है, और जहां कांग्रेस की सीट होती है तो वहां विरोधी दल वाला जीत जाता है । इसलिए पूरे देश में अगर रीकाल मान लें तो अपोजीशन वालों को सिवाय इस के और कोई काम नहीं रहेगा । जब रीकाल का कोई प्रोवीजन ही नहीं है तो बिहार और दूसरी जगहों पर जो गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं उस से उन लोगों के ख्यालात मालूम हो जाते हैं । हर पांच साल बाद चुनाव होना है और वोटरों को मालूम है कि जिस को हम वोट दे रहे हैं वहां पांच साल तक रह सकता है। फिर यह कहना कि 6 महीने के बाद वोटर अपने ख्यालात बदल दे यह ठीक नहीं हैं । स्विटजरलैंड का उदाहरण दिया गया है, वहां की जनसंख्या बहुत कम है । हमारे देश में अगर किसी पार्टी को पावर सौंपी गई है तो दूसरे दिन से ही हमारे यहां ऐजीटेशन शुरु हो जाता है । उस पार्टी को पांच साल तक अपनी पौलिसीज को चलाने का मौका देना चाहिए । आप चुनाव के 6 महीने पहले सरकारी पार्टी को गलतियां जनता के सामने रख सकते हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि रूलिंग पार्टी अगर कोई काम करना चाहती है तो उस को ला ऐंड आर्डर का मुकाबला करना पड़ता है और शांति से काम करने का मौका अपोजीशन वाले नहीं देते । बिहार से कई मुसीबत आयीं उस की किसी को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है, बल्कि दुबारा चुनाव चाहते हैं। इसलिए विरोधी दल में जितनी पार्टिज हैं उन को पांच साल तक शांति से इंतजार करना चाहिए, न कि इस तरह से ला ऐंड आर्डर प्रौबलम पैदा की जाय। बिहार के एम० एल० ऐज० को इस्तीफा देने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है । अगर अपोजीशन के लीडर्स इस स्टैप को अच्छा समझते हैं तो लोक सभा की सीट उन को खाली कर के बाई-इलेक्शन लड़ना चाहिए, तब मालूम हो जायगा कि स्थिति क्या है । किसी दूसरे को आप क्यों मजबूर करते हैं इस्तीफा देने के लिए ? पहले खुद करें ।

डिफेक्शन्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में दो, तीन जगह जिक्र आया है, और उन्होंने साफ कहा है:

"Some of the Constitution like those of Switzerland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, USSR and some of the States of USA, have a provision for removing a public functionary, including an elected representaive, before the end of his term of office. On this analogy, a similar provision to be incorporated in our Constitution was strongly advocated by some of the members of the Committee. The Committee as a whole, however, is not convinced that this provision would be advisable or practicable for this country."

तो अपोजीशन के मेम्बर्स जो कहते हैं डिफेक्शन्स कोर्ट में जा कर तकरीबन सब युनानिमस हो गए । क्योंकि अपोजीशन में हैं इसलिए कुछ लोगों को खुश करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन जब पावर में आयेंगे तो वह खुद नहीं चाहेंगे कि इतनी जल्दी जल्दी चुनाव हो,

दूसरी जगह यह कहा गया है :

"A Code of Conduct for political parties. The predominant view in the Committee has throughout been that regardless of the legislative and constituional measures against political defections, a lasting solution to the problem can only come from the adherence by political parties to a code of conduct or set of conventions that took into account the fundamental proprieties and decencies that ought to govern the functioning of democratic institutions."

तो हमारे देश में जो इलेक्टोरेट है वह सही तरीके से वोट दे रहा है। ऐसे वक्त में हर वक्त चुनाव की बात करना ठीक नहीं है। बदकिस्मती से अपने देश में विरोधी पार्टियां लोगों में गड़बड़ करने की कोशिश करती हैं, कभी-कभी घेराव और बंध कराते हैं। क्या इस तरह का प्रोपोगन्डा अच्छा है? अगर माननीय वाजपयी जी का लड़का होता तो क्या वह उस को कालेज जाने से रोकते? मैं जब आंध्र से लोक सभा के लिए जीता तेलंगाना प्रजा समिति के मुकाबले में तो वहां जब स्कूल कालेज बन्द थे तो मैं ने अपन लड़के को दिल्ली में पढ़ने के लिए भर्ती करा दिया। होता यह है कि स्कल कालेज बन्द होने से गरीब लोगों के बच्चों का ही नुकसान होता है, और किसी के बच्चे का नहीं क्योंकि वह तो दूसरी जगह अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा सकता है। इसलिए यह आपोजिशन का स्टन्ट है, और मैं माननीय चन्द्रप्पन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अपन बिल को वापस ले लें।

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagappattinam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while extending my wholehearted support to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of my hon. friend, Shri C. K. Chandrappan, through which he seeks to provide for the right of recall to the people of our country, I wish to place before this House a few suggestions of mine.

Sir, this Amendment is very very essential for the healthy growth of democracy in our country. At present, the people have the right to elect their representatives to the State Assembly and to the Lok Sabha. But they have no right to recall either their M.L.A. or their M.P. Only when the people have both these rights, it can be said that they are enjoying full democratic rights. This amending Bill seeks to remove this deficiency in our Constitution. That is why I feel that the Government should have no hesitation in accepting this amending Bill.

While replying to the Debate, the hon. Law Minister may argue that this issue was discussed threadbare and at great length during the Constituent Assembly days before it was rejected. After elaborately discussing the different aspects of this issue, the Constituent Assembly had felt that this was not feasible. But, during 27 years of our independent existence, the political climate and the economic situation have changed considerably. Our Constitution itself has been amended several times. It is axiomatic that the laws of the country should reflect the spirit of the times. The laws cannot afford to be rigid; they should meet the requirements of the people. Flexibility should be the essential feature of law-making in a democracy. On this ground also, this amending Bill of my hon. friend should carry the approval of the House.

Coming to the other argument that Switzerland is a small country where this principle is in operation, and the vastness of our country stands in the way of implementing this principle, I would like to point out that Russia is equally a large country where this principle is in operation. How to implement this can be discussed in great detail later on. A special committee can be constituted to go into this question and suggest practical methods for implementing this. I am firmly of the view that this argument

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

of vastness of our country also will not stand the test. There cannot be anything substantial in the way of the Government for accepting now the spirit behind this principle and later on implementing it.

On another count also, this amending Bill is very very important. As it stands now, once an M.L.A. or M.P. is elected, he gets a licence to act as he likes for a period of five years. He can neglect the interests of his constituents. He can indulge in corruption and such other malpractices. But the voters have no right to recall him for his misdeeds. They have to tolerate him for five years. The representatives of the people in Gujarat relegated the interests of the people to the background and regaled themselves in the pleasures that power gave them. But the people could not react to this in a constitutional manner because they had no power to recall them. They were left with no alternative except to take recourse to streets for the [illegible] the Assembly. Tamil Nadu is another example. If the people, who have the right to elect their representatives, have no right to recall them in the event of their proved misdeeds, then it is no democracy. Similarly, if there is constitutional provision of the right of recall, it will also act as a deterrent; it will act as a safety valve of democracy. It will act as a deterrent because the M.L.A. or the M.P. will be constantly remembering their responsibilty to the people, their assurances to the people at the time of their election, and their commitment to the people. If they fail, instead of taking to streets, the people will recall them; thus, it is a safety valve of democracy.

Sir, from these points you will agree with me that constitutional right to recall will strengthen democracy in our country I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Law that the Government should accept this amending Bill in principle and in its spirit and how to implement it can be worked out later on.

With these words, I support this Bill.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हमारा संविधान बना, तब निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को वापस बुलाने के अधिकार को उस में समावेश किया जाए, यह सुझाव रखा गया था, किन्तु उसे स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया, लेकिन तब से बहुत सा पानी यमुना नदी में पहुंच गया है। उस के बाद हम 32 बार संविधान में संशोधन कर चुके हैं। हम क्रांतिकारी युग में रहते हैं। संविधान को बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप ढलना होगा, बदलना होगा। क्या लोकतंत्र का अर्थ यह है कि मतदाता को पांच वर्षों में एक बार मत देने का अधिकार हो और पांच वर्ष तक वह यह न देखे कि उस का चुनाव हुआ प्रतिनिधि क्या कर रहा है? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोकतंत्र का आधार है **एकाउन्टेबिलिटी**, चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि का जनता के प्रति उत्तरदायित्व। हम कहते हैं कि स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए सतत जागरण आवश्यक है। तो क्या लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए जनता को पांच साल सोना जरूरी है। 4 साल और 364 दिन तक जनता सोती रहे और मतदान के दिन जाग जाए और अपने मताधिकार का उपयोग करे। लोगों को देखना होगा कि उन के द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि ठीक काम करते हैं या नहीं? वे चुने जाते हैं सेवा के लिए और अगर वे मेवा बनाते हैं तो क्या किया जाए। वे चुने जाते हैं काम के लिए और अगर काम की बजाए वे दाम इकट्ठा करते हैं, तो क्या मतदाता मूक-दर्शक रहे?

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी: वाजपेयी जी, हम काम करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो फिर आप को वापस नहीं बुलाया जाएगा, आप निश्चिन्त रहिए, लेकिन तुलमोहन राम जी जैसे जनता के प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आ जाएं और चुन कर अगर लाइसेंसों का घुटाला करें और 70 हजार रुपया खा जाएं, संसद को बदनाम करें, अपने नाम को कलंकित करें, तो जिस क्षेत्र की जनता ने श्री तुलमोहन राम को भेजा है, क्या उसे वापस बुलाने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। कांग्रेस पार्टी श्री तुलमोहन राम के खिलाफ कार्रवाही करने को तैयार नहीं है। संसद की सदस्यता से उसे हटाना तो अलग रहा, उसे निलंबित करने के लिए भी प्रस्तुत नहीं। तो क्या जनता के हाथ में कोई अधिकार रहेगा या नहीं, क्या जनता पांच सालों तक चुप बैठी रहे? यह लोकतंत्र का अर्थ नहीं हो सकता है। लोकतंत्र, केवल पांच साल में एक बार वोट देने के अधिकार का नाम नहीं है। निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि की जनता के प्रति जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए, जिम्मेदार देखी जानी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न सिद्धान्त का है कि जो चुन कर आता है, क्या उसे वापस बुलाने का अधिकार हो? स्वीटजरलैंड छोटा देश है, इसलिए उस की बात यहां लागू नहीं कर सकते, सोवियत रूस तो बड़ा देश है, इसलिए लागू नहीं कर सकते, वह कम्युनिस्ट देश है, इसलिए लागू नहीं कर सकते। तो आप लोकतंत्र में कोई नई बात क्यों नहीं कर के दिखाते। अगर देश में आज जैसी परिस्थिति है, दुनिया में कहीं नहीं है। राजनीति दूषित हो गई है और लोग सड़कों पर आ रहे हैं (व्यवधान)। हम ला रहे हैं। मगर हमारे साथ लोग क्यों आ रहे हैं? क्योंकि आप विफल हो गए हैं। जनता अपना असंतोष कैसे प्रकट करे। गुजरात की विधान भंग करनी पड़ी और यह बात अलग है कि श्री चन्द्रप्पन की पार्टी ने उस समय उस का समर्थन किया था लेकिन आज वह बिहार में उस का समर्थन नहीं कर रही है। मैं इस विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन अगर वापस बुलाने का अधिकार हो, तो मतदान किया जा सकता है ताकि ऐसे मौके अधिक न आएं। लेकिन राइट टू रिकाल हो तो यह बात चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि पर अंकुश के रूप में काम करेगी, उसे मजबूर करेगी जनता के प्रति जिम्मेदार रहने के लिए। आज तो वह समझता है कि पांच साल तक हमें कौन हटा सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक जीवन्त लोकतंत्र का लक्षण नहीं है। रूढ़िवादी लोकतंत्र से हट कर जीवित और जागृत लोकतंत्र के अनुरूप यह संशोधन हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए और जनता को अपने द्वारा चुने गए प्रतिनिधि को वापस बुलाने का अधिकार देना चाहिए, फिर लोगों को सड़कों पर आने से रोका जा सकता है, फिर जनता की राय से लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से विवादग्रस्त प्रश्न हल हो सकते हैं और भ्रष्टाचारी सदस्य को सीधी राह पर रखा जा सकता है। अगर आप चाहें तो यह संशोधन कर सकते हैं कि रिकाल से समय 50 परसेन्ट वोट होना जरूरी है, मैं यहां तक जाने के लिए तैयार हूं। अभी तो आप 32 फीसदी पर चुन कर आ जाते हैं, 44 फीसदी पर चुन कर आ जाते हैं लेकिन आप रिकाल को जरा कठिन बना दीजिए कि जब तक 50 फीसदी वोट नहीं मिलेंगे रिकाल की हैं बात नहीं मानी जाएगी।

लेकिन यह बात स्वीकार करनी चाहिए कि इससे संसद सदस्यों आदि में जिम्मेदारी की भावना बढ़ेगी। जनता को भी उन पर नजर रखने की सार्थकता का अनुभव होगा। अभी तो जनता समझती है कि एक बार चुन लिया अब हम को उसे हटा नहीं सकते, अब जो चाहे यह करे और प्रतिनिधि समझता है कि हम सब करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि मंत्री महोदय या महोदया को न इसका जवाब देने वाला है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि किसी को भी जल्दबाजी में जवाब नहीं देना चाहिए, इस पर थोड़ा विचार विनिमय कर लें

विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजनी महिषी) : कर रहे है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : खुला दिमाग है, यह तो मुझे आज ही पता लगा है। सरकार ने इसके बारे में अभी कोई फैसला नहीं किया है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की मांग है जरा सम्भल कर इसको ठुकराइयेगा क्योंकि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बिहार में जो मैमोरेंडम दिया है उस में यह भी है कि रिकाल का अधिकार जनता को होना चाहिये अगर इस मांग को ठुकरा दिया तो वे नाराज हो जाएंगे और आपको मुश्किल हो जाएगी।

आप सिद्धान्त रुप में यह बात मान लें। श्री चन्द्रपन ने भी कहा है कि उसको किस तरह से लागू किया जाये इसके लिये पार्लियामेंट कानून बनाएगी और कानून बनाते समय हम ब्योरों पर विचार कर सकते है। चुनाव कानून में संशोधन जरूरी है। प्रधान मंत्री एक तरफ कहतीं हैं कि हम चर्चा के लिये तैयार हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहतीं है कि लिस्ट सिस्टम हिन्दुस्तान में नही चल सकता जब आपने दिमाग बना ही लिया है तो चर्चा क्या करेंगे यह भी उन्होंने कहा है कि प्रोपोशेनल रिप्रिजेंटशन भारत के लिये व्यावाहरिक नहीं है अगर जो कुछ चल रहा है यही व्यावहारिक है तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि चुनाव प्रणाली में संशोधन की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जल्दबाजी में मत करिये थोड़ा समय ले लीजिये और संविधान में ऐसे संशोधन स्वीकार करिये जिन से संविधान एक लचीला दस्तावेज बने जो वक्त के तकाजों को पूरा कर सके।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH) (Sidhi): Sir, I rise to support Shri Chandrappan's amendment to the consituation. Ifeel that after 27 years of our democratic functioning in our country we are groping towards a solution of our problems and necessarily when we look to the problems we seek to find whether the democratic institutions that we have so far evolved are standing up to the demands that are put on them. In this context, Shri Chandrappan's amendment comes as a welcome thing.

I, of course, carry the reservation in my mind that the question of the mechanics of implementing this amendment requires very serious consideration, because the logistics involved in this are so tremendously big and no experiment of this sort has been done elsewhere yet. But I support him because I feel that if, as a people, we close our eyes to the fact that the Constitution has to remain a thing which changes with us and fulfils our requirements, if we convert it into a feasilized skeleton, then we undermine our very belief in democratic institutions and our belief in democracy itself. So, I think it would be well that the Government gives this amendment its very serious consideration, that this amendment should come up in the nature of Government proposal that it should find the widest publicity and that Government should elicit the opinion of the people over the whole country, of all the different parties, the major constitutional lawyers of this country, and after having gone through the whole gamut of consultation, I think it would be well if the Government came up with an appropriate Bill which would give a redress to the people of this country.

श्री टी० सोहन लाल (करोलबाग) : इस संशोधन का मैं समर्थन नहीं कर सकता हुं क्योंकि मैं समझता हुं कि जिस पार्टी से ये ताल्लुक रखते हैं अगर उनके उसूलों पर जाया जाय तो यह संशोधन बिल्कुल बेकार साबित होता है। यह कहा गया है कि जनता जिस को चुन कर भेजती है उसे उसको वापिस बुलाने का भी हक है। लेकिन आप यह भी देखें कि हमारे संविधान ने पांच साल का समय रख दिया है। अगर यह बात है तो आप इस बात को भी स्वीकार क्यों नहीं करते है कि

इसके अन्दर यह भी होना चाहिये कि जब एक बार चुन दिया तो फिर चाहे पंद्रह साल तक भी वह वापिस नहीं बुलाना चाहती है तो पंद्रह साल तक भी वह मेम्बर रहे। क्यों आप ऐसा भी नहीं सोचते हैं। अगर आप इसको स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं तो इसका साफ मतलब यह है कि इसके अंदर कोई दूसरी ही भावना काम कर रही है। जितने भी भाषण हुये हैं, उन से साफ जाहिर होता है कि इन 25 सालों के अन्दर कांग्रेस के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का किसी भी दूसरी पार्टी में विश्वास नहीं पनप पाया है और निराश हो कर चूंकि ये जानते है कि चुनाव हम जीत नहीं सकते इसलिये बावेला मचाने का कोई तरीका निकाला जाय। क्या आप समझते हैं कि इससे कुरप्शन नहीं बढ़ेगी या कुरप्शन नहीं चलेगा? एक आदमी जो चुन कर आता है तीस परसेंट पर तो इसका साफ मतलब है कि 70 परसेंट तो उसके पहले ही खिलाफ है। अब तीस परसेंट में से भी आप बलेक मेल करके उसके खिलाफ बावेला मचवा सकते है। आज कौन नहीं जानता कि एक गरीब आदमी के लिये चुनाव लड़ना कितना मुश्किल है। अब कहीं अगर वह चुन कर आ जाता है तो धनवान आदमी अपने पैसे का इस्तेमाल इस व्यवस्था में इतना करेगा कि उनके लिये बने रहना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। गरीब आदमी की आज भी क्या हालत है। उसको रोटी तक नहीं मिलता है और वह रोटी के लिये सब कुछ करने के लिये तैयार हो जाता है एलेक्शन में यह रातदिन हो रहा है जन संघ वाले क्या करते है। खुलेआम वोट खरीदते हैं। इस हालत में जो जनता की स्पोर्ट से यहां चुन कर आता है उसको हिलाना मामूली बात हो जाएगी।

रूस का हवाला दिया गया है। वहां वन पार्टी रुल है वहां जिस एक कैंडीडेट को खड़ा किया जाता है उसी को सब वोट देते हैं। वहां का मुकाबला नहीं होता है। वहां बलाना मामूली बात है। पार्टी आर्डर आ जाएगा तो जनता आवाज उठा देगी और उसको वापिस बुला लेगी। यहां आजकल क्या हो रहा है लोगों को बुला बुला कर रेलीज आयोजित की जाती है और यह तब है जब कि तक पाँच साल का कानून है। अब कहीं अगर यह हो जाएगा जो आप चाहते हैं तो यहां रोजाना सड़कों के उपर रेलियां नहीं होंगी। आज आपके खिलाफ, कल मेरे खिलाफ, पर ो किसी और के खिलाफ। तब यह मामूली बात हो जायगी आप तो जानते ही है कि एजेंसियां रेलीज के लिये खुल गई हैं। आपने कभी नहीं सोचा होगा कि एक लाख दे कर बीस हजार आदमियों की रैली कराई जा सकती है। यह जो हो रहा है इसको आप क्यों नजरों से ओझल कर देते हैं। अब इतना पैसा कौन खर्च कर सकता है? श्री चन्द्रप्पन क्या ऐसा करवा पायेगें। धनवान जब चाहे करवा लें। अगर आप बिना पैसे के करवाना चाहेंगे तो कितने आदमी आपके पास आ पाएंगे? फिर वहीं यहां पर होगा कि जिन के पास नगदनारायण होगा वही चुनकरके आएंगे और अगर नहीं भी चुने गए तब फिर क्या होगा कि वे एक बावेला मचवा देंगे जो सही नुमाइंदा जनता ने चुन कर के भेजा होगा उस को वापस कराने का तरीका निकाल लेंगे। बहुत बड़ा करप्शन इस के अंदर हो जाएगा।

हां, एक चीज मैं मान सकता हूं। आज यह होता है कि 30 परसेंट पर भी आदमी चुन कर के आ जाते हैं। 6 कैंडीडेट खड़े हो जाते है वोट बट जाते है। तो यह चीज तो ठीक है कि 51 परसेंट का आदमी चुन कर के अगर यह आये। पाबंदी लगा देंगे तो यह जितनी पार्टियां आज बनी हुई है इन सब को अलग जाना पड़ेगा और यहां पर एक या ो पार्टी अपोजीशन में रहेगी, तब जा कर ये कुछ कारगर हो सकते हैं। क्योंकि ये इकट्ठा नहीं हो सकते। 25 सालों में हम ने देखा कि ये कभी इकट्ठे हुये भी तो फिर आपस म चक्कर चला चक्कर आप जानते जो होता है, मैं हाउस में कहना नहीं चाहता। वैसे कहने

[श्री टी० सोहन लाल]

के लिये सब कहते है लेकिन कौन पार्टी है जो कह दे कि हम ईमानदारी से काम करते हैं? है कोई कहने वाले यहां पर अगर असलियत देखी जाय तो हाउस के अंदर प्रचार करने की बात तो दूसरी है और यहां ये करते है, मगर असलियत कुछ और होती है। मानते हैं कि हम खराब है, हम में खराबियां हैं। लेकिन वह खराबियां आप मे भी है।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर): यानी हम सब चोर है?

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : बिलकुल। अगर आप में हिम्मत है तो एलेक्शन आ रहा है, उस के लिये तैयारी कीजिये, जनता में जाइये जनता को बतलाइये और आप को मौका मिला एक दफे 1967 के अंदर जब यहां पर 16 राज्य थे तो 16 मे से 10 राज्यों में आप को बहुमत मिला। तब क्या आपने एक साल भी पूरा चलाया? क्या आप का हिम्मत है हुकूमत चलाने की ? तो यह कहने वाली बात दूसरी है। कार्य रूप में आने वाली बात जनता में जाने से ही पता लग सकती है। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि फिर यहां पर पैसे वाले आयेंगे जिन का कि आज आप विरोध करते हैं। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि कहां तक यह माने में विरोध करते हैं। या दिखावटी विरोध करते हैं। क्यों कि प्रचार की बात तो दूसरी है।

तो अब क्यों कि तमाम पार्टियां बोल चुकी तो मैं तो एक बात समझा हूं कि आगे आने वाले एलेक्शन में प्रचार का एक जरिया बनाने के लिये इस अमेंडमेंट को आप लाये हैं; इस के अलावा और कुछ असलीयत इस में नहीं है। जो तरीका अब है, पांच साल के अंदर में मानता हूं कि गलतियां भी होती है, उन को दूर भी किया जा सकता है, पांच साल के बाद आप कह सकते है कि यह आदमी गलत है, इसने ये ये गलतियां की है। उस के क्षेत्र के अंदर आप यह चीज जा कर बताएंगे, जनता ठीक समझेगी तो उस को हटा देगी।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the 24th Constitution (Amendment) Bill was placed before this House, Many of us had said while supporting that that, in order that the Constitution may not come in the way of social and economic changes by peaceful methods within the framework of the Constitution, the Constitution must always be kept flexible and there must be certain provisions in the Constitution by which people's will can be effectively reflected through Constitutional methods. It was precisely because of this that we had supported the 24th Constitution (Amendment) Bill, and on the same lines I fully support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill that has been placed before this House by my esteemed friend, Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

Sir, there is no denying the fact that there is discontent among the people. On one occasion you had rightly observed in this House that 'Parliament has to be a barometer of the country'. Parliament can be a barometer of the country, the Constitution can be a barometer of the country, only if the Parliament and the Constitution reflect the will of the people, reflect people's hunger for change, reflect people's anger also. Every time people must not be compelled to go the streets to demand that a particular change must take place.

We are always told that the people's representatives are elected and that their tenure is five years. But on a number of occasions issues come up in the course of these five years which we had not foreseen at the time of elections; there is a conduct on the part of the people's representatives elected to the Legislatures and Parliament which people had not anticipated earlier. Therefore, if they act in a particular manner prejudicial to the interests of the community as a whole, then the people should have the right to demand that the representatives whom they have elected and who have violated their mandate must not con-

tinue for the whole tenure of five years; they must resign their seats and come back and seek the verdict of the poll. There are a number of countries with differing social patterns and idedogies which have accepted this particular provision of right to recall. You cannot compare the socialist countries of communist countries on the one side and Switzerland on the other. They have different social systems. They have different political set-up but even they have accepted the wisdom of this particular provision of right of recall. Very often we find in the legislatures that elected representatives, because there is no deterrant of right of recall, feel once they are elected to Parliament or State legislature it is a free licence or a permit given to them by the electorate to misrule for five years. They might have indulge into corruption or a number of mal-practices but they are not at all frightened. They feel in the five years the entire temper of the people will come down and they bank on that. They continue in that position for five years in the hope that peoples memory will be short and they will forget their misdeeds. If this situation is to be salvaged it is better that we have the right of recall.

Some friends have argued that this provision might be misused. I fully agree with the sentiment that the poor people will find it difficult if there are elections after every short interval. But there is other side of the picture. Probably, anticipating that this provision may be misued the framer of the Bill has rightly said:

> "Provided majority of the electorate of the constituency from where the Member has been elected express their desire for recall of the Member in such a manner as parliament may by law provide."

Therefore, while framing that law there can be consultation among all the political parties and the *modus operandi* can be detemined by which there may not be misuse. You can put a number of restrictions, as Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee suggested, so as to make this particular provision 'fool-proof'. In that case it will be the best safety valve for the democratic institution.

My friend who spoke to defend this Bill unnecessarily went astray and brought into the picture 'Bihar movement' led by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. I would like to tell Mr. Chandrappan even if he feels that such a combination of parties, as in Bihar, should not take place and leople shoud not be forced to come under such hytrogenous combination even for the desired end, it is better that the right of recall is there. It is because this right is not there that extra-Parliamentary agitations are launched. If the right of recall is provided in the Constitution in that case people will not unnecessarily come on the street. I do not think people unnecessarily are prepared to offer sacrifices. They are not always prepared to face bullets and lathi-charge. They want constitutional methods to ventilate their differences. Here it was rightly expressed if rich people are able to manipulate the things then they will be able to manage certain majority, and then the right of recall can be exercised. The same argument can be advanced to general elections. On the contrary the right of recall might be a marginal phenomenon. The general elections is an overall phenomenon and there the richer elements will be able to mobilise power by the purse and mainpulate the results. Therefore, probably the legic which my friend has put forward is more applicable to the general elections than to the exercise of the right of recall.

Once the right of recall is there in the Constitution, may be, it might not be exercised at all because, many

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people who indulge in a number of malpractices know that the sword of right of recall is hanging on their heads. Probably, for many of them indulging in malpractices, this will act as a deterrent and this will prevent them from acting in a manner that would be prejudicial to the interests of the Constitution, interests of Parliament and interests of the community at large.

Therefore, we must ultimately rely on the good faith of the people. I would conclude by quoting one instance that in the life of U.K., the Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement and Magna Carta had not merely been the cornerstones of the freedom of of Britain but they were the cornernstones for the freedom of the entire era. Even they could be repealed in the British Parliament in a manner; they could repeal the Dock Act or they could even repeal the Trafficking Act. The people of Great Britain and Parliament of U.K. know that possessing the power is one thing and exercising it is another thing. Therefore, I am fully confident that if such wider powers are given to the electorate, they will not misuse them. But, on the contrary, such power given to the electorate will act as a deterrent and that itself will be a safety valve of democracy.

Therefore, without any hesitation. irrespective of what he has about Bihar agitation and about all of us and in spite of what he has said about us, I would give my unconditional support to the Bill he has forward. Ultimately, I would make an appeal to the new Minister, while concluding, that she is a new minister who has taken over charge of the Ministry of Law, Company Affairs and Justice.

In the past whenever such bills were brought forward, always from the treasury benches, the Minister came forward with a plea that the spirit of the Bill is very sound. It is always a wise step that has been proposed. After all, we must weight the things and be guided by trial and error. Therefore, while accepting the spirit of the Bill, I hope she will not follow the same method. I think this is the first Bill to which she will be replying. I hope she will not follow the traditional beaten path and she will rise above the traditional method that has been followed so far in the House and she will take the credit of applying a very flexible mind to the propositions which has been proposed over here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I share your optimism. Mr. Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I listened to the speeches of the Leader of the Jan Sangh Party and my friend Prof. Dandavate.

We have to see objectively that the remedy proposed serves the purpose of the right of recall. The right of recall is a right which is exercised probably by one country apart from the countries under probletariat dictatorship.

It is not as thought every democracy in the world has examined and found it as a very suitable remedy. The main object behind this is to see that Members who are corrupt are not allowed to remain as Members. Even now, under the Constitution, you can see that if there is a crime committed by a particular Member of Parliament, he can be hauled up before a court of law, punished. That punishment will also entail his disqualification. There the only difficulty is to prove in a court of law that that particular person is guilty. If one Member has been accused of some crime, he may be convicted or may not be convicted. But, if he is convicted his membership automatically goes. Therefore, it is not as thought there is no remedy existing under the present law. Under our Constitution, there is provi-

sion for disqualification. The disqualifications are enumerated in the Electorall Law. Action can be taken against him whereby he may cease to be a Member of Parliament.

The right of recall has not been adopted in democratic countries. The type of constitution that prevails in Switzerland is a type of its own. There it is a different set of circumstance. Switzerland is a small country with, may be about a crore of people or even less. What works in that country may not work with equal effect in a vast country like India. India has been a country of diversity. All the time our leaders, who have served this country, have tried to bring about what is called unity in diversity. This is the basic quality of this nation. There are diversities, and unity has to be continuously forged, maintained and protected. If anything happens under law which gives room for encouragement to this diversity, we may be disturbing the very unity of the country.

The right of recall I fear, may be one such unhealthy remedy. Not merely members or Ministers on this side but even political leaders who are very prominent, who are doing their best for the party and country, may be assailed in this way. If an Opposition leader is not liked by a number of people, he may be put into trouble in his constituency by some of his opponents by getting a move for his recall. What happens if this kind of competition in recalling takes hold of most of the constituencies? The tranquillity of mind required to work as an MP itself gets destroyed.

The right of recall, therefore, is not a remedy which has been found to be foolproof.. If has not even been tried in progressive democracies. I understand the object of those friends who support this Bill is to see that corrupt members or corrupt Ministers do not go on in their own way being sure that they have a lease of five years to do whatever they please. But we have to remember that there are several laws in this country which are meant to check corrupt practices and crimes not only of MPs but of the people in general. We cannot claim any special protection, nor can we claim any special privilege or *modus operandi* so far as we MPs are concerned.

What it really amounts to is the reform of the electroral system. It is agreed on all hands now that there are a lot of lacunae in the system of elections. Electoral law, however good it may be, is bypassed in ways that cannot be known or proved. We have reached a stage when the electoral system needs to be reformed. Electoral reform in such a vast country is a complicated matter; it cannot be just discussed and settled. Nor can reforms be enforced in a haphazard *ad hoc* manner. It has to be thoroughly studied; the systems all over the world may have to be scrutinised. We have to find out reforms which are suited to the temperament of the people and the conditions in the country.

17.00 hrs.

The wisest thing, therefore, is to appoint a Commission for the purpose. In that Commission, be representatives of the Opposition, and people who have had experience of the elections have to be members. I deliberately exclude judges. Judges have not had the experience of going through elections. They may sit in ivory towers and come to conclusions which are not applicable to the situation or to the subject. I want people who have experience and who have ability to think and project proper remedies to be members of this Commission. The membership is to be more or less satisfactory to every party. A Commission of that standard and objectivity may be able to examine and find out suitable reforms to be enacted. I therefore plead with my hon. friends not to press this Bill which will land us in greater difficulties than we are facing today.

This democracy has to survive; India is now wedded to democracy in a permanent way. It is our duty to

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

see that from time to time, it is cleaned of malpractices. It must be made as pure as is humanly possible. I therefore propose that a high-powered Commission consisting of eminent and experienced people in the line should be appointed by Government so that all the thinking in the country on the subject may be pooled together, digested and proper recommendations evolved.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my personal views on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of my hon. friend Shri C. K. Chandrappan, enunciating the principle of right to recall for the people of our country.

It would have been appropriate if a member belonging to the Jan Sangh or to the Socialist Party or to the CP.I. Marxist Party had introduced this Bill. I say this because all of us know the role being played by the C.P.I., to which Shri Chandrappan belongs, in the Bihar Mass Movement. It is a paradox that the C.P.I. do not appreciate the wishes of the people of Bihar and are opposing their agitation. But the same Communist Party of India, when it was ruling the State of Kerala in 1959 and the duly elected Ministry of Shri Namboodripad was toppled by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, under whose presidentship the Congress Party supported the popular agitation against the C.P.I. Ministry, raised the question of propriety of supporting such democratic popular agitation. In Tamil Nadu, the Members of C.P.I. think only about bringing down the Opposition party in power. Though C.P.I. itself is an Opposition party, in Tamil Nadu they could not get an opportunity to become a ruling party. They are now keen to dislodge the Opposition party in power in Tamil Nadu. First they joined hands with the Congress Party. Now, they have forged an alliance with another party. They have not yet met with success in Tamil Nadu. In December 1974 they are going to launch "Save Democracy" Movement in Tamil Nadu, which they call as a counter-offensive for Bihar type agitation. When they speak in so many different tongues, the people do not fail to notice the contrary views being expressed by the C.P.I. After the Indo-Soviet Treaty, the C.P.I. has joined the Congress band-wagon. We have been seeing the C.P.I.'s role in the nation's politics. Whatever the Congress Party says and does, the C.P.I. extends full support. Instead of calling it the Communist Party of India we can call it as the Communist Party of Indira. That is why the C.P.I. does not want the fall of the Congress Ministry in Bihar. Yet here, Mr. Chandrappan talks of the right to recall.

Sir, there is no difference of opinion about the necessity of having constitutional right of recall. It is only whether this should have been sponsored by a C.P.I. Member. I would like to sound a note of caution for the ruling Congress Party. The awkward situation for the Congress C.P.I. will continue to create such as the present one in which the ruling party can neither accept this amendment at this juncture nor reject it for the fear of break in its alliance with the C.P.I.

Recently, the Supreme Court's judgment on Poll Expenses resulted in the unseating of a sitting Member of this House. As if to spite the Supreme Court, the Government issued an Ordinance on this question which has been severely criticised by all the newspapers in the country on the ground that this would protect the interests of the ruling party. This Ordinance has also created great dissatisfaction in the public opinion of the country. In this acrimonious atmosphere, the Central Government have accepted the urgent need for reforms in our electoral system. The

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Law Minister has also stated that he is ready to have discussions with the Leaders of Opposition Parties about electoral reforms. I don't think it is necessary that the Constitution should be amended at this moment to incorporate the right of recall.

As Shri Hanumanthaiya rightly pointed out, a high-powered Commission should be constituted to go in depth into the question of electoral reforms and make concrete suggestions. Here, the ruling party should bear in mind the Biblical saying that one who sows the wind should be prepared to reap the whirlwind. What the ruling party is facing today in Bihar is in fact the harvest of what it had sown in Kerala in 1959. Secondly, there is widespread feeling among the people of the country that the Laws, Ordinances etc., promulgated by the Government are primarily meant to benefit the ruling Congress Party. The Government should ponder over these problems in right perspective and a comprehensive legislation for much-needed electroral reforms should be brought before this House, and that should be done before the next General Elections.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): Sir, the mover of the Bill has said that article 83A should be inserted after article 83 to make provision for recalling the elected representatives. I was listening with rapt attention to his speech. He said, unless there are fundamental changes in the economic values and social conditions prevailing in our country, it is very difficult to have political changes. He also said that caste, creed, community, wealth and a number of other factors play an important role in the election of the candidates. Does he not think that these will play their role in the right of recall also? He said that economic conditions and social conditions have got changed; then only political conditions can be changed. Does he not think that this Bill should have been introduced only when all those economic and social conditions have changed? He should know that in our country although a member is elected from a particular territorial constituency, the moment he is elected, he becomes a representative of the people. He does not represent only that particular territory of that particular State from where he is elected; he represents the people at larg.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Why don't you project this philosophy to those who are putting forward the anti-defections Bill?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It is not only preached but practised also. The elected representatives do not restrict themselves to the problems of that particular territory. They can deal with national problems. This shows that an elected member is not a delegate but a true representative of the people. By making provision for recalling the elected member, we in fact would be reducing him to the position of a delegate. The spirit of the whole thing has to be understood. In the House of the People, any member elected from any part of the country can raise problems pertaining to the whole country. He need not restrict himself to one part of the country. Whether it is the House of the People or a Legislative Assembly, the member is kept on a higher pedestal. He should think twice before he says that this right to recall should be given. The hon. Member says that the right to recall is a corollary of the right of electing a representative. But I do not know whether he has given thought to how this right to recall can actually work. Even for organising an election we have to set up a huge machinery. If the right of recall is given in a very vast country like ours, where a very large number of people have got to vote for electing a representative to the State Assembly, and a still larger

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number for a representative to the House of the People, is it possible to organise this?

Apart from the question of organisation, is it right and proper to give this right of recall to the people? I have heard many people talk in platforms wondering whether the adult franchise given to the people is right. I am not suggesting that we should go back on that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Take away that right.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Some members even from the opposition parties have doubted whether we have rightly given adult franchise to our people. In such circumstances, will it be proper to give this right to the people, especially when some of the people cannot distinguish even between promises and assurances in the election manifestos? I do not think they will be in a position to exercise the right of recall properly. It is yet to be seen how they will exercise it, if that right is given to the people.

I was carefully listening to the speeches of members from both sides of the House. Some of the hon. Members referred to the practices now existing in some countries. The example of Switzerland was mentioned. I can give the example of some of the smaller States, particularly the Western States, in the United States of America. But I do not know whether the hon. Members have tried to go into the experiences of those countries in this matter.

I would like to point out to hon. Members that certain plants and institutions grow only in some peculiar conditions or surroundings. A plant which grows in a hill side cannot grow in some other areas. Certain conditions which are applicable to certain countries are absent in some other countries. The institutions obtaining in a country where some particular conditions prevail cannot be transplanted to another country where the conditions are different.

In Switzerland out of 22 cantons hardly seven cantons exercise the right of recall. There are several rights like the right to referendum, right to initiative and the right to recall. The right to recall is a right to call back an individual member wheres the right to referendum is the collective appeal to the whole electorate at large. Therefore, the two things may meet at a certain point but the two should not be confused. Secondly, even this right has been very sparingly used in that country where it is prevailing only in a portion of the country.

In the Western States of the United States the right of recall was there not only for the political representatives but for the executive, namely, officials also. The result was that the officials were afraid of taking any decision because a sword was hanging over their heads. In Colerado a decision was taken to recall even a judicial officer. It was considered not as proper because the security of tenure given to a judicial officer has to be maintained.

Even in the case of a political representative, what guarantee is there that a duly elected representative will not become the victim of some corrupt practices, some intrigues and cliques, and that he will not be recalled? Therefore, it is very difficult to enforce it in a country like ours. That is why even in the Constitution of USSR, though prior to 1936 they had such a provision, there is no such provision now.

Prof. Dandavate referred to the fact that enumeration of the right on paper is one thing and the actual practice is another thing. He hoped and banked on this thing that though

this right may be enumerated on paper, it will not be utilised.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To put the records straight, I said, once the provision is there, it will not as a deterrent. Those indulging in malpractices dare not indulge in malpractices.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I have followed it; I have understood the spirit of it. I appreciate his hope and optimism also in this regard. But, at the same time, if it is on paper, what guarantee is there that it will not be utilised? I agree that it will act as a deterrent. According to him, the very entry of this right into the body of the Constitution will act as a deterrent. But, in addition to that, he also said that even if it is incorporated in the Constitution, there is a big difference between the actual enumeration of that and actual utilisation of that. But it is very difficut and it is not possible to say that once it is there, it will not be utilised. Do we make any provision on the guarantee or on the wish that it will not be uttilised? It cannot be done.

I would, again, like to say that the electorate in our country has not been accustomed or has not been in a position to mkae a fine distinction between the promises, the assurance, the manifestoes and all those things in their actual performance. Secondly, an election manifestoes, the promises, the assurances and the programmes are given by the party as a whole. The party as a whole is required to work them out. If the hon. Member, Mr. Chandrappan, has not been able to visit his constituency for a period of five years or he has not been able to report to the people, the people may say something to him but they will not say that the party as a whole has not been able to do anything. In the next elections, they will use their wisdom in electing their representative.

He also said that in U.S.S.R., the Members go back and report to their constituencies what they have been something like that. Does anyone prevent a Member of Parliament or a Member of the Legislative Assembly from going to his constituency and reporting to his people and taking them into confidence? If he has got something to report, if he has been able to do some work, he will go and tell his people. But if he has nothing to report, he may try to avoid his constituency and his people.

Then, the hon. Member, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy mentioned regarding some remarks made by the Committee able to do in the Parliament and that there is no such custom here or on Defections. As you know, Sir, the Thirty-Second Amendment of the Constitution is dealing with this thing. It has been referred to the Joint Committee and the Joint Committee is collecting evidence in regard to this thing.

Further, this is what Mr. Chandrappan said that if the person has not been able to do any work or he has not been able to adhere to the political principles of a party and he wants to defect, want of such a provision of recall may encourage a person to defect from one party to another. How are the two things connected? According to Mr. Chandrappan, if a Member defects, the people who voted for him on certain principles and certain election manifesto of a political party should have the right of recalling him. But then, I say, the very drastic measures are being discussed in the Joint Committee and the person who defects may cease to be a Member of the House itself. Therefore, when such drastic measures are being considered, the question of right of recall has any relevance in the present situation. I do not think that the Bill is relevant at all.

I am thankful to he hon. Members who have actively participated in

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this discussion and have given expression to their ideas.

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee requested that the Government should listen with an open mind. I was listening with an open mind, but under the circumstances, I hope, he will agree with me, the Bill is not very relevant. So, I request the Mover of this Bill to withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You should start by saying 'The charming Lady Minister'.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The charming lady Minister has disappointed everybody. Everybody was hoping that the new Minister would have an open mind on the subject, but she has disappointed us.

I do not want to take much time. I would like to correct some of the facts which the hon. Minister has mentioned. She said that, after 1936, she could not find any provision for recall in the Soviet Constitution There was a provision in 1965, article 142 of the Soviet Constitution says....

SHRI PILOO MODY: He seems to know the Soviet Constitution much better than the Indian Constitution. What does article 142 of the Indian Constitution say?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Article 142 of the Soviet Constitution says:

"It is the duty of every Deputy to report to his electorate on his work and on the work of his Soviet of Working People's Deputies, and he may be recalled at any time upon the decision of a majority of the electors in the manner established by law."

I just want to put the record straight.

The hon. Minister has mentioned that, when I was introducing this Bill, I had said that the socio-economic conditions existing in our country had a bearing on the electoral laws that we might make and how far successfully we would be able to implement them. She took that as the main argument to argue against the right to call. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that, even under the present set-up which we call the capitalist system, with all the difficulies, with starvation, with unemployment, with poverty, with hunger, we believe that there is a kind of bourgeois democracy and that this democracy is better than fascism or anarchy, this democracy is better than what we had before independence under the colonial rule. Today what we are trying to do is to improve upon, to whatever extent possible, the democratic Constitution that we have in our country. The position that the hon. Minister has taken, I think, will help only those forces who are trying to bring the people to the streets and create conditions of anarchy: this kind of attitude will only help that; I am very sure about it.

My friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate has put my point more correctly by saying that the Constitution will provide the safety valve, by which the people could express their anger, their disappointment, and their disapproval of those who have forfeited the confidence of the people. And you are denying, by taking this adamant position, that kind of democratic process coming into operation. It is very disappointing and I cannot oblige the Government by withdrawing this Bill. I think, this Bill, if it had been accepted, would have been the beginning of a new era in our democratic practices in our country, and the Minister, by taking a very adamant and obstinate stand, has prevented any such possibility. So, I cannot withdraw this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the amendment of Shri M. C. Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

Let the lobbies be cleared again.

The Lobbies are cleared. Now I think to put an end to all this confusion, we will proceed with the voting. The number will show whether we have the quorum or not. The quorum is 53. If there is no quorum, the voting will be postponed to the next day and the House will be adjourned.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no quorum. The voting is postponed and the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

17.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 18, 1974/*Kartika* 27, 1896 (*Saka*).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 18, 1974/Kartika 27, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO SPEAKER AND SECRETARY-GENERAL OF NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement. On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Guttorm Hansen, President of the Norwegian Storting—it is not called Parliament—Mrs. Hansen, Mr. Gunnar Hoff, Secretary-General of the Storting and Mrs. Hoff, who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the people of Norway.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Take over of trade in foodgrains and other essential commodities

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*81. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to take over the trade and distribution of foodgrains, edible oil and sugar; and

(b) whether take-over will ensure equitable and judicious distribution of grain and other essential commodities which would be in short supply because of floods and drought in many regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there are any other proposals under the active consideration of the Government to ensure equitable distribution in view of the mounting high prices and short supply so far as these commodities are concerned?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the kharif season is concerned, the kharif procurement policy has been formulated in consultation with the Chief Ministers and the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture. Some of the hon. Members are also members of that Committee. It is our policy to have a sizeable procurement from the producers' levy and also in the case of rice from the millers' levy. But, if the hon. Member's contention is that the take-over will provide a solution to all the problems, I wish to say that the Government do not agree with it.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: My question pertained to equitable distribution. Anyway, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry would consider, with their past experience, the taking over of the foodgrains trade once again.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: At the moment, there is no proposal

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether due to the experience of taking over the foodgrains trade last year, the Government is now hesitant to take over the foodgrains trade? Are the government aware of distress sales by small farmers due to necessity at lower prices? Have Government devised any scheme to buy foodgrains from them at proper prices?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government would not like the small farmers to effect distress sales. In fact, our policy is very clear. We would like to purchase foodgrains from small or any farmer not only at support price but even at procurement prices. which have already been announced

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: What about the first part of my question?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: About taking over the foodgrains trade I have already replied to the other member who put the same question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The minister had stated that at the moment they are not considering any new change in the policy. In view of the fact that several States are facing famine and the public distribution system in Kerala has collapsed due to the failure of the Centre to send the promised quantity of rice, why is the Government so adamant to pursue a policy which has already failed?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not understand the implication of his question. He is over simplifying the problem. If taking over would have provided a solution to all the problems, Government would have been very happy, but Government does not accept that assessment. About Kerala, it would be totally incorrect to say that there has been total dislocation of supplies to Kerala. There has not been dislocation because the total level of allotment to the State Government has been maintained at a much higher level. About 87,000 tonnes of foodgrains are being supplied to Kerala.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The State Chief Minister has said that this month instead of 80,000 tonnes of rice promised, they have been given only 25,000 tonnes.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In respect of rice, the shortfall has been made up by wheat. Thus, the total quantity of foodgrains has been maintained. There has been no dislocation. I do not think the conditions in the country are such that we can ask for the foodgrain of our choice.

FAOs warning regarding pesticide shortage

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*83. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation has warned of serious pesticide shortage in the world; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Food and Agriculture Organisation has given a warning of a likely global shortage of pesticides in the coming year.

(b) To meet this likely global shortage of pesticides, the Government of India are taking special steps to maximise indigenous production and bulk import of pesticides through the State Trading Corporation. The Government

of India have also taken steps to rationalise the internal distribution of available pesticides within the country. To minimise the use of pesticides, the Government of India have taken steps to establish pest surveillance forecasting and warning systems so that pest epidemics could be controlled before it assumes large proportions. The Government of India is also paying increasing attention to the biological control of pests, and thereby minimise the use of psticides.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के अन्दर जितनी पैस्टीसाइड की जरूरत है उस का उत्पादन देश में करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं? अपनी आवश्यकता के मुताबिक पेस्टीसाइड का उत्पादन क्यों नहीं होता है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Many of the pesticides are petro-chemical based and because of the energy crisis, some of the basic raw materials are scarce all over the world. But as far as the general programme of production is concerned, we are very much ahead. We are producing within the country large part of our requirements. Our future aproach is also to see that to the extent possible we succeed in organising production programme in our country itself. But there are certain basic raw materials which are not available. That has been the difficulty, not the technical knowhow. In fact, we have enough technical knowhow.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : जो कैमिकल्ज आप मंगाते है बाहर से वे कौनसी हैं और किन देशों से मंगाई जाती हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The chemicals are many. For instance BHC and DDT mainly we manufacture in the country and only a small portion is imported from USSR, USA, Poland and a number of other countries. Endrine, Carbaryl and Endosulfar we import from USA. There are a few other chemicals which are imported from Western Europe.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What is the total requirement of pesticides in the country and what is our production? What is the total value of the imports? When are we going to become self-sufficient in pesticides?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are different plant protection materials. BHC is a very important chemical where our requirement is 30,000 and we produce 24,000 tonnes. So, the shortfall is 6,000 tonnes. In the case of DDT our requirement is 7,500 tonnes and we produce 4,000 tonnes. Endrine is an item we import. In the case of carbaryl we import 5,000 tonnes and Endosulfar about 800 to 1,000 tonnes. Roughly, our broad requirement is 56,000 and we manufacture about 35,000 tones.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Just now the hon. Minister said the shortage of pesticides and raw materials is mainly petro-based. May I know whether any effort will be made to find out an alternative raw material for production of pesticides

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a very difficult proposition. If such a raw material or feed stock is easily available, we would be very happy. Some research effort is going on but it is not that easy.

Committee on Development of Urdu

*85. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Committee on Development of Urdu in the country has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Committee for Promotion of Urdu (Gujral Committee) has not yet submitted its report to Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: When is it expected that the report would be submitted?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Very soon.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सरकार ने कोई आधार निश्चित किया है जिसको ध्यान में रखकर किसी प्रदेश की राज भाषा के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी भाषा को वहां की राज भाषा का दर्जा दिया जा सकता है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अगर मंत्री महोदय उठते हैं तो सवाल क्यों नहीं उठ सकता है ? इसको बदल कर मैं पेश करना चाहता हूं। क्या यह सच है कि उर्दू को उत्तर प्रदेश की दूसरी राजभाषा बनाने की मांग की जा रही है यदि हां तो दूसरी राजभाषा बनाने के बारे में क्या सरकार ने कोई कसौटी निर्धारित की है जिस पर कस कर किसी भाषा को किसी प्रदेश की दूसरी राज भाषा का दर्जा दिया जा सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह गुजराल समिति के बारे में सवाल है पता नहीं उस में क्या उठेगा। आपने पहले ही उठा दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सवाल उठता रहा है। आप याद रखिये कि चुनाव के पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में यह बात कही जाती रही है कि सरकार उर्दू का विकास चाहती है। मामला गुजराल समिति को सौंपा गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिपोर्ट तो आने दीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अच्छा यह बता दिया जाए कि क्या उर्दू को दूसरी राज भाषा का दर्जा देने का सवाल भी गुजराल समिति के जेरे गौर है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अच्छा होता, यह प्रश्न गृह मन्त्रालय से पूछा गया होता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने सुना इनका जवाब ? अच्छा इतना बता दिया जाय कि उर्दू को किसी दूसरे प्रदेश में दूसरा दर्जा दिया जाय, क्या समिति इस पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : गुजराल कमेटी की जो टर्म्ज आफ रेफ्रेंस हैं उनको मैं पढ़ देता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : है या नहीं है। इतना ही बता दीजिये।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : जरा ज्यादा स्पष्ट हो जाएगा। थोड़ा सा है :

"To advise the Government on the measures to be adopted for the promotion of the Urdu language and the steps required to be taken to provide adequate facilities for Urdu-speaking people in educational, cultural and administrative matters."

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : इस समिति का गठन कब हुआ था, इसने अब तक किन-किन राज्यों का दौरा किया है और इस समिति के कौन-कौन सदस्य हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : यह कमेटी मई 1972 में बनी थी। इसके सोलह सदस्य थे। अगर आप कहें तो मैं सबके नाम पढ़ दूं लेकिन इस कमेटी ने ग्यारह राज्यों का दौरा किया है।

श्रीमती टी० लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : जिन स्टेट्स में उर्दू ज्यादा बोली जाती है वहां इसको दूसरी राजभाषा बनाने में क्या दिक्कत है ? कार्य यह सच है कि आंध्र में उर्दू को दूसरी राज भाषा बनाया गया है ? यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में इसको दूसरी राज भाषा बनाने में क्या दिक्कत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। आप इधर उधर घूम रही हैं।

श्रीमती टी० लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : दूसरी बात राज भाषा बनाने से इसका डिवलपमेंट ज्यादा होगा। क्या इसको भी आप ध्यान में रखेंगे ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : दो साल बीत जाने के बावजूद भी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। मेरा ख्याल है कि जब तक रिपोर्ट आएगी शायद उर्दू जबान दम तोड़ देगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कमेटी की स्थापना के अलावा भी क्या सरकार आज उर्दू जबान की तरक्की के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है ? मैं आप से हाथ जोड़ कर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप पार्लियामेंट में इस तरह की व्यवस्था करदें कि अगर कोई उर्दू जबान में बोलेगा तो वह उर्दू में ही लिखी जायेगी। इसका भी आज कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। शमीम साहब उर्दू में बोलते हैं। मैं भी उर्दू में उलटे सीधे बोलने की कोशिश करता हूं। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उस रिपोर्ट से पहले कम से कम यह जो आप के हाथ में है यह तो कर दीजिए ताकि उर्दू बोलने वालों को यकीन हो जाय कि आप के रहते हुए आप के नीचे उर्दू जबान कभी मरेगी नहीं पार्लियामेंट की जुबानों में उर्दू भी एक जबान रहेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप से यह इस तरह मुखातिब कर रहे हैं जिस से कि आप भी इस का जवाब इन के हवाले पर दे दें।

मैं भी उर्दू बोलने लग गया हूं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मेरा मतलब है कि उर्दू में लिखी जाय। पहले लिखी जाती थी उर्दू जबान में।... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी जब वह रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी तो वह इस हाउस के सामने पेश होगी। अभी से आप पहले ही इस पर क्यों इतने फिक्रमंद हो रहे हैं। अभी जो चीज इस के दायरे में आती नहीं है कैसे वह इस का जवाब दे दें जब तक रिपोर्ट सामने नहीं आए।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन को इस बात का पता है कि उर्दू इस देश की मिट्टी की जबान है यह पाकिस्तान या और किसी राज्य की जबान नहीं है ? तो काम से कम काश्मीर की तरह दो तीन राज्यों में इस को और ज्यादा सहूलियत और मौके देने के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय सोचेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिमये जी, यह तो गुजराल कमेटी के बारे में सवाल है। बाहर से यह चीज कैसे आ गई इस में ?

श्री मधु लिमये : गुजराल कमेटी क्या कर रही है दो साल से ?... (व्यवधान)... पहले यह तो साफ हो जाय कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय उर्दू को इस मिट्टी की जबान मानते हैं क्योंकि बहुत सारे लोगों को यह गलतफहमी होगी, कि यह पकिस्तान की जबान है ?

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : अध्यक्ष महोदय उर्दू हमारी अपनी जबान है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के लोग भी उर्दू से मुहब्बत करते हैं उसकी तरक्की में हमारी रुचि है हम चाहते हैं कि इस जबान की तरक्की हो। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि यह जबान आम लोगों तक पहुंचे मेरे जैसे इल्लिटरेट लोगों तक पहुंचे इस के लिए क्या इस कमेटी को रिपोर्ट कम से कम देवनागरी लिपि में लिख कर देंगे ताकि हम लोग पढ़ कर समझ लें कि इस की तरक्की के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ?

[illegible] : सवाल तो गुजराल कमेटी से चलता है कुछ उस से चल कर राज भाषा में चले गए और फिर दूसरे मिट्टी में आ गए कि उर्दू हमारी मिट्टी की जबान है और आप तरीकाए मोहब्बत बताने लगें।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : देवनागरीलिपि में रिपोर्ट तो आए ताकि हमारे जैसे इल्लिटरेट लोग उसे पढ़ सके।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The report of the Committee will be placed on the Table of the House.....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: When? It was constituted in 1972.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: When the Committee submits its report and after it has been considered by the Government, the report will be placed on the Table of the House in accordance with the normal procedure.

World Bank Development Project for Drought-Prone Areas

*86. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State have protested to the Central Government for not giving fair treatment while selecting six districts for the Rs. 82 crore World Bank Development Project for the drough-prone areas;

(b) the main reasons for not including Gujarat Districts under the said scheme; and

(c) whether the project will give much benefit to the States of Maharashtra and Rajasthan whereas Gujarat, though worst affected by continuous drought, has been left out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The World Bank wanted to take up a small programme as a pilot project. In view of the equally deserving claims of several districts in several states, it is inevitable that some states should get excluded from the World Bank Assistance.

(c) Under the World Bank aided projects, the six districts selected in the four states of Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh will get additional financial assistance from the Centre to be matched equally by the state governments.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: In view of the recent Rome Conference deliberations, it is more likely that more aid from international agencies will be forthcoming for chronically drought-affected areas including those in India and it is natural that each State feel that they should get advantage of these schemes. From the statement of the Minister, it seems that only six districts have been selected and in Maharashtra, the two districts of Sholapur and Ahmednagar whose soil and crop conditions are the same have been selected instead of districts with different crop conditions and soil conditions like Konkan and Marathwada. In view of this I would like to know whether the State Governments were consulted before proposing the districts for World Bank assistance and any committee of experts were appointed to ensure that the selection of districts was based on certain objective criteria and definite guidelines to avoid bickering among the States?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As the hon. Member knows, we have already under implementation about 72 drought-prone area projects. This offer by the World Bank was only for a limited number. Initially we proposed 16 districts. Then they sent a team and the team said that they would like to take up 6 projects in four districts. We are expecting that some more districts under the World Bank programme will be taken up. If that happens, we

will give to the States more projects. That does not mean that these programmes are not operating in other districts. They are already in operation, 72 of them.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Not World Bank assistance.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The World Bank assisted districts get a Central assistance of Rs. 4 crores. Other districts get a Central assistance of Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 30 lakhs depending on the area covered under the programme in the district. Therefore, there is very little difference.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: What is the total assistance we are getting from the World Bank for these drought-prone areas?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The total assistance from the World Bank would be about 35 million dollars.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: It is surprising that the Central Government does not consider Gujarat to be a drought-prone area. I would like to know whether there were any proposals from the Gujarat Government to include some of the districts or some of the projects like the Amreli dairy project and a desalination plant on the Saurashtra Coast to be included in this programme?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We certainly agree that there are certain areas in Gujarat which are prone to drought. Already we have plan projects in operation in the Panchmahals, Kutch, Jamnagar, Amreli and Surendra Nagar etc. These are programmes under the drought-prone area projects although they may not be World Bank programmes. But the same is going on under our own programmes as the World Bank's assistance is very limited.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in the eastern region also, as in the case of West Bengal, the districts of Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore are drought-prone areas and also there are drought-prone areas in the States of Orissa, Bihar and UP. So, I would like to know as to what are the drought-prone areas identified in the eastern region, particularly, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar and what kind of projects are being implemented there and the reason for not setting up even one World Bank aided project in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to Gujarat and Maharashtra.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister said that there are about 72 projects. My question arises out of that.

MR. SPEAKER: Are the 72 projects for these two States or are they for all the States?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: These 72 projects are for 13 States. In West Bengal we have Purulia, Midnapore and Bankura; in Orissa we have Kalahandi and Phulbani and in Bihar also similarly we have large numbers, Monghyr, Palamau, Nawada and Rohtas; these are all projects which are in operation in these areas. And roughly the amount of money spent on each project will be to the extent of about Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 6 crores including contribution depending on the area covered under the programme.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What was the criteria fixed? What was the norm on the basis of which the World Bank selected those drought-prone areas? Was it done exclusively by Central Government or was the World Bank asked to take up those districts? Did they have their own criteria for that purpose, on the basis of which they selected those drought prone districts in the country?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The main criteria fixed by World Bank was this; that these projects would have to be in the form of pilot projects restricted to areas which are really having difficult problems. They wanted to restrict it to those areas where we have dry farming projects already in operation; they wanted to link up their activities with dry farming area. That was the main criteria. Irrigation facilities would be provided, animal husbandry and other projects will also be taken up.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister while telling about the DPAP mentioned certain districts of Gujarat like Kutch, Surendranagar, Banaskantha, Amreli and Jamnagar and such other districts. What is the reason for not including these districts in the new projects in respect of which World Bank Developmental aid is coming to us? Gujarat is having the worst drought now for the last 75 years. Why were these Gujarat districts not included in these programmes which are to be aided by the World Bank?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: That was because the World Bank programmes was restricted only to six districts and so on. We have to select some districts. We had to select some States. We had to leave out the rest. Because, if we do not do that, the same thing will be said about some other States also.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Government tell us whether those districts in the other States were more drought affected than the districts of Gujarat? If that is so, then, we will agree to the point which he has brought. Will the Government therefore tell us whetter those districts in other States were according to Government information more severely affected by drought?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Initially we proposed 16 districts and later on they cut it to 6 (six) districts and now World Bank is showing more interest in more districts and when that comes we will certainly try to give it to Gujarat.

DR. KAILAS: Did the World Bank team visit drought-prone areas of Gujarat or not? If they visited why did they reject those districts of Gujarat?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: They visited certain areas and they fixed cerain criteria and according to that criteria Gujarat could not be brought in. The number was very limited. As I said, we will try to include Gujarat in the next lot.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if he has taken up drought question with the World Bank, why not he take up the question of real chronic disease like flood which has chonically affected various districts of Assam. Why were they not included? Why should they not be included in the matter of utilising the aid and distribution of the money?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: This question particularly related to the drought-prone areas. When the question of flood comes, then we will deal with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the Minister whether they would accept the suggestion for setting up a coordination committee involving Members of Parliament to supervise and monitor the schemes which are there for giving assistance to the drought prone areas?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We have no such scheme but if any Member is interested in visiting those areas he is welcome to do so.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: I would like to know whether there is any proposal to get more assistance from the World Bank in view of the magnitude of the problem of drought. If so, what are those proposals?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The World Bank shows interest in various probjects from time to time and whenever they make any funds available to us we spend those.

उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र से धान का बीज के रूप में निर्यात

*89. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र से बीज के रूप में धान के निर्यात के बारे में 26 अगस्त, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3458 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा मामले की जांच इस बीच पूरी कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: (a) and (b) In reply to the Unstarred Question No. 3458 answered on 26th August, 1974, it had been stated that the State Government are investigating the cases and that a reference had also been made by them to the C.B.I. The C.B.I. had examined the matter and, decided that it will not be possible for it to take up the investigations of the cases referred to it by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The investigations by the State Government are continuing and a detailed report is awaited.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, बड़े पैमाने पर उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई इलाके से बीज के नाम पर चावल अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को भेजा गया है और आरोप यह है कि उस में करीब डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया कमाया गया है । जब यह मामला उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में उठा तो सरकार ने कहा कि हम सी० बी० आई० की मदद ले रहे हैं । अभी आपने सुना कि सी० बी० आई० कहता है कि वह इस में मदद नहीं दे सकते । क्या इस का कारण यह है कि इस में कुछ उच्च पदासीन व्यक्ति शामिल हैं, इस लिये सी० बी० आई० ने जांच करने से इन्कार कर दिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It would not be correct to draw the inference which the hon. Member is suggesting in his question because whether or not CBI should take up a question does not depend on who is involved. Many a time many eminent names are involved on wrong information. I had some discussion with the Chief Minister of U.P. in regard to these cases and he has told me that the material so far available does not disclose any *prima facie* case against any person perhaps who, Mr. Vajpayee, may have in mind.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय, नीचापोती का जवाब दे रहे हैं । मैं सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं । क्या यह सच है कि तराई के इलाके से बड़े पैमाने पर बीज के नाम पर चावल अन्य प्रदेशों को भेजा गया ? यदि हां, तो क्या यह काम बिना नौकरशाहों और राजनीतिक नेताओं के सहयोग के हो सकता है । अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो जांच की है उस के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are two aspects of the problem. If some people have tried to contravene the law and tried to smuggle rice or paddy outside U.P., I think, the case needs to be investigated and culprits should be brought to book. The Government of India will request the U.P. Government that nobody should be spared. We are aware some such smuggling has been done and we would like U.P. Government to probe these matters early. The investigation is going on and it has not been completed so far. But nothing should be said either on the Floor of this House or outside on the basis of prejudice or

some wrong information to bring in unnecessarily the names of eminent persons in this country in disrepute.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष जी, इस सवाल का पहली बार जवाब 26 अगस्त, 1974 को दिया गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो जांच की थी सी० बी० आई० से उस जांच में मदद मांगी थी। और आज के उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने बताया कि सी० बी० आई० ने जांच करने से इन्कार कर दिया। मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करते हैं कि गड़-बड़ घोटाला हुआ है, एक सरकार अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट करती है और उस को मदद करने से सी० बी० आई० इन्कार करती है, इन सब तथ्यों को सामने रख कर मंत्री महोदय हवाला देते हुए कहें कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जांच कर रही है, इससे क्या मतलब निकलता है ?

I have absolutely not understood the outcome of the reply.

यानी यह तो जवाब पहले ही था कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जांच कर रही है और सी० बी० आई० से मदद मांगी गई है। अगस्त से नवम्बर में पहुंच गये और अब कहते हैं कि सी० बी० आई० ने छोड़ दिया है। तो यह कहते कि हम जांच नहीं करना चाहते। जब गड़-बड़ घोटाला हुआ है, इस बात को स्वीकार करने के बाद जो दोषी हैं उन को बुक करने में अगर सरकार असमर्थता प्रकट करती है तो इस का मतलब यह है कि सरकार नालायक है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: With due respect to Joshi ji I would say, first of all, some of the facts mentioned are incorrect. The case was not entrusted to CBI. The CBI was requested by the U.P. Government whether they can help in investigating the case. They have reacted that it will not be possible for them. Nothing bars U. P. Government to take it up again with CBI. But the point is the State Government is competent enough. The other presumption of the hon. Member as if U.P. Government has stopped the investigation because it was entrusted to CBI is not correct. The U.P. Government is investigating and they have adequate machinery and if U.P. Government is in a position to convince the CBI that their help is necessary they will again request.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: If they themselves were competent enough why did they seek the help of CBI? Why did the CBI express its inability to help in this matter?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: On the Floor of the Assembly a demand was made that it should be entrusted to CBI. Now, many of us if any such case comes, come to the conclusion that it should be entrusted to CBI—may be valid or invalid. It was said by U.P. Government that they may request CBI but U.P. Government never said that they are not competent nor have they said that they will not be in a position to probe thoroughly into the matter.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष जी कोई जवाब नहीं आया। बार बार मैं पूछ रहा था जब उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कम्पीटेंट थी तो सी० बी० आई० से मदद क्यों मांगी गई ? और सी० बी० आई० ने क्यों मना किया। इसलिये जो माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था कि :

Some officers are involved and, therefore, the U. P. Government did not want to shoulder the responsibility themselves.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I will find out from the CBI as to why they refused but nothing prevents U. P. Government to enquire into the matter thoroughly.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, यह एसा मामला है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में खुद दिलचस्पी ले कर इस [illegible]साला करे।

और अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जिम्मे है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रान्त सरकार के लिये एक अवधि निश्चित कर देनी चाहिये कि इतने दिन में इस मामले की जांच हो जानी चाहिये। नहीं तो ऐसे ही मामला लटका रहने से पूरे देश में इस का असर पड़ेगा। माननीय जगजीवन राम जी बैठे हुए हैं क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने कोई निश्चित तिथि तय की है कि यू०पी० की सरकार इतने दिनों के अन्दर जांच पड़ताल करा के केन्द्र के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी और केन्द्र सरकार सदन के सामने सारी बातों का खुलासा रख देगी कि कौन दोषी हैं और कौन दोषी नहीं है, कौन इस में शामिल है, कौन नहीं है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, we shall take up with the U. P. Government and shall request them to expeditiously complete this enquiry because the Government of India has nothing to hide from the public or from Parliament. In fact, the facts should come out. Wrong impression should be removed. We are requesting them to expeditiously complete the enquiry. I shall be glad to take up the suggestion of the hon. Member with the U. P. Government and shall see that the enquiry is completed as early as possible.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. Paddy or rice is taken from one State to several other States and so, it is not only a State problem but it becomes an all-India problem. We fail to understand why the C.B.I. refused to take it up. If it was once refused, then how can the U.P. Government again request them to take it up. I would like to know whether the Food Ministry is taking the initiative to ensure that the C.B.I. takes up this inquiry. If not, why not?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We shall try to help them to remove any difficulty that they may have. If they have any difficulty, we shall extend all the necessary help on behalf of the Government.

Lack of amenities in D.D.A. Colonies

***90. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the new D.D.A. colonies in Delhi, the D.D.A. has failed to provide amenities which were to have been provided according to the Master Plan;

(b) whether D.D.A. flats have several design defects too;

(c) whether a report to this effect appeared in a local daily on the 19th September, 1974; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the standard of works of the D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have made provisions in their colonies for amenities like roads, drainage, water supply and sewerage, and have also earmarked plots of adequate sizes for parks, higher secondary schools, primary schools, etc. according to required planning standards.

(b) D.D.A. have evolved designs which are functionally utilitarian, inexpensive and aesthetically satisfying.

(c) The newspaper report referred to is based upon a memorandum submitted by Confederation of Residents' Organisations of DDA Colonies to the Committee of Experts set up by the Ministry of Works and Housing to assess the working of D.D.A.

(d) Action considered necessary on the points raised in the memorandum will be taken after the receipt of the Report of the Committee.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो डिजाइन है उस में कोई फ़ाल्ट है कि नहीं। क्या यह सही है कि जो उस की एक फ़ीट की कानक्रीट की रेलिंग है और उस के पीछ कुछ जगह दे दी गई है जिस के पीछे बच्चे खड़े हो जाते हैं और इस वजह से 10,12 दुर्घटनायें हुई और दो बच्चे मारे गये और एक बच्चे की मृत्यु हाल गिर जाने से हो गई है? यदि हां तो यह डिफेक्ट है या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह कि जो पानी ऊपर की छतों से गिरता है वह नीचे के मकानों में गिरता है और इस के चलते नीचे और ऊपर वालो में काफी तकरार होती है। तो इस तरह के डिफ़ेक्ट को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : अध्यक्ष जी, एक कमेटी जांच कर रही है, उस के सामने यह भी पौइंट है। मगर इस तरह का कोई डिफ़ेक्ट हुआ तो हम भी ध्यान देंगे और इस को जल्दी दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : जब निर्माण पूरा भी नहीं हुआ था तो कुछ छतें गिर गई, मकान अलाट भी कर दिये गये थे और छत गिर गई थीं, ऐसी हालत में जिन ठेकेदारों लोगों से या अधिकारियों ने उन ठेकेदारों द्वारा किय गये काम को पास कर दिया था उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार हो रहा है कि नहीं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : मुझे मालूम नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस तरह का कोई इंस्टांस देंगे तो हम जरूर जांच करेंगे। जो मेमोरेन्डम में है वह तो कमेटी के सामने है ही और उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट छे महीने के अन्दर आने वाली है। अगर और भी इंस्टांसेज हों और आप देंगे तो जरूर जांच करेंगे तथा इस के लिय जो भी अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं उन के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : दिल्ली के नागरिकों को आप कितने मकान बना कर दे चुके हैं, कितने गृह विहीन हैं और कितनों को दे चुके है पिछले दो वर्षों में। ए बी सी डी आदि कितनी श्रेणियों के कितने मकान बन रहे हैं और कितने बन चुके हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह डिजाइन के डिफेक्ट के बारे में सवाल है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : ए बी सी डी आदि जो मकान बनते हैं व डिजाइन के आधार पर ही तो बनते हैं। कितने डिजाइनों के कितने मकान डी डी ए बनाना चाहता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अलग से आप इसके बारे में नोटिस दे दें तो मैं जरूर एडमिट कर लूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो मकान बने हैं उनमें काफी घटिया किस्म का सामान लगाया गया है, हल्की क्वालिटी के मकान बने हैं। सामान की काफी चोरी हुई है, काफी घपलेबाजी तथा घोटाले हुए है। उसकी वजह से अनेकों मकानों की दीवारें तड़क रही हैं। आज भी समाचारपत्रों में आया है कि एक मकान गिर गया है। जो समान निम्न स्तर का लगाया गया है इसकी भी क्या आप जांच कराएंगे। तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के लोगों से आप जो पेमेंट लेते हैं, आधी कैश लेते हैं। इसको क्या आप कम करना चाहते हैं ? उनके लिए बीस बाईस हजार रुपया एक दम से देना मुश्किल हो जाता है। एक कर्मचारी इतनी बड़ी धनराशि नहीं दे सकता है। बैंकों ने भी लोन देना बन्द कर दिया है। हरिजनों को भी आप कोई राहत देना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : मैं पहले जवाब दे चुका हूं कि कमेटी इन सब सवालों पर जरूर ध्यान देगी। लेकिन यह कहना कि पूरी जो हाउसिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन एक्टिविटी हुई है वह

बिल्कुल बतरनाक है ठीक नहीं है। जनता ने जो मैमोरेंडम दिया है उस में उसने माना है कि 'DDA's housing programmes have been, on the whole dynamic'.

इस वास्ते एसा आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहिय।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणा के लोगों के बारे में जवाब नहीं आया है। उन से पैसा बड़ी मात्रा में ले रहे हैं उनमें इतना पैसा एक साथ देने की सामर्थ्य नहीं है। लम्बी किश्तों में व चुकाना चाहते है? क्या उनको कोई राहत पहुचाना चाहते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो और तरफ चले पड़े हैं। इसका वह जवाब नहीं लाए हैं।

Committee to examine central responsibility in higher education

91. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.A.B.E. Committee set up to examine the Central responsibility in higher education within the existing constitutional frame-work has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main finding of this report; and

(c) if not, the causes for the delay in the submission of the report and the likely date by which the Committee would submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c): A resolution proposing that a Sub-Committee of the Board should examine the Central responsibility for higher education was moved in the 36th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held on 18-19 September, 1972 by some members of the Board. The Board was of the view that the issue should be discussed by University Grants Commission. The matter was accordingly referred to the University Grants Commission for consideration. The University Grants Commission considered this matter at its meeting held on April 12-13, 1973 and desired that the reference received from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare may be considered by a Committee. The Committee considered the issue its meeting held on 12th July, 1973 and submitted its report to the Commission. The Committee made the following observations/recommendations:

1. It is neither practicable nor desirable that the Constitution of India should be amended to transfer university and higher education from the State List either to the Union List or to the Concurrent List.

2. On academic and administrative grounds also the proposal to merge an autonomous body like the University Grants Commission with the Ministry of Higher Education would be a retrograde idea.

3. The States must be made to feel that they too have a stake in higher education and they must also contribute towards this nation building activity as a part of "development". Hence it would be unrealistic and dangerous to change the present set up radically.

4. The University Grants Commission should take a direct responsibility for development of postgraduate education and research For this purpose, the

Commission must have adequate funds at its disposal. For the development of higher education, more funds should be made available in the Central sector.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 10th December, 1973 considered the report of the Committee and agreed with the recommendation of the Committee that it would not be desirable to make higher education either as a concurent of a Central Sector to enable it to take greater funds should be provided in the Central Secto rto enable it to take greater responsibility for development of higher education and research in the universities and colleges.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: From the statement, it is not clear as to what this Committee did because three of the issues deal only with the negative side of the picture and it is on the fourth one that they have asked for more funds. There was a lot of criticism of the Committee's Report even in the meeting of the CABE which was held recently. In view of this, the resolution simply asked for the definition of those areas which are the responsibility of the Central Government for higher education. In view of the exact wording of the resolution, may I request the hon. Minister to request the Committee again to define those areas where the Central Government can discharge its responsibility within the existing frame-work of the Constitution? It is not a question of giving less power to the States or more power to the Centre. Within the existing framework of the Constitution, the resolution wants to know the exact areas. Those areas have not been made clear.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As far as the records show, the resolution which is being referred to was certainly proposed in the Central Advisory Board, but according to the records, it does not seem to have been approved in that form. Therefore, the point that has arisen is basically this: can the Central Government provide more funds for the development and progress of higher education in the States? That matter is being considered by the Planning Commission and a final decision will have to be taken on the basis of the availability of funds and the decision of the National Development Council as to what is going to be the proportionate allocation as between the Centre and the States in regard to higher education.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The question of funds is one thing. There is another area of co-ordination between the various agencies of higher education. For example, the Punjab High Court has given a judgment in which it is said that the question of admission of students from one university into another, when it does not become clear, has to be defind and ultimately decided by the Central Government. What is the role of the Central Government in these areas of co-ordination of higher education?

PROF. NURUL HASAN: I am afraid I have not understood the significance of this question. The Centre's responsibility is co-ordination and determination of the standards of higher education. As a part thereof, the University Commission and sometimes the Central Government itself and various recommendations and suggestions to the various recommendations and suggestions to the various State Governments or to the universities, depending on the nature of each case. Till now, it has not been considered desirable that directives which will involve anything more than giving grants should be given to universities, because it is best to carry the various university communities with the policy decisions that are undertaken. Therefore, I am unable to see what other points this Committee can deal with.

U.G.C. Review Committee Report on Calcutta University

*92. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the report of the U.G.C. Review Committee regarding various problems facing Calcutta University will be published;

(b) whether recommendations of the Committee have already appeared in the press; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout and the steps proposed by Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a): The University Grants Commission has invited the views of the Government of West Bengal and Calcutta University on the report of its Committee on Calcutta University. The question of publication the report will be taken up by the Commission after it has considered the various recommendations made by the Committee in the light of the views of the State Government and the University.

(b) and (c): The report or the recommendations of the Committee have not been released to the press by the Commission. Since these have still to be considered by the Commission, it is premature to indicate the steps for their implementation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not know what is standing in the way of the Government to publish the report, when copies of the report are found in the hands of many and the report has become the subject matter of discussion in West Bengal and there has been a convention on the basis of the report. I cannot understand why this report has not been laid on the Table of the House or published. We can discuss the merits and demerits and how, to what extent and in what way will the recommendations be implemented is a different matter. I want to know from the Government whether in this report any recommendation has been made to consider the Calcutta University as a university of national importance. If so, what are the categorical differences in regard to financial and administrative obligations and responsibilities between a Central University and a university of national importance?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My attention has been drawn to this particular recommendation of the Committee, but we are awaiting the recommendations of the University Grants Commission which in its turn wants to know the views of the university and the State Government before making its recommendations. Only when this report is available to us, that is to say, the recommendation of the Calcutta University, the recommendations of the West Bengal Government and the views of the University Grants Commission thereon would it be possible for us to take a view, because—

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to now the difference between a Central university and a university of notional importance.

MR. SPEAKER: The time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This controversy is going on in the West Bengal Government, as to what is the difference between a Central university and a university of national importance. He has not replied to my question. Conventions and meetings and seminars are going on in Calcutta. I do not want to put a supplementary. He should complete hisanswer. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot help the flow of time. The time is already up and the Question Hour is already over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Benefits to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies

*82. SHRI P. M. SAYED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether satistics are being compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture to indicate benefits derived by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons from the Small Farmers Development Agencies and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies; and

(b) if so, the benefits derived by these communities in terms of physical and financial targets, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The principles adopted for the identification of participant farmers under the Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies during the Fourth Plan for the flow of benefits under these special programmes for the weaker sections of the farming community, did not make any distinction between farmers belonging to scheduled castes and tribes and those not belonging to such castes and tribes. In actual practice, however, a large number of the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers who have benefited from these programmes would be persons from the scheduled castes and some from the scheduled tribes though precise satistics have not been maintained. In the new S.F.D.A. projects under the Fifth plan efforts will be made to cater to the needs of these sections specifically.

Australian Aid for Cattle Breeding Farms

*84. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has agreed to assist India for setting up two cattle breeding farms one at Hissar in Haryana and the other at Barpetta in Assam;

(b) whether this will include deep-freeze semen centre; and

(c) whether these projects are meant to establish pure-bred herds of Jersey and Friesian cattle to provide foundation stock for the production of progeny tested bulls for a cross breeding programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Indo-Autralian Cattle Breeding Project, Hissar will maintain pure-breds herds of Jersey and Friesian cattle, while the Indo-Australian Cattle Breeding Project, Barpetta will maintain pure-bred herd of Jersey only, for the production of high quality bulls for cross breeding programmes.

Opening of a New University in Madras

*87. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has plans to start any new University in Madras during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the name and type of the proposed University and when it will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has no power to set up Universities. However, it has under consideration a proposal of the Government of Tamil Nadu for the establishment of a University of Science and Technology.

Absorption of Retrenched Labourers of F.C.I. Calcutta

*88. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had assured that the retrenched 1,000 F.C.I. labourers in Calcutta Office would be absorbed very soon; and

(b) whether they have since been absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Consequent upon the dehiring of storage capacity surplus to the requirements of the Food Corporation of India in Calcutta complex about 887 departmentalised labourers/workers had to be retrenched after having been paid wages and other retrenchment benefits upto 24th August, 1974. The question of absorption of some of these labourers/workers is under negotiation between the F.C.I. West Bengal Government and the Union concerned.

Delay in completion of Kosi Project

*93. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any delay from Nepal side in regard to the completion of Kosi Project;

(b) if so, whether Government of India is undergoing loss due to this delay; and

(c) the extent of loss so far sustained by Government and the efforts for its early completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). There is delay in the construction of the Western Kosi Canal Project as possession of land for the reach between 15.5 km. and 35 km. in Nepal has not so far been given to the project authorities. Further, in the Nepal reach upto 15.5 kms. for which possession of land has been given, the farmers who have sown paddy crop during kharif, have been refusing new excavation of canal until the standing crop is harvested.

The construction of the portion of the canal in the Nepalese territory was targetted to be completed by 1975 and that in the Indian territory by 1979-80.

The matter has been taken up with the Government of Nepal.

Derecognised Colonies in Delhi

*94. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the list of derecognised colonies of Delhi and estimated population living in those colonies;

(b) the names of officers responsible for growth of these colonies; and

(c) whether Government propose to recognise all those colonies and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The term "de-recognised colony" would mean a colony which was previously recognised,, but has now ceased to be recognised. There is no such colony in Delhi falling under this category. The Question presumably refers to "unauthorised colonies" some of which have been regularised.

2. According to law, no land can be divided into plots and sold for building purposes, unless its lay-out plan

and service plan have been sanctioned by the competent authority and the owner has developed it in accordance with these plans. Thereafter, the individual plotholder is required to get his building plans sanctioned before starting construction. In unauthorised colonies these provisions of law have not been followed. In many cases, the areas/lands in which the unauthorised constructions/colonies have come up, were notified for acquisition for the planned development of Delhi and are being acquired in stages. Apart from these, colonies have sprung up also in areas which are not ear-marked for 'residential' purposes.

3.. From time to time, Government have reviewed the position relating to these colonies. Accordingly, 171 colonies were regularised. Another 33 colonies were not regularised as they were located in "green" or other non-conforming areas. In certain cases, no final decision has been taken.

4. With a view to making a case by case study of all the unauthorised colonies, particularly those which have come up before 15th June, 1972 in Delhi, the Government of India have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing to enable the Government to take a decision in regard to the future of these colonies.

5. It is not correct to say that any officers were responsible for the growth of these colonies. The problem has arisen because of a variety of reasons like the large influx of people into city in search of employment, lack of adequate housing facilities, unauthorised tranctions taking place between private parties with a view to profiteering in land etc.

राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाएं

*95. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष अभूतपूर्व सूखे की स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई सुविधाओं के लिए क्या कोई नई कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यवाही का स्वरूप और विस्तार क्या है ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1974–75 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए 339.40 लाख रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार भी 77 लाख रुपये के आवंटन करने का प्रस्ताव रखती है । राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम को सभी सिंचाई स्कीमों को, जिन्हें 1974–75 में ले जाया गया है, मुख्य प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूर्ण किया जाना चाहिए ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, दोनों राज्यों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए वृहत्, मध्यम एवं लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत सामान्य कार्यक्रम जारी हैं ।

Retail Price and Release of Levy and Free Sale Sugar

*96. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU; SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the retail prices of levy and free sale of sugar, month-wise, from January to September, 1974, State-wise; and

(b) the reasons why the prices of non-levy sugar have recorded a steep rise since the beginning of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The uniform retail price of levy sugar remained unchanged at Rs. 2.15 per kg. throughout the country during January to September, 1974. A statement (Appendix) showing the retail prices of free-sale sugar during the same period in important centres of the country is attached. It will be seen that retail prices of free-sale sugar were fairly stable till about June, 1974. The rise in the prices thereafter is attributable to the following reasons:—

(i) Cut in sugar quota released for internal consumption, involving corresponding reduction in the quantum of levy sugar available for distribution through fair price shops and the consequent building up of pressure on free-sale sugar.

(ii) Increase in the rate of excise duty on free-sale sugar from 30 per cent to 37½ per cent *ad valorem* from 15th December, 1973 and the upward revision in tariff value of free-sale sugar from June, 1974.

(iii) Export of sugar during 1974 being much higher than that in 1973.

(iv) General inflationary trend in the economy.

Proposal for Increase in Premium over the Basic Recovery from Sugarcane

*97. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for increase in premium over the basic recovery from sugarcane for the current crushing season is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the percentage therein; and

(c) the reaction of the sugar industries and sugarcane growers in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The basic minimum cane prices for the current 1974-75 crushing season has already been fixed by the Government of India at Rs. 8.50 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below with a premium of 10 paise for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery above 8.5 per cent. This notified price involves an increase over the minimum cane price of Rs. 8 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below with a premium of 9.4 paise for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery above 8.5 per cent which was in force during the last two crushing seasons.

Reports received so far indicate that the industry as well as the growers are not satisfied with the increase allowed.

Enquiry into disbursement of loans in Mawryngkeng Development Block

*98. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2778 on the 19th August, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the report from the State Government of Meghalaya regarding alleged large scale corruption in the disbursement of loans and grants in the Mawryngkeng Development Block of the Khasi Hills under the SFDA scheme has been received; and

(b) if not, what is the cause for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सूची में शिक्षा को शामिल करना

*99. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय सूची में शामिल करने के बारे में सोच रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक शामिल कर लिया जायेगा; और

(ग) प्रस्ताव की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आल इंडिया स्पोर्ट्स काउंसिल द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

*100. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया स्पोर्टस काऊंसिल राज्यों में खेल कूद के विकास के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है; और यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1971–72, 1972–73 और 1973–74 में पृथक् पृथक् विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी राशि की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त काऊंसिल में बिहार को कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय द्वारा अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् की सिफारिशों के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों राज्य खेल परिषदों को उपयोगी स्टेडियमों, आन्तरिक स्टेडियमों, तरण-ताल, खेल मैदानों के लिए प्रकाश पुन्ज के निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण शिविर आयोजन, ग्रामीण खेल-केन्द्रों की स्थापना इत्यादि के लिए अनुदान प्रदान किए जाते हैं। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/राज्य खेल परिषदों को 1971–72, 1972–73 तथा 1973–74 के दौरान प्रदत्त अनुदानों के ब्यौरे सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी 8482/74]

(ख) सरकारी संकल्प के अनुसार, जिस के अधीन अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् की स्थापना हुई है, किसी भी राज्य को कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश को गेहूं और चावल

801. **श्री आर० वी० बड़े :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस वर्ष प्रत्येक माह मध्य प्रदेश को कितने गेहूं और चावल की सप्लाई की गई है; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने प्रत्येक माह खाद्यान्नों की कितनी मांग की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) :

(क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश ने इस वर्ष न तो चावल की कोई मांग की थी और न ही उन्हें कोई चावल सप्लाई किया गया था राज्य सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई [illegible] मोटे अनाज

कीं मात्रा और केन्द्रीय भंडार से उन्हें सप्लाई कीं गई मात्राएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

(हजार मी० टन में)

माह 1974	मांग		सप्लाई	
	गेहूं	मोटे अनाज	गेहूं	मोटे अनाज
जनवरी .	38.8	—	13.7	—
फरवरी .	38.8	—	16.1	—
मार्च .	38.8	—	11.9	—
अप्रैल .	38.8	—	8.4	—
मई .	प्रा० नं०	प्रा० नं०	4.4	—
जून .	10 0	—	0.3	0.1
जुलाई .	3.0	—	1.5	0.8
अगस्त .	3.0	—	2.3	0.4
सितम्बर .	3.0	—	2.3	0.6
अक्तूबर .	5.0	10.0	14.6	0.1
नवम्बर .	25.0	10.0	*12.2	—

(*आवंटन)/प्रा० नं०—प्राप्त नहीं)

Lecture of Jain Muni at meeting held under South Zone Education Department of M.C.D.

802. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 19th September, Jain Muni was invited by the Education Department of Delhi Municipal Corporation to give lectures to the teachers and headmasters of South Zone in Green Park Zonal office;

(b) whether during the course of the lecture Jain Muni referred to Red Tape and Licence Scandal and Government's failure in reply to the charges levelled on the floor of the House;

(c) if so, whether such talks are desirable in meetings being held under Education Department; and

(d) if not, steps being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, no such statement was made.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Allocation of Fertilisers to Punjab

803. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are facing the problem of supply of fertilisers with regard to the requirements of various States during the last quarters of the current year;

(b) if so, allocation of fertilisers made to Punjab during the said period; and

(c) whether the same is sufficient to meet the State's requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Inspite of the difficult position of overall availability, efforts have been made to meet the demand of Punjab to the maximum extent possible. Their approved net requirements for Rabi 74-75 (August '74—January '75) are 1.98, 000 tonnes of N, 72,500 tonnes of P205 and 20,000 tonnes of K20. As against this actual allocations have been 1,67,200 tonnes of N, 50,750 tonnes of P205 and 20,000 tonnes of K20.

(c) The allocation falls marginally short of the requirements of the State, which is unavoidable.

Financial assistance to Gujarat for Agricultural development

804. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had given any financial aid to the Gujarat State for agricultural development schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL):(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Supply of Sub-Standard Seeds to Maharashtra

805. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether seeds supplied by the National Seeds Corporation to the cultivators in Maharashtra region have been found to be sub-standard resulting in enormous loss of crops;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have taken up the issue with the Union Government; and

(c) measure taken/proposed to ensure effective quality control by N. S. C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The National Seeds Corporation had not supplied sub-standard seeds to the cultivators in the Maharashtra region.

(b) No complaint has been received by the Government of India from the State Government of Maharashtra.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation is already taking measures to ensure quality of the seeds supplied by them. Crops raised for seed purposes are continuously inspected by the inspectors of the Corporation and the seeds are tested in its laboratory for germination, purity etc., before they are supplied.

Alleged Violation of Admission Rules in Jawaharlal Nehru University

806. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is serious violation of admission rules by the authorities of the Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) whether political considerations hold the sway even in matter of admission and scholarship; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, there is neither violation of rules nor any political interference in the matter of admissions or award of scholarships.

The only factors, which are given weightage, side by side with the academic standing of the candidates seeking admission, and which are in accordance with the objectives of the University, are:

(1) Economic deprivation;

(2) Social deprivation;

(3) Regional deprivation.

Scholarships are awarded to students on the basis of their over-all merit and in accordance with the rules.

(c) Does not arise.

H.U.D.C.O. Assistance to Economically Weaker Section and Low Income Groups

807. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited has been able to help the economically weaker section and low income groups of the society; and

(b) how many have availed of the concession granted by this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). During the last three years of its effective working, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. has sanctioned schemes costing about Rs. 106.25 crores. Out of the schemes sanctioned, 3,000 houses/flats have already been constructed, out of which 2,300 are meant for Economically Weaker Section/Low Income Groups. About 18,500 houses/flats are under construction, out of which about 15,700 are meant for these categories.

Utilisation of Budget Allotments by D.D.A.

808. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has not been able to spend in full the budget allotment made every year and lot of funds remain unutilised; and

(b) if so, whether the D.D.A. will be directed to apply proper financial discipline in working out the budget and to ensure that provisions are made only in respect of works which are likely to be taken up during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Delhi Development Authority draws up its own programme of receipt and expenditure. This programme was upset during 1973-74 due to acute shortage of cement and uncertain supply position and non-availability of anticipated loans. However, the funds allocated by Government for Jhuggi-jhonpri Removal Scheme were utilised by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority is already reviewing its budgetary position in the context of shortage of cement, coal, non-availability of finances and ban on construction of commercial buildings.

New Fertilizer Application Schedule

809. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has prepared a new fertilizer application schedule for the winter crop to effect economy and efficiency in its use;

(b) if so, the main features of the new schedule; and

(c) to what extent the new fertilizer schedule is likely to help *rabi* crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large portion of Rabi crops like Wheat, Barley, Gram and Mustard are grown under rainfed conditions. Usually the moisture is adequate at sowing time but recedes after some time. As in large parts of India the rains were received during the first fortnight of October, it was thought that advantage of this rain could be taken by applying minimum amount of fertilisers at sowing time and if need be subsequent nitrogen requirements could be met by applying nitrogen as a top dressing.

Efficient method of fertiliser application has been studied in detail. Placement of all the fertiliser (N, P & K) below the seed at the seeding time, with the help of seed-cum-fertiliser drill has been found to be most efficient and recommended for general use. Such seed-cum-fertiliser drills are, however, not yet common among the cultivators. Therefore, wherever seed-fertiliser drills are not available, the next best method of fertiliser application is by 'Pora' method, followed by hand dibbling of seed behind the plough in one operation.

In case, it is not feasible to adopt any of the above methods of application, the last recourse is to place the fertiliser in the open furrows at the last preparatory tillage for seed bed and seeds sown by usual local practice.

Wherever available potash in soil is low, a dose of 20—25 Kg. of K O per hectare may be applied as basal dose to wheat and barley crops.

Some of the alluvial soils, in northern Indo-Gangetic plain are observed to be deficient in available zinc where wheat and barley crops have shown deficiency symptoms, restricting crop yields. In such areas, 10—25 Kg. of zinc sulphate per hectare may be applied as a basal dose along-with other fertilisers, hopefully to be a prophylactic measure.

(c) The fertiliser schedule suggested by Indian Council of Agricultural Research will help in the efficient utilisation of the available fertiliser by the Rabi Crops.

Report of Man Singh Committee on Teesta Flood

810. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:
SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken in regard to the report of Mansingh Committee on Teesta flood up-to-date;

(b) whether no action has been taken about the report;

(c) if so, the reason thereof; and

(d) the total amount spent on the formation of the Committee and preparing the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (d). The Mansingh Committee (the West Bengal Flood Enquiry Committee, 1959) set up by the West Bengal Government in its report did not deal with the problem of floods of Teesta nor was Teesta included in its terms of reference.

Misappropriation by Cashier in F.C.I.

811. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that one of the Cashiers in Food Corporation of India is held for some malpractices in the accounts;

(b) if so, whether any enquiries have been made; and

(c) if so, the results of the enquiries made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A criminal case has been registered by the Bangalore police against the Cashier. Further investigation by police is in progress.

F.A.O's Estimate of Food Import of India

812. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the F.A.O. have made an estimate of the food import requirements of India;

(b) if so, their assessment;

(c) how does it compare with Government's own assessment; and

(d) how does the Government propose to meet it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to the Draft Report of the 18th Session of FAOs Inter-governmental Group on Grains, India's import requirements have been estimated at 3.0 to 5.0 million tonnes of wheat and 0.8 to 1.0 million tonnes of coarse grains.

(c) and (d). Government of India keeps under constant review the position regarding the need for foodgrain imports and purchases, to the extent considered necessary, are made from abroad.

Reported Erosion at Dibrugarh (Assam)

813. SHRI NORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the re-

ported erosion at Dibrugarh (Assam) threatening several tea gardens and the Assam Medical College at Dibrugarh; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to save Majuli, world's biggest riverine island and a seat of ancient culture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government to whom the matter was referred have reported that all possible measures were taken to check further erosion and the situation is under control.

(b) The State Government are concerned with the planning and implementation of flood protection measures to whom the reported flood and erosion problem of majuli island has been referred.

डी० डी० टी० का खेती पर प्रभाव

814. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खेती में उपयोग के लिये डी० डी० टी० की कितनी मात्रा उपलब्ध की जाती है :

(ख) क्या विश्व के अनेक वैज्ञानिकों का विचार यह है कि डी० डी० टी० का खेती में अधिक उपयोग स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक है ;

(ग) क्या वैज्ञानिकों ने विकासोन्मुख देशों विशेषकर भारत को खेती में डी० डी० टी० के अत्याधिक उपयोग के लिये चेतावनी दी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो खेती में प्रयोग की जाने की प्रतिशतता क्या है और सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) 1973–74 में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए लगभग 3,000 मीटरी टन विशुद्ध डी०डी०टी० उपलब्ध किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) वैज्ञानिकों ने अन्य प्राणियों (जिसमें पक्षी भी शामिल हैं) पर पड़ने वाले पारिस्थितिक के आधार पर कृषि में डी०डी०टी० के अत्याधिक प्रयोग के कारण मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिये जोखिम के संबंध में परस्पर विरोधी विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। परिस्थिति विज्ञान और वन्य प्राणि संरक्षण के क्षेत्र के वैज्ञानिकों ने पर्यावरण में और खाद्य के जरिये कुछ पक्षियों में डी०डी०टी० के लगातार एकत्र होने के बारे में चेतावनी दी है जिनसे कि कर्कट जनक प्रभाव उत्पन्न होता है तथापि मानव स्वास्थ्य पर डी० डी० टी० के प्रभावों के संबंध में अभी तक कोई पुष्ट प्रमाण नहीं है।

(घ) भारत में कीटनाशी दवाओं की खपत का वर्तमान स्तर बहुत कम है। प्रति वर्ष लगभग 35,000 से 40,000 मीटरी टन सभी कीटनाशी दवाओं की खपत होती है। इस में डी० डी० टी० की मात्रा केवल 9 प्रतिशत होती है। डी० डी० टी० अपेक्षाकृत सस्ती और अधिक कार्यों के लिये प्रयुक्त होने वाली कीटानाशी दवा है। अतः किसान भी इसका कुछ प्रयोग करते है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि डी०डी०टी० से जोखिम की उपेक्षा लाभ अधिक है इस रसायन का प्रयोग सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य और कृषि कार्यक्रमों दोनों में ही जारी करने का फैसला किया गया है।

Installation of Power Point in Type II Quarters of Sector 'D' Gole Market, New Delhi

815. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applications from the residents of Sector 'D' (Type II) quarters, Gole Market, New Delhi for the installation of power points in their quarters are pending with the authorities concerned since long even though the persons concerned are prepared to bear the expenditure above the prescribed limit; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to financial stringency and ban it is not possible to take up the work at present.

Farm Forestry-Cum-Plywood Plantation

816. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme of Farm Forestry-cum-Plywood Plantation under Forestry Development;

(b) the action taken by Eastern and North-Eastern States to implement the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned and spent during the scheme period, year-wise and State-wise and the result achieved upto date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A scheme on Farm Forestry-cum-Fuelwood Plantations (and not Plywood Plantations) was included in the Third Five Year Plan in the State Sector for raising fuelwood species on waste lands and other marginal lands to meet the acute shortage of firewood in the country. It was also intended that the scheme would meet the requirement of small timber for ploughs etc. of the farmers. An outlay of Rs. 3.63 crores was made during the Third Plan, out of which an amount of Rs. 1.10 crores was spent. During 1966—69, the amount spent was Rs. 1.52 crores. An amount of Rs. 4.40 crores was provided in the State sector during Fourth Plan period. During Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs. 12.00 crores has been tentatively recommended by the Planning Commission in the State sector and Rs. 18.00 crores in the Centrally sponsored sector.

(b) and (c). The attached statement gives the information on implementation and expenditure incurred by the Eastern and North-Eastern States during Third Plan period and 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Information regarding Fourth-Five Year Plan is being collected from the concedned States/UTs. and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

STATEMENT

Form Forestry-Cum-Fuelwood Plantations

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Name of State/Union Territories	Expenditure incurred				
	Third Five Year Plan 61-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Total 1961-69)
Assam	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	..	3·45	1·25	3·94	8·64
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..
Meghalaya	Included under Assam				
Nagaland	..	0·44	0·23	0·52	1·19
Orissa	..	1·72	1·33	1·21	4·26
Tripura	2·42	0·07	0 26	1·12	3·86
West Bengal	..	..	..	0·38	0·38
Arunachal Pradesh	2·87	0·88	0·58	0·81	5·14
Mizoram	Included under Assam				
TOTAL	5·29	6·56	3·65	7·98	23·48

Loan from Iran for Sugar Factories

817. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran has agreed to provide loan of Rs. 200 crores for our large scale sugar factories; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Sugar is one of the Industries suggested to Iran for giving assistance to increase production but the Iranian reaction is not yet available.

Irrigation project in Rajasthan

818. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for irrigation project in the Rajasthan State to help small agriculturists and farmers;

(b) if so, the nature of the provision made; and

(c) which of the towns and districts in Rajasthan State are likely to be benefited from the provisions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Minor Irrigation Programmes undertaken for small farmers are (i) Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and (ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency (MFAL). No separate planwise provision is made for different sectors under these schemes.

For the year 1974-75, the amounts provided under these schemes in different districts of Rajasthan are as under:—

District	Programme	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1. Alwar	SFDA	16
2. Bharatpur	,,	40
3. Udaipur	,,	17
4. Ajmer	MFAL	4·5
5. Bhilwara	,,	9 5

Besides the above, the normal programme of major, medium and minor irrigation works will also benefit small farmers.

Shift to Gram Sowing

819. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab farmers have threatened to stop wheat sowing and switch over to gram crop which is more profitable; and

(b) if so, the immediate steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Firm estimates of area sown to wheat and gram in different States, including Punjab, during Rabi 1974-75 would become available only in July-August, 1975. However, the area under wheat in Punjab showed an increasing trend in recent years, except during 1973-74, when it declined slightly. In contrast, the area under gram which showed a steep decline in the State, marginally increased in 1973-74. The small decrease in area under wheat in Punjab during 1973-74 may be attributed to lack of adequate rainfall and insufficient availability of electric power at the sowing time of the crop. This year steps are being taken to augment supply of electric power and diesel fuel for tubewell/pumpset irrigation.

Loss of Fruits and Vegetables in Transport etc.

820. SHRI DAVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 per cent of fruits and vegetables produced in the country at present are being wasted for lack of transport, storage and processing facilities; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to save them from wastage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) While there is a certain amount of wastage of fruits and vegetables during different stages of handling transportation and storage, no precise estimates of the extent of such loses are available.

(b) Development of marketing facilities, processing services, setting up of cold storages, undertaking research programmes relating to post-harvest treatment of perishables with a view to prolong their self life are some of the measures taken to reduce the wastage.

Completion of Canals at Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi

821. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether canals approved to be built in 1962 to beautify Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi, are still lying incomplete and un-attended, to breeding mosquitoes in the stagnant water gathered therein; and

(b) if so, when the said work is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) No, Sir; the Canals and lagoons have already been constructed and are functioning in the Samadhi area.

(b) The question does not arise.

अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को आबंटित की गई भूमि

822. श्री अम्बेश : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय नेत्र सुधार संघ, 2-एफ लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को अस्पताल के निर्माण के लिये अलाट हुई भूमि उसने सरकार को 26 अप्रैल, 1969 को सौंप दी थी ;

(ख) क्या उक्त भूमि पर कुछ लोगों का अवैध कब्जा है और सरकार ने इसे डा० भगवान दास स्मारक ट्रस्ट (डा० भगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट) को अलाट कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार ने जब अस्पताल की भूमि को रिहायशी मकान, तेल गोदाम, लोहे के गोदाम वाशिंग फैक्टरी स्कूल डेरी, कैंटीन, आदि का इस भूमि पर होना अवैध माना था तो इस भूमि को फिर से आबंटित करने के क्या कारण है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): (क). आल इंडिया ब्लाइण्ड रिलीफ सोसाईटी ने 26-4-69 को एक अभ्यर्पण विलेख का निष्पादन करके भूमि, जिसमें इसका सभी साज समान शामिल है के पट्टा अधिकार को पट्टाकार को अभ्यर्पण कर दिया।

(ख) परिसर के कुछ भाग अनधिकृत दखल में हैं। भूमि डा० भगवानदास स्मारक ट्रस्ट (डा० भगवानदास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट) को आबंटित नहीं की गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

तथा सिंचित क्षेत्र में मूंगफली का विकास

824. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने तथा सिंचित क्षेत्र में मूंगफली के विकास के लिये सरकार को एक मार्गदर्शी योजना भेजी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल): (क). जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये चीनी मिलों को सुविधाएं

825. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गन्ना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये पानी, खाद और सड़क निर्माण जैसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल): प्रमुख गन्ना पैदा करने वाले प्रमुखराज्यों में गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से गन्ना विकास योजनायें चालू हैं । ये योजनायें इन पर बल देती है । (1) बीज नर्सरियां उगाना, (2) गन्ने के उन्नत बीज का वितरण, (3) कर्मचारियों का विकास, (4) प्रदर्शन, (5) वनस्पति रक्षण संबंधी उपाय, (6) गन्ने के कारखानों के इर्द-गिर्द सड़कों का निर्माण, (7) कारखाने के क्षेत्रों आदि में सिंचाई की सुविधायें बढ़ाना ।

इन प्रयासों को बल की दृष्टि से देश में गन्ने के कारखानों के मौजूदा क्षेत्रों के इर्द-गिर्द पांचवीं योजनावधि के दौरान गन्ने के विकास से संबंधित केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना शुरु करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस योजना की मुख्य बातें ये है :,

(1) गन्ने के उन्नत बीज का उत्पादन और वाणिज्यिक खेती के लिये वितरण ;

(2) पहली बार बोये गये तथा मूढ़ी के गन्नों की उन्नत पद्धतियों का प्रदर्शन ;

(3) राज्य स्तर पर गन्ना विकास कार्य में लगे व्यक्तियों का प्रशिक्षण ;

(4) वनस्पति-रक्षण संबंधी उपाय;

(5) कारखानों के इर्द-गिर्द पहुंच सड़कों का निर्माण ; और

(6) इस योजना के सफल क्रियान्वयन के लिये तकनीकी स्टाफ की व्यवस्था ।

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण

826. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974 तक दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर अनधिकृत निर्माण हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कारण क्या हैं और ऐसे निर्माण, कब से हो रहे हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उक्त निर्माण कार्य रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है और उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें सजा दी गई जिनके क्षेत्रों और कार्यकाल में उक्त निर्माण किये गये ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) यह मुख्यत: लोगों को बाहर से दिल्ली में आने तथा दिल्ली में जनसंख्या की स्वाभाविक वृद्धि के कारण है ।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम अपने अधिकार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में अनधिकृत निर्माणों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करता है । जो कर्मचारी/अधिकारी अनधिकृत निर्माणों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने में असफल रहते हैं, दिल्ली नगर निगम उनके विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही करता है ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण भी अपने अधिकार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में अनधिकृत निर्माण कार्य रोकने के लिये कार्यवाही करता है ।

Request from Central Government to ensure Foodgrains Procurement Targets

827. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where the procurement of foodgrains during the current year has been below the targets fixed and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Central Government have requested the States to ensure that the procurement targets are strictly adhered to; and

(c) if so, the response from the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) During 1974-75 Rabi season, the private traders were allowed to operate and in the nature of the arrangements envisaged, it was not considered feasible to lay down any targets for the procurement of wheat. The Kharif marketing season has started only from 1st November, 1974 and the question of fixation of procurement targets is under active consideration of the Government of India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

'Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Cultural Organisations' in Kerala

828. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Union Government for grant under the scheme of 'grant-in-aid to voluntary cultural organisations' to cover the expenditure incurred in connection with the celebration of Onam festival;

(b) the amount of assistance requested for; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Investment in Agricultural Cultivation

829. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the actual expenses or investments in wheat and sugar cultivation per acre in 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74; and

(b) what was the total output in those years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India launched by the Ministry, data on cost of cultivation of wheat have been collected in a number of producing States during the period, 1971-72 to 1973-74; these are at various stages of scrutiny, compilation, processing and analysis. Estimates of cost of cultivation of wheat per hectare have been computed for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 for Punjab, and for 1971-72 for Haryana and U.P. These estimates are given in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8483/73). As regards sugarcane, data have been collected under the Comprehensive Scheme in the States of Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and U.P. for 1973-74. These are under scrutiny and compilation.

(b) The estimates of total production of wheat and sugarcane for the years of 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given in the Statement II laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8483/74).

Allotment of Flats to registered persons by D.D.A.

830. SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of D.D.A. flats, colony-wise and storey-wise, under the L.I.G. and M.I.G. Schemes proposed to be offered to registered persons during November-December, 1974 and January-March, 1975, separately;

(b) the number of such flats, colony-wise and storey-wise proposed to be offered during the period April—December, 1975 and the dates when such offers are likely to be made; and

(c) the approximate period during which the allotments are likely to be completed to all the present registered persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The information regarding the flats likely to be made available during the periods mentioned is given in the attached statement.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the period by which all persons registered at present are likely to be allotted flats.

STATEMENT

Location	Period	No. of flats likely to be available
1	2	3
I. Middle *Income Group*		
1. Rajouri Garden	November-December 1974	60 (3-storeyed)
2. Malviya Nagar	Do.	12 (4-storeyed)
3. Pankha Road	Do.	150 (3-storeyed)
4. Pankha Road	January-March, 1975	348 (3-stroyed)
5. East of Kailash	Do.	82 (4-storeyed)
6. Munirka	Do.	200 (3&4-storeyed)

1	2	3
7. Munirka	Apr.-Dec, 75	100 (3&4-storeyed)
8. Prashad Nagar	Do.	300 (4-stroeyed)
9. Sheikh Sarai (Scheme for retiring public servants)	Do.	38 (3-storeyed)
10. Katwaria Sarai (Scheme for retiring public servants).	Do.	66 (2-storeyed)
11. Wazirpur	Do.	300 (3 storeyed)
12. Rajouri Garden	Do.	294 (—Do.—)
II. *Low Income Group*		
13. Pankha Road	Nov.-Dec., 74	85 (2-storeyed)
14. Lawreance Road	Do.	50 (2½& 3-storeyed)
15. Sunlight Colony	Do.	16 (2-storeyed)
16. Rajouri Garden	Do.	7 (2-storeyed)
17. Kalkaji	Jan.-Mar., 75	600 (2-storeyed)
18. Prashad Nagar	Do.	231 (3-storeyed)
19. Rajouri Garden	Do.	150 (2-storeyed)
20. Rehgarpura	Do.	14 (2-storeyed)
21. G-8 Area (Scheme for retiring public servants).	Do.	149 (2-storeyed)
22. Kalkaji	Apr.-Dec. 75	426 (2-storeyed)
23. Sheikh Sarai (Scheme for retiring public servants).	Do.	88 (2-storeyed)
24. Wazirpur	Do.	719 (3-storeyed)

Demands for probe into affairs of Education Department of Delhi Administration

831. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government School Teachers Association, Delhi has demanded a probe into the affairs of the Education Department of the Delhi Administration;

(b) whether they have submitted a memorandum to Lt. Governor, Delhi;

(c) if so, the demands; and

(d) decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, the demands related to the following:—

(1) Revision of school timings.

(2) Change of Recruitment rules to the post of P. G. T.

(3) Debarring of PGT for Selection to the post of Principal.

(4) Denial of promotion of teachers to the post of Vice-Principals.

(5) Delay in the post fixation.

(6) Failure to formulate and implement transfer policy of teachers and Principals.

(7) Anomalies in grant of Selection grades.

(8) Policy regarding confirmation, promotion, seniority, regularisation etc.

(d) (1) School timings have been revised.

(2) Revision of recruitment rules for the PGTs is under consideration of the Administration.

(3) Revision of recruitment rules for Principals is under consideration of Administration.

(4) Teachers are not being denied promotion to the post of Vice-Prinicpals.

(5) Efforts are being made to streamline the procedure of post-fixation so as to cut down the delay.

(6) Guide lines for tranfers have been formulated and concerned officers have been directed to comply with the same.

(7) No specific instance about anomaly in the grant of selection grade has been quoted. As and when the same is brought to the notice of Administration, the matter will be looked into.

(8) All cases regarding seniority, confirmation, promotion and regularisation are being dealt with utmost care.

Exaggerated American Press Reports on Food Crisis in India

832. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has noticed that the American Press have been publishing exaggerated reports of food crisis in India; and

(b) if so, the extent and the nature of exaggeration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Highly exaggerated versions of the difficult food situation in India have been appearing recently in the American and other world press. Some of them have referred to the conditions in India arising from the failure of monsoons leading to short availability of foodgrains and the resulant distress.

Wherever possible, these reports are contradicted and a correct picture is given out. The food situation is under constant review of the Government of India.

विभिन्न देशों के साथ सद्भावना शिष्टमंडलों का आदान-प्रदान

833. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ भारत का सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान चल रहा है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन देशों के साथ सद्भावना शिष्टमंडलों का आदान-प्रदान हुआ है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल. टी--8484/74]

वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान यात्रा तथा व्याख्यान यात्रा के लिए विदेशों को भेजे गए भारतीय विद्वान

834. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन भारतीय विद्वानों, लेखकों, कलाकारों तथा राजनीतिज्ञों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान सद्भावना यात्रा तथा व्याख्यान यात्रा के लिए विदेशों को भेजा गया था तथा किन-किन देशों को भेजा गया था तथा उनकी यात्रा का क्या उद्देश्य था और उन पर कुल खर्चा कितना आया था ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : संस्कृति विभाग के विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान/सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान विदेशों में भेजे गये भारतीय विद्वानों, लेखकों तथा कलाकारों के संबंध में अपेक्षित सूचना दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी--8485/74] । इसमें उन व्यक्तियों के नाम शामिल नहीं हैं, जो अन्य मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों अथवा ऐसे मंत्रालयो और सरकारों द्वारा नियंत्रित संगठनों द्वारा विदेशों में भेजे गये हैं थे ।

इन शिष्टमंडलो पर किया गया कुल खर्च 3,04,864 रुपये है ।

Import of combines from Western Europe

835. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge combines for harvesting and thrashing operations imported from East Germany are less efficient in operation than others of the same size and cost available in countries of Western Europe;

(b) if so, the reasons for buying the same from East Germany; and

(c) if not, the comparative data of efficiency and cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The performance of these machines has been satisfactory and can be favourably compared with that of any other combine.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A comparative statement in respect of data available is given below:—

	E-512	John Deere-630
Name of the country from which imported	GDR	West Germany
Horse Power (Manufacturers rating)	105 (DIN)	*98 (net)
Average annual output in acres for harvesting wheat and paddy (as reported by one of the major users).	1000 acres	900 acres
Cutter bar size	14ft.	12½ ft.
CIF price	Rs. 90,516 (1972) Rs. 92,516 (1973)	DM, 46,624 (C&F) (1972) (Rs. 1,16,000 approximately @ Rs. 2·49)

*Ad per John Deere literature.

Payment of rent on building occupied by Central Government in West Bengal

837. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government buildings pay less municipal taxes in West Bengal compared to West Bengal Government buildings and that after repeated requests from the Calcutta Corporation, the Union Government have refused to pay the scheduled rate of tax; and

(b) whether on this point there is any rethinking on the part of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Effect of Procurement and Distribution Policy of Foodgrain on Rise in Prices

838. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report of the Reserve Bank of India to the effect that the rise in the aggregate out-put in 1973-74 was higher than that in the previous two years and yet this could not slow down the rise in prices largely because of the failure of the Government's policies in regard to procurement and distribution of food articles; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1973-74 has attributed the price rise to several factors including the short-comings in the procurement and distribution of food articles. The short-comings were attributed in the said Report to factors such as holding back of the produce by the traders and the farmers from the market due to the accumulation of liquid resources outside the organised money market. Government have taken suitable steps from time to time to combat inflation and increase the availability of foodgrains to the consumers by maximising local procurement and imports from abroad.

गंग नहर से दिल्ली को पेय जल की सप्लाई

839. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री राम रतन शर्मा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व सिंचाई मंत्री डा० के० एल० राव की अध्यक्षता में दिल्ली को गंग नहर से पेय जल की सप्लाई की योजना को क्रियान्वित करने का निर्णय किस तारीख को लिया गया था ;

(ख) केन्द्र तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 1974 तक उपरोक्त योजना के क्रियान्वयन पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र से हठात् आदेश मिलने पर इस योजना का कार्य गत अप्रैल से बन्द पड़ा है और यदि हां, तो ये आदेश क्यों दिए गए थे और इस पर केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(घ) क्या अगस्त, 1974 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में हरियाणा सरकार ने केन्द्र को सूचित किया था कि दिल्ली को देने के लिए पानी नहीं है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) भूतपूर्व सिचाई तथा बिजली मंत्री द्वारा 14-7-1972 को बुलाई गई बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि योजना के कार्यान्वियन के लिये व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाए ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली नगरनिगम की ओर से, 170 लाख रुपये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान योजना पर खर्च करने के लिये दिये है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 1 अप्रैल, 1974 तक 47.30 लाख रुपये खर्च किये है ।

(ग) इस योजना के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश, स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन इंजीनियरिंग विभाग द्वारा तैयार की गई परियोजना रिपोर्ट के साथ साथ एक वैकल्पिक प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा सरकारों, केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम के परामर्श से बनाया गया जिससे काफी बचत हो सकती है । यह अध्ययन होने तक, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 24 जून, 1974 को यह सलाह दी गई थी कि पुनः परामर्श दिये जाने तक इस परियोजना निष्पादन पर कोई व्यय न किया जाय ।

(घ) इस मंत्रालय में 28-8-74 को हुई बैठक में हरियाणा सरकार के प्रतिनिधि ने सूचित किया था कि इन्द्रप्रस्थ थरमल स्टेशन की अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यमुना बराज के निचले प्रवाह में जाने वाली जल की समान मात्रा के बदले में वजीराबाद के ऊपरी प्रवाह से 200 क्यूसक जल सप्लाई करना सम्भव नहीं होगा ।

(ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन इंजीनियरिंग विभाग द्वारा 11.91 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की तैयार की गई योजना के लिये परियोजना रिपोर्ट का कार्यान्वियनहेतु अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को योजना पर आगे कार्य करने को कहा जा रहा है ।

Production of Sub-Standard Sugar by Shree Vishnu Sugar Mills Gopalganj, Bihar

840. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints about the production and sale of sub-standard sugar and realisation of higher price for the same by the Shree Vishnu Sugar Mills, Har Khua, Gopalganj, district Saran, Bihar;

(b) whether any investigation has been held in that regard; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI (SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Six old cases have already been referred to the Government of Bihar for launching prosecution against the Bishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj, Bihar. In one case, the evidence of the prosecution witnesses of the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati has been completed in the court, and the other cases have not yet come up for trial in the court. Two more recent cases are under investigation.

Construction of Bhimkund Dam in Orissa

841. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have allotted any money for 1974-75 for construction of Bhimkund Dam in Orissa;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). No provision has been made by the Government of Orissa for Bhimkund Project in their Annual Plan for 1974-75.

(c) The project report is at present under technical examination in the Central Water Commission and is yet to be approved.

अकाल-पीड़ित जिले

842. श्री आर० आर० शर्मा :
श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के किन किन जिलों को अकालग्रस्त अथवा अभावग्रस्त घोषित किया गया है ;

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों में किये गये राहत कार्यों का विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) बंगला देश के कुछ भागों में व्याप्त अभाव का प्रभाव भारत के किन किन जिलों पर पड़ा है तथा कितना ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Assistance to Farmers for Gobar Gas Plants

843. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to help and assist the farmers who are willing to set up gobar gas plant;

(b) whether large number of applications have been received from the farmers; and

(c) if so, the States where such plants are being set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, over 12000 applications have been received.

(c) Gobar gas plants are proposed to be set up in all the States.

Allotment of incomplete Flats by D.D.A.

844. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether incomplete flats were being allotted by D.D.A. as alleged by the Confederation of the Resident's Organisations of D.D.A. Colonies; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The allegation has been made

by the Confederation in a Memorandum submitted to the Expert Committee on D.D.A. appointed by Government. Government has not yet received the report of the Committee.

Steps for Food Production

845. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Panel warns of a World food crisis; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for a dramatic increase of food production and its distribution throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Experts on climate and agriculture who completed a two-day meeting in January 1974, at the Rockefeller Foundation in U.S.A. are reported to have observed that weather changes, notably a southward migration of the monsoons, combined with a sharp reduction in fertiliser production, threaten food supplies for a considerable part of the world population.

(b) Steps taken for increasing foodgrain production include (i) expansion of area under high yielding varieties, (ii) development and introduction of new high yielding varieties suitable for different regions/agro climatic conditions, (iii) implementation of a larger programme of integrated development of irrigation commands, (iv) launching of an intensive training programme for educating the farmers to advance the sowings of rice crop in the North-Eastern States, (v) implementation of a special programme for raising community nurseries for supply of paddy seedling for transplanting at the proper time, (vi) proper arrangements for production and supply of quality seeds of new high yielding varieties, (vii) efficient use of fertilisers and pesticides and improving the management practices and (viii) stress on development of minor irrigation facilities particularly through the installation of individual shallow tube-wells and/or co-operatively owned or State owned deep tube-wells, with institutional finance. The production programmes during the Fifth Plan will cover not only irrigated agriculture but also dry farming on large scale following the techniques so far learnt in the pilot projects on dry farming.

As regards distribution of foodgrains, it may be mentioned that the public distribution system of foodgrains under the State Governments has been in force for many years. The State Governments exercise control and supervision over the fair price shops located within the State. The scope and the extent of the coverage of the public distribution system is periodically subjected to review by the Government. The State Governments have been advised from time to time to adopt measures for improving the functioning of the food distribution system.

मनोहर नगर, दिल्ली से मकानों का गिराया जाना

846. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, द्वारा मनोहर नगर दिल्ली में मकानों के गिराये जाने के बारे में दिलाया गया है जैसा कि 9 अक्तूबर, 1974 के एक स्थानीय दैनिक समाचार पत्र में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इन मकानों के साथ-साथ धार्मिक भवन भी गिराये गये थे और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा धार्मिक भवनों को गिराये जाने को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Land for School Building in D.I.Z. Area

847. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many private run recognised schools in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi had been allotted land in the area in the past for construction of their own buildings and the locations thereof;

(b) whether the buildings have since been constructed on those sites;

(c) whether the possession of land allotted to some schools has not so far been given and if so, the particulars thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the alternative land to those schools is likely to be allotted and given possession of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Four, namely—

(1) R. M. Arya Girls Primary School, Edward Square.

(2) Jain Happy School, Edward Square;

(3) Union Academy School, Raja Bazar; and

(4) St. Columba's School, Market Road.

(b) Only in two cases, namely, on the sites allotted to Union Academy School and St. Columba's School.

(c) and (d). Out of 1.249 acres allotted to R. M. Arya Girls Primary School, possession of land measuring 4,855.243 sq. yds. only was handed over to it. The rest of it could not be handed over as the land has been encroached upon and not vacated yet. Steps have been taken for its eviction.

1.363 acres allotted to Jain Happy School has not been handed over. The possession of land was not handed over due to contemplated change in the Zonal Development Plan of the D.I.Z. area. Allotment of alternative land to these Schools could be considered only after the Zonal Development Plan has been finalised by the Government.

Fixation of Free Sale Ceiling Price of Essential Cereals

848. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the experience of soaring prices of all essential cereals under free market sales and meagre quotas allotted under public distribution system, Government propose to fix a ceiling price for such items of free sale; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is not considered feasible to impose a ceiling on the open market sales of essential cereals and no proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government of India in this regard. However, only in the case of wheat, a ceiling of Rs. 150 per quintal F.O.R. station of despatch was placed on exports from

the States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and the Union territory of Chandigarh. With this as the basis, some of the State Governments have also fixed the maximum wholesale and retail prices of wheat in their respective States with the approval of the Government of India.

Allotment of Flats in Munirka to Middle Income Group People

849. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. in Delhi held a draw for allotment of flats in Munirka to the middle income group people;

(b) if so, whether the allottees protested against the manner in which the draw was held reserving some flats for D.D.A. officers and certain other categories of persons;

(c) whether finally the said draw was postponed; and

(d) the steps being taken for the allotment of those flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No flat was reserved for allotment to DDA officers and any other category of person. The allottees wanted the flats to be numbered at the site in addition to usual practice of showing the numbering on the layout plans. This involved time which meant postponement of the draw.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The lots were subsequently drawn on the 3rd October, 1974 to the satisfaction of the allottees.

Problem of Housing for Middle Income and Lower Income Groups

850. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of housing has been assuming alarming proportions during recent times in the country, especially to the middle and lower income groups; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made to promote housing for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There is no doubt, that there is considerable housing shortage in the country. On account of constraint on resources and competing claims of other sectors such as irrigation, power, agriculture etc. housing has so far been given a relatively lower priority. With the limited funds available, Government's efforts have been directed mainly towards ameliorating the housing conditions of persons in the lower and middle income brackets through the following social housing schemes, which are in operation throughout the country.—

1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
3. Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.
4. Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.
5. Village Housing Projects Scheme.
6. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
7. Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.

8. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

9. Scheme for Provision of Housesites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas.

Further to give a fillip to the housing programme in the country, a Central Government Undertaking called the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has also been established to finance housing projects of State Governments and their statutory agencies.

Ban on Construction of Houses with Large Floor Area

851. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to introduce a ban on the construction for residential houses with a floor area of more than 2,000 sq. feet; and

(b) if so, the main features of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Some suggestions in this regard have been made; and the matter is under consideration.

Damage due to changing course of River Bagmati

852. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the changing course of river Bagmati has caused heavy damage to crop and road system in the districts of Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in North Bihar; and

(b) if so, the preventive steps proposed to be taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The State Government of Bihar have reported that the Bagmati changed into its present course in 1969 and that damage is caused by the spilling of the river.

The Bagmati flood control scheme comprising embankments along the present course of the river to protect the areas against spilling has been planned and is under execution.

Use of Land with Surface Irrigation Facilities

853. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are undertaking a big programme for the optimum utilisation of agricultural land with surface irrigation facilities;

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme; and

(c) whether the scheme includes water delivery and water removal system: and if so, main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). In order to improve utilisation of surface irrigation facilities and maximise agricultural production, Command Area Development Programme with an Outlay of Rs. 216 crores in the Public Sector and Rs. 210 crores in the Institutional Sector is contemplated in the Fifth Plan.

Under the programme, special interdisciplinary Boards are proposed to be set up to cover about 15 million hec.

of area in the commands of about 50 major projects for integrated development, to attend to the construction of water coarses and field channels, proper drainage facilities, land levelling and land shaping and other on-farm works, adequate communications and other infra-structure facilities and inputs

Sex Education in Primary and Secondary Schools

854. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have included elements of sex education in the syllabus of primary and secondary schools; and

(b) if so, the names of such States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). So far as information is available, sex education in a formal way has not been introduced by different Boards of Education at the school stage. However, in the curriculum for Biology for the middle stage (classes VI—VIII), reduction in different plants, animals and human beings is normally included. *This is the position obtaining in most of the States' curricula.*

Rice for Orissa

855. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Orissa was assured to import rice from Central pool in order to replenish the depleting stocks because of prolonged drought conditions; and

(b) if so, the quantity so far released and whether the State Government has also requested for some more help in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Orissa Government have been allotted 5,000 tonnes paddy from Andhra Pradesh for replenishing their stocks. This quantity is likely to reach Orissa shortly. The State Government also approached the Centre for import of some rice from Punjab on bilateral basis. Requisite permission has been granted.

खाद्य तेलों के आयात के लिय करार

856. **श्री हरी सिंह** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत में वर्तमान खाद्य तेलों की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष 1973–74 में कुछ देशों में खाद्य तेलों के आयात के लिए करार किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और उसके द्वारा भेजा गया तेल भारतीय बन्दरगाहों पर कब तक पहुंच जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) (1) कनाडा—अनुदान के रूप में 150 लाख कनाडियन डालर की कीमत के तोरिया और तोरिया का तेल सप्लाई करने के लिए । इस करार के प्रति खरीदारी पूरी हो चुकी है और तोरिया तेल प्राप्त हो चुका है ।

(2) सूडान—50 लाख पौंड की कीमत की मूंगफली और/ अथवा तिल की सप्लाई करने के लिए ।

इस करार के प्रति तिल की खरीदारी की जा चुकी है और तिल प्राप्त हो चुका है।

(3) सोवियत संघ—1974 की व्यापार योजना में 10,000 मी० टन सूरजमुखी तेल सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में खरीदारी की जाएगी।

Agricultural Scientists and Transfers and Postings of, in I.C.A.R.

357. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of senior and junior agricultural scientists (such as breeders) at present at the headquarters of Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) whether field stations and research centres are feeling shortage of such officers;

(c) whether exceptions have been made in the routine triennial transfers of such scientific staff; and

(d) if so, how many officers of the ICAR have been retained at the Krishi Bhawan for more than 5 years and why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A total number of fifty-seven scientific posts in various disciplines and scales of pay have been sanctioned for the Headquarters of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Out of these forty-three are filled up and fourteen are lying vacant.

(b) There is some shortage of Scientists in some of the Institutes/Research Centres, which occurred due to the ban imposed on recruitment in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, for some time. This shortage is now being made up with the establishment of Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board.

(c) No system of transfers of scientific staff from the Headquarters of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to the Institutes/Centres and *vice versa* exists, at present, in the Council.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Incomplete Irrigation Projects

858 DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of irrigation projects which were started ten years ago and which have not yet been completed to give at least 2/3rd of the utilisation benefits;

(b) the ultimate benefits and benefits achieved so far;

(c) the original estimated cost, the present estimate and the up-to-date expenditure incurred so far; and

(d) the expected additional benefit if the projects are completed in the succeeding four years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information in respect of the continuing major irrigation projects taken up in 1964 and earlier is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8486/74].

Deaths from Starvation and Malnutrition in West Bengal

859. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have died in West Bengal since July, 1974 due to starvation and mal-nutrition;

(b) the age group of persons so died and the district-wise break up thereof; and

(c) the amount of assistance asked for by the Government of West Bengal for providing relief to the distressed people and the amount of assistance actually provided by the Central Government and the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c): The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Compensation to Kadana Dam Oustees

860. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has urged the Centre to make adequate compensation to Kadana Dam oustees; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Deficit of Foodgrains, Pulses and Oilseeds due to Floods and Drought

861. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the likely deficit of foodgrains, pulses, and oilseeds caused by floods, drought conditions and other kinds of vagaries of the weather;

(b) which parts and of which States are mostly affected; and

(c) the steps being taken to augment the supplies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Firm estimates of area and production of different crops in various States during 1974-75 kharif would become available only at the end of the current agricultural year i.e. sometime in July-August, 1975.

(b) Parts of the States of Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have been affected by drought and parts of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and U.P. have been affected by floods.

(c) The Government of India has deputed Teams of Technical Experts to advise the State Governments on the revival of agricultural operations. A short term loan of Rs. 3649 lakhs has also been sanctioned to these States for the purchase of agricultural inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilisers.

Survey of Food position in West Bengal by American Consulate and U.S.I.S. Staff

862. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether American Consulate and U.S.I.S. staff had surveyed the food position in West Bengal Districts; and

(b) whether in West Bengal, the entire result of the survey has been politically studied by Consulate General, Lawrence Pickering and the polical officer of the Consulate, Peter Burliegh; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Delhi Administration Bills concerning Subjects dealt with by Ministry of Works and Housing

863. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bills passed by the Delhi Administration concerning the Ministry of Works and Housing during the last three years and those pending with the Ministry for introduction and consideration in the Parliament;

(b) the names of those bills and the reasons for not presenting them to Parliament in each case; and

(c) when each of the bills is likely to be presented in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) (i) No. of Bills passed by Metropolitan Council, Delhi Administration since May, 1972. 5

(ii) No. of Bills pending with the Ministry. 2

(b) and (c). (1) The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(2) The Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

These bills are under consideration, and are likely to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

Employment to Blind Persons Educated and Trained at Dehra Dun

884. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to provide employment to those blind persons who are educated and trained in Dehra Dun; and

(b) whether any instruction has been issued to give them priority in such employment where work can be done by them; and if so, the instructions issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). A number of steps have been taken to promote employment opportunities for the physically handicapped persons, including the blind, trained in various institutions in the country. It will be discriminatory to give preference to the trainees of a particular institution in preference to others. The main steps taken are given below:—

(i) Ordinary employment exchanges in the country have been asked to register physically handicapped persons who are accorded priority III for submission against Central Government vacancies.

(ii) In addition to the ordinary exchanges, thirteen special employment exchanges have also been set up to cater specifically to the employment needs of the physically handicapped persons.

(iii) A stipend of Rs. 100 per month is proposed to be given to the physically handicapped persons placed as inplant trainees in approved industrial establish-

ment for a period not exceeding one year.

(iv) Voluntary organisations will be encouraged to establish sheltered workshops to promote employment of various categories of physically handicapped persons during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Bamboo as a substitute for Scarce Steel

865. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building technologists are finding bamboo as a suitable substitute for scarce steel for making reinforced concrete; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the results achieved from the experiment conducted by the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Not so far.

(b). Some of the building research institutes in the country are still working on the subject.

Decision on Report of the Sugar Enquiry Committee

866. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI RAM DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have completed sudy of the Report of the Sugar Enquiry Comittee; and

(b) whether the Government would take a final decision in regard to nationalisation of sugar industry so that the growth of the industry in the public sector, if it is to be nationalised, and the growth of sugar industry in the private sector, if it is not to be nationalised, is not hampered by indecision and uncertainty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government are still examining the issue of nationalisation of the sugar industry in the context of the recommendations contained in the report of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission and have made a note of the urgency for taking a final decision expressed by the Honourable Members.

Assistance to manufacturers of Agricultural Implement

867. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to give all kind of assistance to manufacturers of agricultural implements for joint ventures and foreign collaboration and if so, since when the decision is likely to be implemented;

(b) number of firms which have approached the Government in this regard; and

(c) the items on which Government have decided to help and whether tractor manufacturers have also approached the Government for foreign collaboration in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRCULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATIL): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration for giving assistance to the manufacturers of agricultural implements for joint venture or mutual cooperation with foreign

firms. As regards agricultural tractors, a decision has been taken by Government that no further foreign collaboration would be allowed for manufacture of tractors, as sufficient number of foreign collaboration proposals have already been approved.

Student-Teachers Ratio in Jawaharlal Nehru University

868. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students and teachers in Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi;

(b) the amount spent annually by the Government for Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(c) the comparative figures of Teacher-student ratio, per student spending of the Government, hostel facilities etc., while comparing to other Central Universities; and

(d) the justification for such huge spending on Jawaharlal Nehru University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The number of students and teachers in the Jawaharlal Nehru University, including part-time students and teachers, as on November 14, 1974 was 1 792 and 195 respectively.

(b) The grants given by the University Grants Commission to the University during 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 206 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 117 lakhs was spent on development of buildings, equipment and campus.

(c) and (d). The teacher-student ratio, and the per capita expenditure in the University (calculated on the basis of maintenance expenditure i.e., excluding expenditure on development of Campus, buildings, equipment) was 1.8 and Rs. 5,76[illegible] per annum respectively during 1973-74. The University has at present three hostels which provide accommodation for about 700 students.

(As the University is mainly a post-graduate and research institution, a comparison with other Central Universities, which not only provide instructions at under-graduate level but some of them provide facilities for professional courses like teachers' training, agriculture, medicine, engineering, technology, law etc. besides maintaining schools, will hardly be justifiable.

As the University came into being only in April 1969, it is still in its formative stages of development and expenditure has been and is being incurred on acquisition and development of land, construction of buildings, purchase of equipment etc. The expenditure is, therefore, bound to be on a higher side as compared to other Universities established some decades ago.

Non-availability of Wagons at Madras Harbour to lift Imported Wheat and Fertiliser

869. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor wagon availability had led to the accumulation of enormous stocks of imported wheat and fertilizer in the Madras harbour in September, 1974;

(b) the reasons why wagons were not made available immediately for lifting the wheat and fertilizers which were badly needed in the country;

(c) if so, how long they could not be lifted from the Madras harbour; and

(d) how long it took the authorities to clear the wheat stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P,

SHINDE): (a) to (d). The increase in the quantity of imported wheat and fertilizers in the transit sheds of the Madras Harbour in September, 1974 was due to operational difficulties of the Madras port and some other reasons and not due to inadequate availability of wagons.

During the period 1-9-1974 to 7-11-1974, about 1.47 lakh tonnes of imported foodgrains (1.01 lakh tonnes) and fertilizers (0.46 lakh tonnes) were discharged in the Madras port. The transit shed balance which increased from 6326 tonnes of foodgrains and 5734 tonnes of fertilizers, as on 1-9-1974, to 15925 tonnes of wheat and 16091 tonnes of fertilizers by 1-10-1974 was reduced to 5710 tonnes of wheat and 2108 tonnes of fertilizers, by 7-11-1974.

The discharging and clearing operations in the Madras and other ports are a continuous process. During these operations, therefore, some quantity of wheat will always remain in the port transit sheds.

Sale of more than permissible quota of Sugar in open market

870. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry has sold a much larger quantity of sugar than actually permitted for sale in the open market;

(b) if so, what is the difference between the open market and levy price during August, 1974; and

(c) whether this unauthorised sale has helped to rig up the price of open market sale of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). No, Sir. A report alleging sale by the industry of an extra quantity of 57,000 tonnes from free sale quota was published in the Economic Times of 11th October, 1974. A contradiction of this report by a representative of the industry was published by the same paper on the following day. Against the release of 80,000 tonnes of sugar for sale in the open market during August 1974, about 74,000 tonnes only were despatched from factories and the remaining quantity lapsed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Workshop on Examination Reforms

871. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC had held a 'workshop on examination reforms' recently which had made some important recommendations on the reform of examinations;

(b) if so, the salient features of those recommendation; and

(c) steps taken by Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a). The University Grants Commission has so far held three Zonal Workshops on Examination Reforms. The fourth Workshop (for the Eastern Zone) is proposed to be held from November 26-28, 1974.

(b). The main recommendations made by these Workshops relate to semester system, internal assessment, development of question banks, grading setting of question papers and conduct of examinations.

(c). The recommendations of all the Workshops will be placed before the University Grants Commission Implementation Committee on Examination Reform for consideration.

Potable Water Schemes in Urban Areas

872. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Council of Local Self Government at its recent meeting in New Delhi have drawn up guidelines for the State Governments in order to provide the basic need of potable water supply in the urban areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and how far schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Central Council of Local Self Government, which met at Chandigarh in September, 1974, did not lay down any such guide lines.

(b) Does not arise.

Jagannath Temple, Puri

873. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the additional staff has been appointed and detailed estimate prepared for the work at the Jagannath Temple, Puri, Orissa: and

(b) if so, the additional amount sanctioned for the temple and whether the repair works have commenced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Additional staff is being appointed and the estimates are being finalised.

(b) Provisionally an amount of Rs. 50,000 has been ear-marked in this year's programme, for the repairs. The repairs will be started in December, 1974 after completing the necessary preliminaries.

Rules and Regulations for National Scholarship for Study Abroad

874. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the general rules and regulations under which the National Scholarship for study abroad are being given; and

(b) whether these regulations have recently been changed and if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for these changes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The general rules and regulations relating to the National Scholarships for Study abroad are given in the printed booklet, copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The only important change made in the regulations during 1974-75 is with regard to the year for which income is to be taken into account for determining eligibility under the means Test. Previously under the regulations the income in the financial year immediately preceding the year in which the application is made was taken for purposes of determining the Means Test. From 1974-75, the relevant period for determining average monthly income would be the year commencing from 1st October of the year in which the award is to be made till 30th September of the succeeding year. The main reason for making this change is that the year of study in which the awardee joins the institution is more relevant than the previous financial year. Besides in most of the foreign universities the academic session starts in October.

Sale of Kidnapped Girls

875. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a press report dated 19th October, 1974 under the caption 'White Slavery Racket' wherein it has been stated that 50 thousand children in the country are lost or kidnapped every year in India;

(b) whether kidnapped or lost girls are usually sold off to brothel owners; and

(c) whether Government have taken any step to smash such gangs who are operating in such trafficking in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELLFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Government has not come across any such news item;

(b) and (c). Under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956, keeping of a brothel and indulging in commercialisation of vice are punishable offences. Kidnapping is an offence under Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code. The provisions of law in this behalf are being enforced by the State Governments concerned.

Delhi Rent Control Amendment Bill

876. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the Delhi Rent Control Amendment Bill was passed by the Delhi Administration and sent to his Ministry for getting it passed in the Parliament; and

(b) the reasons for delay in introducing the said Bill in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) On the 18th August 1973.

(b) The Bill is proposed to be introduced in this Session of Parliament.

Water Charges in Multi-Storey Quarters in Sector 'D' of DIZ Area, New Delhi

877. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether multi-storey-quarters in Sector D of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi were constructed and allotted about three years back;

(b) whether all the quarters have been fitted with water supply meters;

(c) whether the reading of water meters is not noted and the residents are still charged at flat rate and not according to the actual consumption as shown by water meters; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when the residents are likely to be charged water charges according to the actual consumption of water by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d). The water metres were fixed with the understanding that the N.D.M.C. would take over the maintenance of the water supply and send

the bills to the individual occupants of the flats as per metre rending. Since N.D.M.C. has not agreed to take over the maintenance of water supply in the multi-storeyed flats, the question of recovery of water charges on the basis of actual consumption, is under consideration.

Deaths due to Malnutrition in Famine hit Areas of States

878. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths reported from drought hit areas of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat and Rajasthan areas caused by varied ailments arising from malnutrition; and

(b) whether any of these areas have been declared 'famine-hit' areas and the quantum of the Central Assistance given so far for famine-relief operations this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Governments and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Setting Up of Dry Port at Delhi

879. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Works and Housing Ministry is opposed to the setting up of a dry port in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether reports appearing to this effect in a local daily dated the 19th September, 1974 have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The Ministry is not in favour of locating a dry port in the metropolitan area of Delhi, as it will generate large population influx upsetting all the civic and other arrangements, existing and proposed. This Ministry considers that a location in one of the ring towns of the National Capital Region would be desirable. The final decision in this regard has, however, not yet been taken by Government.

Acceptance of Plan on Examination Reforms by various Universities

880. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission had prepared an examination reforms plan and sent it to various universities for acceptance and implementation and the main features of the plan;

(b) the names of Universities which have so far intimated their acceptance of the plan; and

(c) whether a time limit has been fixed on the universities to send their acceptance of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A report entitled "Examination Reform—A Plan of Action" was circulated by the University Grants Commission in August, 1973 to all the Universities for implementation of the recommendations contained therein. The salient features of the Plan are indicated in the attached statement.

(b) The University Grants Commission has selected the following 12 Universities for implementing the

'Plan of Action' for Examination Reform:—

(1) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

(2) Andhra University, Waltair.

(3) M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.

(4) Panjab University, Chandigarh.

(5) Gauhati University, Gauhati.

(6) Rajasthan University, Jaipur.

(7) Jadavpur University, Jadavpur.

(8) Poona University, Poona.

(9) Saugar University, Sagar.

(10) Mysore University, Mysore.

(11) Madras University, Madras.

(12) Calicut University, Calicut.

Universities at serial Nos. 1-10 and 12 have informed the Commission that they have appointed their own Examination Reform Implementation Committees to provide necessary guidelines. The implementation of the report 'Examination Reform-A Plan of Action' is at different stages in these Universities.

In addition to the above Universities, a number of other Universities, particularly Dibrugarh University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Kerala University, Madurai University, Meerut University, Osmania University, Roorkee University, Sambalpur University and Sardar Patel University are in the process of implementating the recommended reform measures. The Agricultural Universities in India have already adopted the semester or trimester system of examination.

(c). No time limit has been set by the Commission for implementation of the recommendations on Examination Reform.

Statement

Salient Features on Examination Reform

1. Those who teach should also examine. In this sense examinations must become 'internal', and an integral part of the teaching process.

2. Since sessional or continuous assessment measures a number of essential abilities (such as drive and capacity for hard-work, motivation, quality of imagination, in tution and speculation, leadership and team work, skilled use of hands etc.) which a terminal examination or an achievement test does not measure, such assessment must be shown on the grade-sheet separately.

3. The 'standard' of every institution is ultimately governed by the standard of education imparted by it. In this sense every university or college has to maintain and defend its own standard. This implies that the name of the institution/colleges where a candidate has studied should be mentioned on the diploma or degree or grade sheet issued to the candidate.

4. If the award for a degree or diploma or examination depends on the performance of a student in a number of courses, these courses should be delinked from each other, so that if a student has failed to make the grades in a particular course he may not be penalised in other courses due to this failure. The delinking of courses in this manner will allow movement of students, if necessary, from one institution to another, and from one type of study to another.

5. The performance of students must be asessed over well-distributed intervals of time so that a course which is completed in a year or a semester must come up for examination at the end of the year or the semester, without hav-

ing to wait for 'final' examination.

6. The performance of students cannot be measured so accurately and so unambiguously as to be recorded in marks and since the standards of judgement for various subjects are also different, students must be awarded grades and not marks at the examinations and assessments.

7. Examinations to determine the terminal performance of students in a course or towards a degree, or measure of achievement should be distinguished from enterance examinations (which may partly be aptitudinal and predictive) to either service or other courses of study. This implies that institutions preparing students for certain degrees should hold examinations/assessment as an integral part of their teaching programme.

On the other hand, if the number of applicants for admission to an institution exceeds the number of seats, the institution should hold its own entrance examination/tests so that the fitness of a student for the particular course may be judged on a common basis.

8. A National examination in various subjects at the bachelor's level may be conducted by a central authority, on a purely voluntary basis. This examination could be designed to test creative thinking and comprehension of subject matter, so as to serve as a national index of performance and achievement by students at large and of various institutions. The examination ought to be conducted in all the regional languages and English and it should use a modern syllabus and the best techniques of paper setting, evaluation and processing of raw scores. A certificate carrying a grade should be issued to only those participants who achieve the higher grade. The examination should be open to everyone who wishes to take it.

9. In order to provide an opportunity of further study to those who fail to gain admission to any institution, correspondence courses should be widely organised and courses should be run by the 'open university' so that one who so desire may get a degree by appearing at the examinations conducted by such a university, or national board, even without formalities of enrolment of attendance.

Action on 'Purchase File' of Delhi Water Supply Sewage Disposal Undertaking

881. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether delayed action on a "Purchase file" by Senior officials of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has caused big loss to the water body; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have informed that each purchase item has a separate file. If there is any delay in purchases which entail loss to the Undertaking, the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee asks for a detailed report and the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, is required to fix responsibility for the same. As no specific particulars of the 'Purchase File' have been given in the question, it is not possible to further elaborate the reply.

Installation of Bronze Statues of Patriots in Delhi

882. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether by April, 1975 year Delhi will be adorned with nine new bronze statues of Indian patriots as indicated by a news-item appearing in an English Daily dated the 23rd September, 1974;

(b) whether these will fill the gap left by the removal of the statues of British monarchs; and

(c) whether Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's statue will also be one of them and if not, why the Delhi Municipal Corporation have ignored it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). No, but the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is separately considering a proposal for the erection of a statue of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru also.

Distribution of River Waters from Basins of Godawari with Krishna and Kauvery

883. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the basin of Godawari with Krishna and Kauvery in the region of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is found technically feasible;

(b) if so, whether the Government will constitute a Statutory Control Board for distribution of waters of these rivers basins with mutual consent for all these three rivers with the representatives of the four Riparian States of Maharashtra, Andhra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a). Sharing of Godavari waters among the concerned States is at present under adjudicatio by the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal. The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has already given its report and the references made by the party States and the Government of India are presently under consideration of the Tribunal. As regards Cauvery waters, discussions are proposed to be held shortly with the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu regarding the possible scope for economy in the existing and proposed uses by the three concerned States.

(b). No such proposal is at present under consideration.

(d). Does not arise.

New High Yielding Varieties of Sugarcane and Potato

884. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether three new high yielding varieties of Sugarcane, two of sunhemp and one of potato have been developed by the Agricultural Research Centre in the Country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research Insti-

tutes relating to Sugarcane, Jute and Potato and the All India Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects relating to these crops sponsored by the Council have been evolving new varieties of these commodities.

Sugarcane

Thirty six new varieties of sugarcane selected during 1973 were tested in different parts of the country for their yield and other agronomic characters. Of these, 10 varieties were early maturing and have a sugar percentage between 19 and 70. Some of them mature in 10 months. These are being further evaluated before release

Sunhemp

Two new Sunhemp varieties have been recommended for cultivation. They are **Chindwara** and **K. 12 Yellow**. "Chindwara" has been recommended for some areas in Madhya Pradesh. **K. 12 Yellow** has been released for the Pratapgarh and Varanasi belt in Uttar Pradesh.

Potato

At the Central Potato Research Institute, 2 new varieties "**Kufri Lauvkar**" and "**Kufri Dewa**" were released in January 1973. Kufri Lauvkar with its white long tubers and early bulking habit is recommended for the plateau areas in Maharashtra for rabi as well as monsoon season plantings. Kufri Dewa with its high yielding capacity and good storage at high temperature under ordinary storage is recommended for the *Tarai* region and in areas where variety **Phulwa** is in demand. This variety also possesses a useful degree of frost tolerance in the field.

Central Assistance for Imparting Training to Diploma Holder Engineers

885. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central Assistance given State-wise for imparting practical training to diploma holder Engineers during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the amount utilised by each State; and

(c) to what extent unemployment among Engineers has been solved by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Programme of Apprenticeship Training for degree and diploma holders in Engineering is a Central Scheme. No funds are allocated State-wise under the said Scheme. The Scheme is administered by the Ministry through the four Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training set up for the purpose at Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Practical training facilities are provided to Degree and Diploma holders in Engineering in order to condition them for gainful employment. The duration of training is one year from the date of commencement. The Scheme has helped considerably the engineers to get employment.

Shortage of Foodgrains in F.C.I. Godowns, Kerala

886. SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to shortage of foodgrains (rice and wheat) in the FCI godowns in Kerala, the rationing system in Kerala has been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) what steps the Government have taken to improve the food situation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). There has been no shortage of wheat in the F.C.I. godowns in Kerala. Due to overall difficult stock position of rice in the Central pool, it was not possible for the F.C.I. to move adequate stocks of rice to Kerala depots. However, the shortfall in rice was met by additional supplies of wheat to the State. With the coming in of the new Kharif crop procurement, arrangements have been made to move adequate quantities of rice to Kerala Depots. It has also been planned to move adequate quantities of wheat to Keralla depots.

To improve the availability of foodgrains in the State, Kerala Government was permitted to import about 71,000 tonnes of wheat in the current season on trade account.

सरकार द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य में वृद्धि से उत्पादकों में असन्तोष

887. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य में 6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप गन्ना-उत्पादकों में भारी असन्तोष व्याप्त है;

(ख) क्या गन्ना-उत्पादक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आन्दोलनात्मक पग भी उठाने का विचार कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क). से (ग). सरकार को कुछ राज्यों मे गन्ना उत्पादकों में चल रहे असन्तोष और उत्पादकों के आन्दोलन करने के इरादे के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तो केवल गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित किया है। आंशिक नियंत्रण की प्रणाली के अधीन, जो कि 1974-75 के मौसम में भी लागू रहेगी, फैक्ट्रियों से अधिसूचित न्यूनतम मूल्य से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य देने की आशा की जाती है जैसा कि उन्होंने अतीत में किया है। राज्य सरकारें यथा आवश्यक इस मामले में उद्योग को उपयुक्त सलाह दे रही हैं। हाल ही में पास हुए एक सांविधिक आदेश से फैक्ट्रियों को हर हालत में अपनी खुली बिक्री की चीनी से प्राप्त अधिक आढी राशि को गन्ने के अतिरिक्त मूल्य के रूप में गन्ना उत्पादकों के बीच बांटना होगा।

Production and Dual Pricing Syetem of Sugar

888. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the production of sugar expected during the current year;

(b) the allocation made for exports; and

(c) the steps envisaged to put an end to the dual pricing system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Presently estimated at about 38 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1974-75 season (1st October '74 to 30th September '75)

(b) Not decided yet.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at present to put an end to partial control on sugar.

राज्यों द्वारा कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाना

889. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों को पूरी तरह लागू करने के लिये कितनी बार और किस किस तारीख को आदेश दिये गये; और

(ख) इसके प्रति राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). शिक्षा आयोग की मुख्य सिफारिशों पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति से सम्बन्धित सरकारी संकल्प में दिए गए हैं, जो 24 जुलाई, 1968 को सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया था। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति सम्बन्धी संकल्प को 25 जुलाई, 1968 को राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज दिया गया था। अनेक अवसरों पर राज्य सरकारों से, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति से सम्बन्धित संकल्प के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। अतः इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्देश देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

स्थानीय परिस्थितियों व आवश्यकताओं की कुछ विभिन्नताओं के अनुसार संसाधनों की सीमानुसार, लगभग सभी राज्य सरकारें इन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं।

यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति सम्बन्धी संकल्प में निहित, सभी सिफारिशों को पूर्णतया कार्यान्वित करना एक ऐसी सतत तथा दीर्घकालीन प्रक्रिया है जिसका आने वाली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं तक विस्तार किया जाएगा।

Foodgrains Deficit in Gujarat

890. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production, requirement and deficit of foodgrains for the current year in the State of Gujarat;

(b) the yardstick for measuring the requirement of foodgrains in the country; and

(c) the average monthly requirement of foodgrains met by the Government from outside the State of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The deficit or shortfall in a particular year depends on the production and requirement of foodgrains. Production Estimates of foodgrains for the year 1974-75 are likely to become available sometime towards the end of the current Agricultural year i.e. July-August, 1975. The requirements of foodgrains are elastic to be considerable extent depending on the availability of foodgrains and other substitutable foodstuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth extent of urbanisation etc. and are thus likely to vary from State to State and from year to year. It is, therefore, not possible to frame a precise quantitative estimate of foodgrains requirement of Gujarat for the current year.

All the same, some rough estimates of requirements are worked out taking into account the per capita local availability of foodgrains in a normal year/period.

(c). The deficit in foodgrain is met by allocations from the Central pool and purchases by the State Government on their own and trade account.

The average monthly allocation of foodgrains to Gujarat from Central pool for the period January to November was a little over 57,000 tonnes. In addition to Central allocation, the State Government have reported to have purchased over 78 thousand tonnes of foodgrains from other States during 1973-74.

पटना टाऊन गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना

892. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उन्हें पटना टाउन गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना के अन्तर्गत एक योजना भेजी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग). गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना को 1-4-1969 से राज्य क्षेत्र में हस्तान्तरण के पश्चात्, राज्य सरकारों को इस योजना के अधीन अपनी परियोजनाएं अनुमोदन हेतु भारत सरकार को भेजनी अपेक्षित नहीं हैं ।

Transfer of Central Institute of Education to University of Delhi

893. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Institute of Education which was under the N.C.E.R.T. has since been transferred to University of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Institute of Education is located in the Campus of the Delhi University. After the formation of the National Institute of Education at the Aurobindo Marg Campus, it was found desirable to transfer the Central Institute of Education to the Delhi University as recommended by the Unesco expert who examined the matter in detail.

Fishing Harbour at Sassoon Dock Bombay

894. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the progress made so far to develop a fishing harbour at Sassoon dock in Bombay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): In accordance with the latest decision of the Planning Commission that the Sassoon Docks should be developed to meet the immediate requirements of a fishing harbour in the area, the Bombay Port Trust has prepared a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 6.00 crores for a fair weather deep sea fishing harbour at Sassoon Dock. This has been technically cleared. The project will be considered for an investment decision.

Cotton Research Institute, Nagpur

895. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up Cotton Research Institute at Nagpur during the 5th Plan; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated a proposal for the establishment of a National Institute for Cotton Research during the Fifth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. During 1974-75, a budget allocation of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been proposed by the Council. At the request of the Council, Maharashtra Government have agreed to allot lands for this purpose at Nagpur where the main Institute campus is proposed to be located. This proposal which has now been cleared by the Planning Commission is under examination in the Ministry of Finance.

Cotton as Source of Protein

896. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what special efforts are proposed to develop cotton as a source of protein in cotton growing areas in the country in the light of recent findings of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) fact finding study on cotton; and

(b) the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the potential for use of cotton-seeds as a source of protein, and has sponsored research and development work for production of edible flour for human consumption from indigenous cotton-seed.

Research and Development work is in progress at the Regional Research Laboratory and the National Institute of Nutrition both at Hyderabad.

Marble Missing from Main Entrance of Taj Mahal

897. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the disclosure made by a professor of Aligarh University that bits of black marble are missing from the main entrance of Taj Mahal;

(b) whether these pieces used in the floral design on the entrance of the mausoleum are now being sold as costly souvenirs to foreign tourists; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and strict security measures taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Government is aware that a few marble inlay pieces from the main entrance of the Taj Mahal had come out as a result of decay of mortar. The pieces are carefully collected and such of the pieces as are complete or unable are being reset in their places.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. However, the Watch and Ward staff at the Taj has already been alerted to ensure that there is no human vandalism of any kind at the monument.

Affiliation of Colleges in Arunachal Pradesh with North Eastern Hills University

898. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTLURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain colleges in Arunachal Pradesh had not yet sought affiliation to the North Eastern Hills University which was created for that region;

(b) if so, the names of these colleges; and

(c) the reasons of their refusal to get affiliated to this University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Jawaharlal Nehru College, Pasighat (the only college in Arunachal Pradesh) has not so far sought affiliation to the North Eastern Hill University as the Arunachal Pradesh Council has decided that the College should continue to be affiliated with the Gauhati University, Gauhati.

Setting up of Committee to look into Problems of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

899. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to look into the problems of unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the members and issues referred to the Committee;

(c) procedure followed by the Committee and steps taken in the matter;

(d) whether Committee members visited the different unauthorised colonies and met the representatives of the people there;

(e) whether Committee has submitted its report; and

(f) if so, the main points?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the members of the Committee are—

1. Shri A. N. Banerji, Chairman.

2. Shri Jagmohan, Member.

3. Shri S. S. Shafi, Member.

The Committee has been asked to make a case by case study in respect of all unauthorised colonies which have come up in Delhi, from time to time, in particular before 15th June, 1972 to enable Government to take a decision on the future of such colonies.

(c) to (f). The Committee has been given 3 months' time to submit its report, which is not yet over. The report of the Committee has not yet been received.

Economical use of Fertilisers to increase productivity

900. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government has taken up the management trials to educate farmers on maximising productivity with the economical use of available fertilizers;

(b) whether the trials have been successful; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government would consider to introduce the same in other States also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The results have not been evaluated yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Forest Development Schemes

901. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:
SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total allocation and expenditure on the forestry development schemes during the last three years with particular reference to West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): The information is being collected from the State/UT Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

Board of Forestry

902. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:
SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the activity of the Board of Forestry and the names of its members;

(b) whether any meetings of the Board were held recently and if so, the discussions that took place and the names of the participants; and

(c) the measure that have been taken to implement the decision of the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A copy of the Government of India's Resolution No. C.11013/4/73-FRY(FD)., dated the 27th May, 1974 outlining the functions of the Central Board of Forestry and its compositions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-[illegible]].

(b) Yes, Sir. The Fourteenth meeting of the Board was held on the 14th and 15th October, 1974 at New Delhi. The list showing the items discussed in the meeting (Annexure II) and a list showing the names of the participants are attached (Annexure III).

(c) The implementation of the Recommendations of the Board is required to be done by the States/Union Territories and the concerned Ministries to whom relevant recommendations are communicated.

Plantation of Quick Growing Species

903. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:
SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of plantation of quick growing species under the Forestry Development Scheme;

(b) the amount sanctioned during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the allocation and expenditure under this scheme, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The scheme 'Plantation of quick growing species' was included as a centrally sponsored one during the Third Plan period with the objective of raising fast growing species such as Eucalyptus, Poplars, Bamboos, etc. to meet the increasing demand for raw material for forest based industries particularly the pulp and paper industry. It continued as a centrally sponsored scheme up to 1968-69. Since 1969-70, i.e. beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it ceased to be a centrally sponsored scheme and is continuing as a State Sector Scheme since then.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State/U.T. Governments and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Forest Plantations of Industrial and Commercial Uses

904. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses scheme under forestry development has not been implemented in many States of Eastern and North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the total allocation, State-wise, along with the expenditure made by the State up-to-date during the scheme period; and

(c) State-wise programme regarding this scheme during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses scheme under forestry development is under implementation in all States of Eastern and North Eastern Region.

(b) and (c). Under this scheme species like Teak, Sal, Sissoo, Rosewood, Conifers and a variety of other species are raised to meet the industrial needs.

Up-to-date information on allocation and expenditure and programme during 1974-75 is being collected from the concerned States/U.Ts. and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Views of Director General of West Berlin Museums on National Museum

905. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in an English daily dated 17th October, 1974 under the caption "National Museum falls behind global standards" wherein the views recently expressed by the Director General of West Berlin Museums have been given; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Director General of West Berlin Museums is reported to have expressed his views in an informal talk, regarding the lack of air-conditioning facilities, adequate background information on art objects displayed in the Museum and need for more research for preservation of old art objects.

The National Museum's galleries on first and second floors have recently been provided with air-conditioning. The Museum has provide general labels, key labels and individual labels for the objects displayed. Informative brochures and leaflets are also brought out on the occasion of special exhibitions. A reasonably priced guide-book is also available in respect of the permanent exhibitions in galleries. The Museum has a Conservation Laboratory which is doing useful work in the field of preservation of art objects.

Statement of Dr. Norman Borlaug on Hybrid Quality Seed

906. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen the Statement by the eminent scientist Dr. Norman Borlaug that high yields could be sustained only if the hybrid quality of seed was altered every three years; and

(b) if so, steps the Government have ken so as to sustain the agricultural ductivity of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE NISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ AN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Realising that the high yielding ity of dwarf wheat varieties has to maintained over a longer period, the owing steps have been taken by the an Council of Agricultural Rerch in collaboration with the Agrial Universities of the wheat growStates:

1) In order to maintain the genetic purity, which is very important for sustaining high yield levels of wheat varieties, the Breeders' Seed Production Programme has been intensified with a view to ensuring the supply of quality seed to the farmers.

2) New lines of Kalyansona, Sonalika and Sharbati Sonora have been developed which have high degree of resistance to the major diseases like the rusts, but at the same time having the desirable characters of these commercial varieties. These new lines are now under multiplication to replace the older varieties.

urther efforts to breed wheat varie- with high yielding abilities as well resistance to some of the commor ases, like rusts have also been insified. As a result, a number of strains namely UP 301, UP, 215, ak, Girija, UP 310, UP, 319, K 816, avika, Shera, Meghdoot, J 1—7, 4, J 40, NI 5643, VL 401, VL 404 better yields than Kalyan Sona better tolerance to rust diseases been evolved. Pre-release multiation of seeds of these varieties has undertaken.

he following improved varieties of at have been identified for extenmultiplication and release by the All-India Workshop on Wheat held at Ludhiana in August, 1974:—

HD—2009 (Arjun), Raj—911,

HD—1981 (Pratap), HL-385 and Shailija.

Financial Assistance for providing Accommodation under the Rural Housing Project Scheme in Bihar

908. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have sought larger financial assistance from the Centre for providing accommodation to low income group people, Harijans, and vulnerable sections of the society under the Rural Housing Project Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There are two housing schemes—(i) Village Housing Projects Scheme and (ii) Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas under which the Government of Bihar can undertake housing and house-site programmes in rural areas. Both the schemes are in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes including rural housing, is released by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector programmes, including rural housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. However, keeping in view the importance of the minimum needs programme of providing house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, distinct and specific funds are earmarked in the Annual Plan allocations of State Governments.

Applications pending for Allotment of Flats under various income Groups with D.D.A.

909. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications registered with Delhi Development Authority for allotment of flats under the middle income, low-middle and janta-groups, which are pending since January, 1973;

(b) the time by which the flats are likely to be allotted to such registered persons; and

(c) when the new registration for allotment of flats is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The information is given below:

MIG	5748
LIG	4810
Janta	4686

(b) It is difficult to specify the time by which all the registered persons will be allotted flats.

(c) A decision regarding new registration is yet to be taken.

Foreign Scholars to India in 1973-74

910. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the number of foreign scholars, students, and experts who came to India in connection with research or study job during the year 1973-74 and the countries to which they belong?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The required information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Additional Quantity of Vanaspati to Orissa

911. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa has been facing shortage of vanaspati during the last quarter;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot additional quantity of vanaspati to Orissa to meet the demand; and

(c) if so, the quantity being allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Shortage of vanaspati was felt all over the country in varying degrees on account of reduced production, and was not confined to Orissa only.

(b) and (c). There is no centralised control over the distribution of vanaspati. Hence the question of allotment of vanaspati to Orissa does not arise.

Production of Cotton and Cotton Seeds in Orissa

912. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of Cotton Seeds distributed to cotton growing farmers in the Orissa State; and

(b) the different varieties of cotton grown in Orissa State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Cotton is being newly introduced and developed in Orissa State since last year. During the current year about 50 quintals of seeds of different varieties viz., MCU-5, Krishna, B-147, B-1007 and AK 235 were obtained from different States and distributed to the farmers.

Irrigation Projects in Orissa

913. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for irrigation project in the Orissa State to help small agriculturist and farmers; and

(b) if so, the nature of the provision made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Minor Irrigation Programmes Undertaken for small farmers are (i) Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and (ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFAL). No separate plan wise provision is made for different sectors under these schemes.

An amount of Rs. 1[illegible]3.50 lakhs has been provided under these schemes for the year 1974-75 for the State.

Besides the above, the normal programme of major medium and minor irrigation works will also benefit small farmers.

Provision for Informal Education

914. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any provision for imparting informal education in 1974-75 (the 1st year of the Fifth Five Year Plan); and

(b) if so, the allocations made State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Education being a state subject, the responsibility for non-formal as well as formal education rests with the State Governments. However, the Government of India propose to sponsor certain model projects of non-formal education in every State to provide initial experience. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

Calcutta University

915. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to treat Calcutta University as an institution of national importance or take it over as a Central University;

(b) if so, the latest progress in this regard; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the adverse reaction of a section of the Syndicate of Calcutta University regarding the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF (EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No such proposal has been received by the

Government of India either from the Calcutta University or the Government of West Bengal or the University Grants Commission.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rs. 15 crores for Nagarjunasagar Project

916. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have urged the Centre to provide Rs. 15 crores annually for five years for Nagarjunasagar project in lieu of which the state would contribute one million tonnes of rice annually to Centre pool; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No specific request in this regard has been received by the Centre from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Soviet Aid for Sheep Breeding Farm at Fatehpur, Rajasthan

917. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop sheep breeding farm with the assistance of Soviet Union at Fatehpur in Sikar District of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the facts of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the proposal for further development of the Farm at Sikar are as under:—

(i) 2000 Russian Merine sheep will be imported from USSR in a phased manner during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78;

1975-76—500 Marino Sheep

1976-77—1000 Marino Sheep

1977-78—500 Marino Sheep

In addition 554 Marino Sheep were imported from USSR and located at this Farm during 1974-75.

(ii) 1000 Karakul Sheep are also proposed to be procured for this farm as detailed below :—

1976-77—500 Karakul Sheep

1977-78—500 Karakul Sheep

(iii) One officer of the Government of Rajasthan will be trained in USSR in the field of sheep and wool.

(iv) USSR has also offered assistance of their experts for this farm. Services of the experts will be availed of after the arrival of the sheep.

Production of Cotton and Cotton Seeds in Rajasthan

918. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cotton seeds which were distributed to cotton growing in the Rajasthan State; and

(b) the different varities of cotton grown in Rajasthan State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS

PATEL): (a) A quantity of 21,182 quintals of imported seeds of cotton has so far been distributed this year (1974-75) in Rajasthan.

(b) Presently, the following main seven varieties of cotton are grown in Rajasthan:

C-Indore—1

320—F

Virnar

RS-89

Digvijay

Ganganagar-1

PST-9

Additional Quantity of Vanaspati to Rajasthan

919. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan has been facing shortage of Vanaspati during the last quarter; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot additional quantity of vanaspati to Rajasthan to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Shortage of vanaspati was felt all over the country in varying degrees on account of reduced production and was not confined to Rajasthan only.

(b) There is no centralised control over the distribution of vanaspati. Hence the question of allotment of vanaspati to Rajasthan does not arise.

Protest by Farmers Federation of India against Procurement Measures

920. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Farmers Federation of India has threatened to launch "Individual Satyagraha" in all the State Capitals, from Ist December, 1974, in protest against the procurement measures taken by the Government; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take so that the foodgrain procurement does not suffer due to such threats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No such threat has so far been received by the Government of India.

(b) does not arise.

Reorientation of Under-graduate Course by Delhi University

921. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University authorities are planning to re-orient the existing courses at the under-graduate level, especially in the science group, to make them more job-worthy and purposeful; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) With a view to interweaving general education with employment motivation the University has already

introduced in the College of Vocational Education certain vocational subjects like Tourism, Book Publishing, Insurance, and Retailing & Trade, etc., as an integral part of the under-graduate students (B.A. Pass). The University has constituted a committee to suggest job-oriented courses in science subjects. The Faculty of Science of the University has also formed a Sub-Committee for re-orienting the courses of studies in science subjects at the Under-graduate level.

Production of cotton

923. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of a good soil and climate, India has not been able to improve up on the production of cotton during the last decade resulting in steady increase in the imports of the same; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and steps being taken in this direction to save much-needed foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The correct position is that cotton production has actually gone up significantly during the last decade. From 45.82 lakh bales in 1965-66, the production rose to 58.19 lakh bales during 1973-74. In fact a record level production of 65.64 lakh bales was achieved during 1971-72. As a result of increase in indigenous production imports have come down from 6.35 lakh bales in 1963-64 to 1.3 lakh bales in 1973-74.

(b) For stepping cotton production further, a comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton District Programme is being implemented in all the major cotton growing States with full financial assistance from Government of India. In addition, some of the States are also implementing package programmes to raise cotton production in potential areas.

Norms of allotment of residential Plots in National Capital Region

925. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided the maximum size of a residential plot that may be allotted to a family under any housing scheme in the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether Government have decided different norms of allotment for weaker sections, low and middle income groups, higher income groups and for non-residential uses and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Urban Land and Housing Policy as generally approved by the High Powered Board for the National Capital Region has the following features:—

(i) The maximum size of a residential plot should not be generally more than 400 sq. m.

(ii) For economically weaker sections, the maximum size of a plot should not be more than 50 sq. m. and it should be allotted on fixed price, with some subsidy.

(iii) For low and middle income groups, the size of plots should not be generally more than 150 sq. m. and

250 sq. m., respectively, and these should be allotted on fixed price at 'no-profit-no-loss' basis.

(iv) Land for higher-income groups should be allotted on competitive basis.

(v) Land for Schools, Hospitals and other non-profitable Institutions could be given at a nominal price.

(vi) For Industrial uses and for service, maintenance and repairs industries, land may be given at a reasonable price to encourage the shifting of industries and to keep the cost of services etc. low.

(vii) For commercial uses, land may be disposed of through public auction to the highest bidder.

Rural cooperatives for use of irrigation works of villages

926. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to work on a scheme to involve village panchayats and rural co-operatives respectively for proper maintenance and utilisation of irrigation works of the village on a co-operative basis; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State Subject and the responsibility for construction, maintenance and the utilisation of irrigation works, therefore, mainly rests with the States. The Planning Commission had, however suggested quite some time back to the State Governments to entrust the work regarding construction and maintenance of water courses and field channels to the beneficiaries organised by community project authorities through panchayats and cooperatives. The State Governments are expected to keep in view, the suggestions made by the Planning Commission and take necessary steps for involvement of the local people through village panchayats and rural cooperatives to ensure proper maintenance and utilisaton of irrigation works in the villages.

Collective Farm in Kerala

927. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2792 dated 19th August, 1974 regarding the request of the Government of Kerala for financial assistance for setting up third collective farm in that State and state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any final decision about it; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and if not the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) In the Central Sector, there is no provision for financial assistance outside the Plan for establishment of collective farms in the States. There is, however, a proposal to take up pilot projects for Gainful Employment through Land Colonization in the Central Sector of the Fifth Five-Year Plan and it was proposed to examine the feasibility of including the Kerala scheme within the purview of this project. The economics and other technical aspects of the Central Sector Project are still under consideration. It is only after the economic feasibility of this project is established that the question of considering the Kerala scheme within its purview will be decided.

Increase in acreage under irrigation in Kerala

928. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala propose to undertake during current year any scheme to increase the acreage under irrigation taking advantage of the already full reservoirs in that State; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and in which way the Central Government propose to assist that State to implement this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No specific scheme in this regard has so far been received by the Centre from the Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

National scholarship for study abroad

929. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who have received the National Scholarship for study abroad during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the names of courses for which these scholarships are being given and the general aims thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) During the last three years (1971-72 to 1973-74) 134 candidates have received the National Scholarships for study abroad. The year-wise break-up is as follows:—

1971-72—52.

1972-73—44.

1973-74—38.

(b) The aim of this Schloarships scheme is to provide financial assi ance to meritorious students who not have the means to go abro for further studies. Regarding subject of study, the scheme provi that while there will be no restricti placed on the candidates in regard their fields of study/research abro for which they may apply, the awar will be made so as to secure a disp sal of the scholarships among the di ferent subject fields and having r gard to the special needs of the co try. In view of this the scholarshi awarded under the scheme cover following courses:—

Engineering and Technology;

Agriculture and Veterina Sciences;

Natural and Physical Scienc and

Humanities and Social Sciences.

The bulk of the scholarships available for post-graduate studi leading to Ph.D. degree in the abo courses. A few scholarships are al given for under-graduate courses Humanities and Social Sciences as we as Natural and Physical Sciences an a few scholarships for post-doctor research/specialised training.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों में ड्राइंग अध्यापकों की अर्हता

930. **श्री पुरुषोत्तम काकोडकर** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों में 220-430 रुपए के वेतनमान वाले कनिष्ट ड्राइंग अध्यापक के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए क्या क्या अर्हताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं ;

(ख) 250–550 रुपए के वेतनमान में वरिष्ठ ड्राइंग अध्यापक के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए क्या क्या अर्हताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं तथा कनिष्ट ड्राइंग अध्यापकों के लिए इस पद पर पदोन्नति हेतु क्या क्या अर्हताएं निर्धारित हैं ; और

(ग) स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापक (ड्राइंग) के लिए क्या-क्या अर्हताएं निर्धारित है और इस पद पर वरिष्ठ अथवा कनिष्ठ अध्यापकों की पदोन्नति के लिए उनके पास क्या क्या अर्हतायें होनी चाहिएं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-8488/74]

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-8488/74]

(ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिय संख्या एल टी 8488/74]

Additional quantity of Vanaspati to Goa

931. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goa has been facing shortage of vanaspati during the last quarter; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot additional quantity of vanaspati to Goa to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Shortage of vanaspati was felt all over the country in varying degrees on account of reduced production and was not confined to Goa only.

(b) There is no centralised control over the distribution of vanaspati. Hence the question of allotment of vanaspati to Goa does not arise.

Irrigation project in Goa

932. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for irrigation project in Goa to help small agriculturists and farmers; and

(b) if so, the nature of the provision made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Minor Irrigation Programmes undertaken for small farmers are (1) Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and (ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFAL). No separate plan-wise provision is made for different sectors under these schemes.

An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided under these schemes for the year 1974-75 for the Union Territory.

Besides the above, the normal programme of major, medium and minor irrigation works will also benefit small farmers.

Production of cotton seeds in Goa

933. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the State total production of cotton seeds distributed to cotton growing farmers in Goa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Cotton is not grown to any appreciable extent in Goa and hence no seeds of improved varieties of cotton have been distributed to farmers by State Department of Agriculture.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आधुनिक आवास सुविधायें

934. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों के लिये अधिकतम तथा आधुनिक आवास सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की विस्तृत बातें क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) दो आवास योजनाएं हैं :—

(i) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम; तथा

(ii) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की योजना जिनके अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारें, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास संबंधी तथा आवास स्थल कार्यक्रम आरम्भ कर सकती है । दोनों ही योजनाएं राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं । सभी राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिये, जिनमें ग्रामीण आवास शामिल हैं, राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता समेकित ऋणों तथा समेकित अनुदानों के रूप में वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा दी जाती है । राज्य सरकारें विभिन्न राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिये जिन में ग्रामीण आवास शामिल है, उन द्वारा निर्धारित की जाने वाली आवश्यकताओं तथा प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार निधियों का नियतन करने में स्वतन्त्र है । तथापि, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्य सरकारों के वार्षिक प्लान नियतनों में पृथक तथा विशिष्ट निधियां निर्धारित की जाती हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि इंजिनियरी संस्थान की स्थापना

935. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद का विचार पांचवी योजना में उपयुक्त स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय कृषि यांत्रिकी संस्था स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध अपेक्षित सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस संस्थान को स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने राष्ट्रीय यांत्रिकी संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए एक उपयुक्त स्थान के चयन के लिए 'स्थान चयन समिति' की स्थापना की थी । इस समिति ने विभिन्न स्थानों का निरीक्षण करने और उस पर पूरी तरह विचार करने के बाद यह सिफारिश की है कि मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल के समीप संस्थान की स्थापना की जा सकती है । भारत सरकार ने समिति की यह सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली है ।

(ग) इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Handing over of multi-storeyed quarters of Sector 'D' Mandir Marg, New Delhi

936. SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multi-storeyed quarters of Sector 'D' Mandir Marg, New Delhi have not yet been handed over to the N.D.M.C. for cleanliness purposes despite the fact that the decision to this effect was taken long back and these quarters are still being looked after by C.P.W.D.; and

(b) if so, when these quarters are likely to be handed over to the N.D.M.C. for cleanliness purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Cleanliness of quarters is the responsibility of the occupants. Internal services are, and will continue to be the responsibility of the C.P.W.D. It is only the external services which are to be handed over to the N.D.M.C. This is under process.

(b) The N.D.M.C. have asked for the payment of Rs. 17,810 for removing certain deficiencies before taking over the external services. This is under consideration.

Living conditions of sweepers

937. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Committees in the various States and Union Territories spend large funds on beautification programmes of their areas, neglecting the living and working conditions of sweepers and scavengers employed by them, who continue to live in dungeons and hovels; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps Government of India propose to make it obligatory on the part of the various municipal authorities to pay proper and immediate attention to these human problems of the most neglected section of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and proper steps will be taken wherever necessary.

Special nutrition programme for backward classes children

938. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the special nutrition programme for backward children and expectant and nursing mothers, taken-up in the tribal areas, locally available commodities of additional nourishment value are being made use of, in order to give adequate and proper nutritional help to the local recipients of the benefits of this programme;

(b) whether it is proposed to link-up this national programme with the economic development programmes of the Scheduled Tribes by encouraging them with financial help, and otherwise, to rear milch cattle, start poultry units and grow cereals out of which nutritious khichari/gruel can be prepared; and

(c) if so, what steps, the Ministry of Health and Family Planning propose to pursuade the State Governments

concerned to implement these suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND TETAM): (a) Preference is given to locally available food commodities under the Special Nutrition Programme, wherever expedient.

(b) In the tribal areas, all developmental programmes are proposed to be fully integrated. The Integrated Tribal Development Projects that are being formulated will take care of the availability of feeding material in the local areas by promotion of suitable production programmes.

(c) Necessary guidelines have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard.

British Press on famine conditions in India

939. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that British Press is regularly splashing the famine conditions prevailing in India and Indian Government are trying to play down this condition; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) It is a fact that a section of the Western Press has been publishing news stories highlighting the scarcity conditions created in certain parts of the country as a result of floods and droughts. However, it is not a fact that the Government of India are trying to play down these conditions.

(b) A factual note on the current drought and food situation was sent out by Government to all the Indian Missions and Posts abroad for co tering false and exaggerated sto as well as well as for giving a corr picture of the situation. The pub relations liaison with foreign corr pondents is also being intensified Government. As a result, there been some improvement in the cov age of the situation by the forei press.

Grant for West Bengal Tiger Proj

940. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICU TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleas to state:

(a) whether World Wild Life Boa has been persuaded to grant mo money for West Bengal's Tiger Pr ject;

(b) whether Dr. John Siedenstick and Mrs. Wright, wife of a forme British Manager in the Andrew Yul & Co. in Calcutta accompanied by th U.S. Embassy photographer visite Sunderbans in August, 1974;

(c) the reasons for the visit of the persons to Sunderbans; and

(d) whether a tiger was killed b them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN TH MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AN IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDA PATEL): (a) No.

(b) Yes, only at the time of releas of the tranquilised tiger, United Stat Information Service photographer also accompanied them.

(c) To see and photograph the re lease operations of the tranquilise tiger.

(d) No.

Loans for development of fishery an their utilisation

941. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE

Will the Minister of AGRICU TURE AND IRRIGATION

pleased to state:

(a) whether large amounts of loans/ vances were given to persons/parties r the development of fisheries and her marine products on the Western oast during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether most of the beneficiar- are those persons or parties who ve been recently arrested under ISA for smuggling activities; and

(c) if so, whether Government have y proposal to assess the utilisation the loans/advances given during e same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE INISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS ATEL): (a) to (c) The information being collected and would be laid the Table of the Sabha as soon it is received.

Membership of S.Cs. and S.Ts. of housing co-operatives

942. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND OUSING

pleased to state what action his inistry has taken to ensure proper nplementation by the State Govern- ents of the recommendation of the ommissioner for Scheduled Castes and cheduled Tribes made in his twenty- rst Report for the years 1971-72 and 72-73, to the effect that in the gene- l sector schemes relating to housing -operatives, specific percentage of an should be earmarked for dis- rsement to the Scheduled Caste and cheduled Tribe persons, and that no eneral housing co-operative should e registered unless it has at least 20 r cent of its members from amongst cheduled Castes and Scheduled ribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE TN THE INISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS- NG (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): A ecision on the recommendation is yet be taken.

Increase in reservation of Government accommodation for S.C./S.T.

943. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to existing orders, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Central Government employees are entitled to reservation of 5 per cent of all future allotment of Government accommodation falling in the general pool for Type-I and II houses;

(b) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has, in his 1970-71 Report, and in his 1971-72 and 1972-73 combined report, recommended that the Government should increase the reservation of Government accommodation for them to the extent of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7-1/2 per cent for Scheduled Tribes, and also make the reservation applicable to all Government accommodation in the general pool at least up to Type-V houses; and

(c) if so, whether the said recommendations have been accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No Sir, the percentage of reservation is 10 for Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Information about the total number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees working in the different Ministries/Departments and the number out of them who were allotted general pool accommodation is being collected in order to assess the percentage of satisfaction for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees. The position will be reviewed as soon as complete information is received and a decision

taken in the light of the recommendation made in the Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Fish production and its export

944. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether fish production in India has increased to over 22 lakh tonnes in the current year as compared to 17 lakh tonnes five years ago; and

(b) if so, whether along with increase in its production the percentage has maintained in its export also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Fish production in India has increased from 17.69 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 to 19.58 lakh tonnes in 1973-74, as per the State Governments estimates.

(b) The increase in production of fish during 1973-74 over that of 1968-69 works out to 1.89 lakh tonnes or an increase of 10.7 per cent. The increase in exports in the corresponding period works out to 94.9 per cent in quantity and 262.4 per cent in value.

Fall in Foodgrain prices due to action taken against Hoarders and Anti-smuggling drive

945. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of foodgrains have lowered in many States due to stern action taken against hoarders and anti-smuggling drive and if so, to what extent;

(b) whether no action has been taken against hoarders in Bihar; and

(c) whether the shortage and high prices of foodgrains are still prevailing there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) As a result of stringent action taken by the Government against the hoarders and the black-marketeers, the prices of foodgrains have shown a downward trend in almost all the States and the availability has improved. The index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains declind by 3.2 per cent between the third week of September and 26th October, 1974.

(b) and (c) The Bihar State Government have also taken action against the hoarders. During the last week of October and the 1st week of November, the prices of important foodgrains have shown a perceptible decline there.

Construction of Kalagarh Dam, Uttar Pradesh

946. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Kalagarh Dam construction is going on according to the schedule;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the construction of the dam over and above the estimated expenditure; and

(c) whether some more irrigation facilities will be made available to the Bijnor District to compensate for the loss of cultivable land there owing to the construction of Ramganga

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Kalagarh Dam has been completed in June, 1974.

(b) No expenditure in excess of estimated amount has been incurred on the construction of this Dam.

(c) No additional irrigation facilities are proposed to be provided to Bijnor district to compensate for the loss of cultivable land owing to the construction of the Ramganga Canal.

Working of State Farms Corporation

947. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has inquired into the working of State Farms Corporation, New Delhi, for the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government that period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Government have not conducted any inquiry into the working of State Farms Corporation, New Delhi, during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Oilseeds production programme in States

948. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States and Union Territories have launched a reoriented area approach programme to increase oil-seeds production from 4 million tonnes by the end of the fourth plan to 10 million tonnes this year;

(b) if so, the total production in Gujarat and in other States under the scheme; and

(c) assistance being provided to the States to achieve this target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Amongst the various steps being taken to increase the production of oilseeds in the country, from 9.4 million tonnes in the base year to 10.00 million tonnes in 1974-75, a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme, which is based on the area appproach has been launched in certain Selected potential districts of ten States from 1974-75.

(b) The targets under the scheme have been fixed in terms of area coverage and the scheme envisages that its implementation in full would yield an additional production of 52,500 tonnes in Gujarat and 2,15,774 tonnes in 9 other states during 1974-75.

(c) The following assistance is being provided to the States under the scheme during 1974-75:—

1. Rs. 1,00,000 for organising plant protection measures for a unit area of 40,000 hectares.

2. 100 per cent assistance on laying out demonstrations limited to Rs. 125.00 per hectare.

3. 100 per cent assistance to meet the expenditure on additional staff.

Urban Property Ceiling Bill

949. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are now actively considering the question of taking immediate measures for prescribing ceiling on urban property; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a bill in the current session of Parliament, incorporating the views of various State Governments on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration and a bill to that effect will be introduced as early as possible.

Integrated Rural Development Scheme

950. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to adopt a new strategy of integrated rural development including irrigation patterns and systems;

(b) if so, whether the new development pattern is being evolved alongwith a land settlement scheme propounded by the former President, Shri V. V. Giri; and

(c) if so, main features of the proposed scheme and when the same is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A strategy of Integrated Area Development is proposed to be adopted in 50 selected irrigation command areas in the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Another Rural Development scheme *viz.* Whole Village Development Programme, is also under consideration of Government of India.

(b) No, Sir. However, there is also a proposal to undertake pilot projects for Gainful Employment through Land Colonization on the lines suggested by the former President, Shri V. V. Giri.

(c) Main features of the three proposals are as under:—

(i) **Integrated Command Area Development**

Broadly speaking the programme would cover modernisation of the irrigation system and on-farm development to ensure optimum utilisation of irigation potential created.

(ii) **Whole Village Development Programme**

This scheme is proposed to be taken on pilot basis to achieve an integrated development of the village as a whole with the main thrust on maximum water management and moisture preservation in dry areas, maximising irrigation support, land development, etc. subject to maximum per acre limit of investment based on the possible repaying capacity as a result of the additional production generated.

(iii) **Pilot Project for Gainful Employment through Land Colonization**

It is proposed to take up pilot projects in compact blocks of 500 ha each and capable of sustaining 200 families. The scheme contemplated Government assistance and supervision towards Land and Water Development, equipment and form power, housing including community facilities, etc. The colonisers will provide most of the labour required in developing these colonies. Eventually role of the Government will be one of the benevolent supervision.

These proposals have been included in the Central Sector programme of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Schemes are still in the formulative stage.

It may also be informed that the principle of Integrated Rural Development and Area Approach is being adopted in other important *on-going* programmes like Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Small and Marginal Farmers Agencies Programmes, Hill Areas Development Programmes, etc. In fact a new Department of Rural Development has recently been created, the main purpose behind which is to attempt at an integrated rural development in the country.

Land Use Commission

951. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken by Government to set up a Land Use Commission;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be set up and what will be its terms of reference; and

(c) whether State Governments have been consulted in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

Proposal to set up Vanaspati Industries

952. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of vanaspati in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to set up Vanaspati Industries in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Shortage of Vanaspati was fairly acute in September 1974, mainly due to reduced production arising from non availability of raw oils at economic prices. However, with the progressive arrival of the new groundnut crop in the market, there was a marked increase in the production of vanaspati, and improvement in supplies in October; the position during November is expected to be still easier.

(b) There is no such proposal at present

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के उपव्यय को कम करने सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

953. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री आर० वी० बड़े :
श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा :

क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री भारतीय खाद्य निगम के उपव्यय को कम करने सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों से सम्बन्धित 22 जुलाई, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 9 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के परिव्यय को कम करने सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस व्यय में कितने प्रतिशत मितव्ययिता करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने कौन सी सिफारिशें स्वीकार नहीं की हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) से (ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने समिति की विभिन्न सिफारिशों को कार्यरूप देने की विधि के बारे में हाल ही में अपने उपाय को अन्तिम रूप दिया है जिस पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है। समिति ने 48 सिफारिशें की थीं। समिति की कुछ सिफारिशों को भारतीय खाद्य निगम कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इन सिफारिशों के परिणामस्वरूप खर्च में होने वाली बचत का हिसाब लगाना इस समय सम्भव नहीं है।

परियोजनाओं के लिए कृषि वित्त आयोग द्वारा सहायता

954. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री आर० वी० बड़े :

क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी और विश्व बैंक के सहयोग से कृषि वित्त निगम ने भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में 13 परियोजनाओं को लगभग 229 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी है, और

(ख) प्रत्येक परियोजना का विवरण उसे दी गई सहायता और सहायता के परिव्ययों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एसोसियेशन (विश्व बैंक से संबंध सुलभ ऋणदायी संस्था) इस बैंक से संबंध सुलभ ऋणदायी संस्था) इस समय 17 कृषि परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता दे रही है। सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में उन परियोजनाओं, जिनके लिए सहायता दी दी जा रही है, का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण दिया गया है ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये —8489 174) इन 17 परियोजनाओं में 480.37 करोड़ रुपये का कुल ऋण देने का कार्यक्रम है और निगम को मिल सकने वाली सहायता की राशि 290.34 करोड़ रुपये की है। निगम सितम्बर, 1974 के अंत तक करोड़ रुपये की धनराशी बांटी गई है।

President's assent and implementation of Land Ceiling Amendment Act

955. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Land Ceiling (Amendment) Acts enacted by various States have been assented to by the President and are being implemented and if so, facts there about for each State and Union Territory, if not, actual practical difficulties; and

(b) whether there are difficulties with regard to giving President's assent to the land ceiling Bills of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Revised land ceiling legislations have been enacted in almost all the States of the country. The revised law of Maharashtra only has not so far received President's assent; the Manipur law is in the process of revision. The revised Assam law was enacted with Governor's assent; but the Assam Government has been advised by the Government of India to re-enact the law with a view to obtaining President's assent. The law of Jammu and Kashmir was enacted with the Governor's assent as required under the constitution. Nagaland and Meghalaya do not have any land ceiling legislations as there is largely communal ownership of land there.

The Pondicherry land reforms law and the Dadra and Nagar Haveli land reforms regulations have been revised and enacted. A decision has been taken to extend the Punjab land reforms law to Chandigarh. The Delhi land ceiling law is going to be amended shortly.

Implementation of these laws is a time-consuming process. One has to go through various stages before surplus land can really be mopped up for distribution among eligible categories of persons. Every legislation and rules framed under it provide for a certain time limit being given to land-owners to file returns of the extent and category of land held by them; time is also given for scrutiny of these returns for the computation of surplus area, for giving an opportunity to a land-owner to sort out the specific plots of land that he would like to hold within the ceiling. There is further provision for appeals and revisions to prescribed authority against the decisions of the surplus land determining authority. The fixation of compensation, the actual mopping up of surplus land, the preparation of the categories of persons eligible for assignment of surplus land and the actual distribution of surplus land to such categories of persons are all time-consuming processes.

(b) The revised ceiling bill of Maharashtra has not yet received President's assent as the bill departs from the national guidelines in certain important respects. Necessary examination of the bill with a view to bringing it in conformity with the national guidelines is being done in association with the Maharashtra Government. The Tamil Nadu land ceiling law had largely been revised before the issue of the national guidelines. Further amendments to the law are being made from time to time. Most of these amendments have received President's assent.

Distribution of surplus land

956. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total surplus land available in the States for distribution amongst landless peasants and Harijans; and

(b) surplus land distributed so far, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) It has been tentatively estimated by the States that as and when revised ceiling laws are fully implemented, an area of 40,61,000 acres of land is likely to be available.

2. The table below indicates the extent of land distributed by the States from out of the area declared surplus on the basis of the ceiling laws operative before the recent amendments of them done almost all over the country.

State	Surplus area distributed (in '000 acres)
Andhra Pradesh	0·872
Assam	11
Bihar	0·797
Gujrat	36·84
Haryana (Pepsu area)	65
Himachal Pradesh	0·292*
Jammu & Kashmir	450
Madhya Pradesh	21
Maharashtra	189**
Punjab (Pepsu area)	64
Rajasthan	27·4
Tamil Nadu	36·943
Uttar Pradesh	202
West Bengal	445

*In the merged areas of the State.

**Out of this an area of 84,154 acres was allotted to the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation.

3. The table below indicates the result of the implementation of the revised ceiling laws.

State	Area taken over so far (in '000 acres)	Area distributed so far (in '000 acres)
Kerala	12·66	1·932
Tamil Nadu	23·66	7·59
West Bengal	21·06	8·429

In U.P. an extent of 3 acres was taken over and distributed as per progress report for the period ending 30th June, 1974.

Preservation of forests

957. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved a new National Forest Policy for the preservation, protection and proper utilisation of the forests and their resources in all the States and the Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the revised Policy and by what date it is being announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The draft of the new National Forest Policy has been prepared by the Ministry and circulated to the States and Union Territories. The Central Board of Forestry meeting held on 14th and 15th October, 1974, decided that the draft Revised Forest policy resolution as circulated needs intensive study and careful consideration which cannot be done during the meeting of the Board. As such the Board recommended that the Chairman may constitute a Sub-Committee of Forest Ministers of States and technical experts to scrutinise the draft of the Revised Forest Policy with a view to modify the draft suitably wherever necessary.

The Board further recommended that for preparation of revised National Forest Policy by the Sub-Committee referred to above, the following guide-lines may be kept in view:

(i) In general, it should be ensured that no tree is felled unless another is planted and adequate care is taken of the saplings.

(ii) There should be coordination between Forestry and Agriculture and this, if achieved, will stop further conversion of Forest areas into agricultural lands.

(iii) People should be actively involved in the protection and development of forests.

(iv) Large-scale plantation of quick-growing species should be undertaken along roadside, canal-side, railway lines and on the bunds and boundaries of the farmers.

(v) The interest of tribals living in and around forest areas should be properly safeguarded. Forest Departments should look after the tribal welfare activity also.

The draft of the new National Forest Policy will be finalized within a period of two months from the date of the formation of the above sub-committee.

Minister's statement on food scarcity

958. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has stated in public that food scarcity in the country is artificial;

(b) if so, actual estimates of the production of various foodgrains and their availability in the market during the year 1974;

(c) the reasons for reports of starvation of people from various parts of the country; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to meet reported artificial scarcity of food and the results obtained so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The

Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation had observed that holding back of stocks by traders and big farmers was one of the major factors contributing to the food shortage experienced in the country. The Government of India have been constantly impressing upon the State Governments to enforce strictly the various Control Orders and to invoke the provisions of the D.I.R., M.I.S.A. and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for taking action against persons indulging in hoarding and black-marketing. The State and Central Governments have been keeping a close watch over any possible hoarding by the traders and other persons. This action has had a healthy effect on the market availability of food-stuffs. Estimates of production of various foodgrains for 1974-75 will become available at the end of the current agricultural year. Thus the estimates of total availability for 1974 are not yet available. However, the estimated production of foodgrains for 1973-74 is placed at 103.6 million tonnes compared to 97 0 million tonnes during 1972-73. No reports of starvation deaths have been received from any State Government

Fall in production of Jute

959. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of jute has falled by 40 per cent in comparison to last year's production;

(b) if so, whether this is due to low price of jute which discouraged the jute growers or whether the lower production is being shown to cover up the Jute Corporation of India's lower purchase with the intension of helping the big growers to purchase huge quantity of jute at a lower price; and

(c) the steps considered by the Government to promote higher production of jute next year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The final estimates of production under jute during this year have not so far become available. However according to available information area sown to jute crop during 1974-75 is reported to have decreased in comparison to that in 1973-74 in view of the adverse price factor of jute as compared to paddy

(c) In order to promote higher production of jute, Intensive Jute/Mesta District Programme as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is proposed to be continued during 1975-76. The aim is to adopt a concentrated area approach by way of intensive development measures on jute and mesta in selected districts where more or less assured rainfall or irrigation facilities exist.

Translation of "Ram Charit Manas" into South Indian Languages

960. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to translate "Tulsi Krit Ram Charit Manas" into South Indian languages; and

(b) if so, the Languages in which it will be translated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal to prepare translations of the Ram Charit Manas into South Indian Languages since a number of translations in the various regio-

nal languages are already available. It is Government's intention to

(i) purchase a number of copies of available translations of high quality for despatch to various institutions all over the country and abroad;

(ii) bring out reprint editions of good translations where such versions are not available in the market on suitable terms to be settled with the publishers;

(iii) take up for publication translations of high quality which are as yet unpublished.

Digging of wells in Palamau District of Bihar

961. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a special plan to dig at least five big wells with the central help in each village of Palamau District of Bihar and specially in those Blocks which are facing famine this year; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by the Central Government for the Agricultural Development of this District where the State Government has failed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) Palamau district of Bihar is covered under the Drought Prone Area Programme sponsored under the Central Sector. Under this programme the Centre will provide Rs. 3 crores for this district during the Fifth Plan period, to be matched equally from the State Government from their own plan resources. Thus a total sum of Rs. 6 crores will be available for Palamau district during the Fifth Plan period. The State Government has prepared a Fifth Plan Project report under this programme with an estimated cost of Rs. 609.06 lakhs out of which Rs. 317.74 lakhs have been earmarked for irrigation schemes. The proposed irrigation scheme would cover construction of storage and lift irrigation projects, in-take wells and big diameter wells. The big diameter intake wells proposed are 1200 in number at a cost of Rs. 240 lakhs. The project report is under scrutiny and has yet to be approved by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Irrigation Scheme in Chotanagpur region of Bihar

962. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of central irrigation schemes which have been started by Government in Chotta Nagpur region of Bihar; and

(b) whether any new Central Scheme will be undertaken there during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH):

(a). There is no central irrigation project in the Chhota Nagpur region of Bihar.

(b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government for a central irrigation project in the region.

भाखड़ा बांध में पानी का स्तर गिर जाना

964. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाखड़ा बांध में पानी का स्तर हर वर्ष गिर जाता है ;

(ख) क्या इस के परिणामस्वरूप बिजली का उत्पादन कम हो जाता है और सिंचाई के लिए यथेष्ट पानी भी उपलब्ध नहीं होता ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई विचार किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) भाखड़ा जलाशय अधिकांशतः मानसून महीनों में भरता है और संचित जल को इस तरह प्राप्त बहाव के साथ वर्ष के शेष समय के दौरान समुपयोजित किया जाता है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप अगामी मानसून के दौरान जब तक जलाशय पुनः भरना आरम्भ नहीं होता, जलाशय स्तर में उत्तरोत्तर कमी होती रहती है। सिंचाई के लिए जल देने एवं विद्युत् उत्पादन का आयोजन करते समय जलाशय के इस वार्षिक प्रचालन चक्र को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। बहरहाल, विद्युत् का वास्तविक उत्पादन और सिंचाई के लिए जल को उपलब्धता जलाशय के भरने की अवधि (जून-सितम्बर) के दौरान प्राप्त संचय की मात्रा तथा रिक्तिकरण अवधि (अक्तूबर-मई) के दौरान नदी के अन्तर्वाह पर निर्भर करती है जिनकी मात्रा प्रत्येक वर्ष भिन्न-भिन्न होती है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

News-item with the caption 'Sugar Barons Mint Money'

965. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Ministure of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by a New Delhi daily in its issue dated 25th September, 1974 under the caption "Sugar barons mint money";

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There was no doubt a spurt in the prices of sugar in the open market in between the 1st August and 18th September, 1974. The open market prices of sugar are influenced by the market sentiments prevailing from time to time. After having maintained a release of 3.05 lakhs tonnes of sugar per month from January to May, 1974 in the context of the then expected record production of sugar during the year, the Government had to slash down heavily the monthly releases from June onwards as the production fell short of the expected level, so as to be able to maintain the exports of sugar upto the originally planned target of 5 lakh tonnes to earn the much-needed foreign exchange taking full advantage of the prevailing high prices in the world market. The monthly release in June was 2.8 lakh tonnes and from July onwards 2.6 lakh tonnes per month. This created a psychology of shortage and it was further accentuated during the festival season. The additional release of 50,000 tonnes of freesale sugar announced on the 19th September, 1974 had a salutary effect in bringing down the prices of sugar in the open market. If this additional release had been made earlier, the effect of it would have been lost during the actual period of the festivals. Both the industry and the trade should have made undue profits in this situation but it is difficult to say what the share of the industry in this profit was.

Import of Cereals during 1971-72 and 1973-74

966. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total production and import of cereals, year-wise, during the period 1971-72 to 1973-74;

(b) estimated production and import during the current year;

(c) *per-capita* net availability per day in grammes, of cereals, year-wise during the period 1972 to 1974;

(d) total stock with the Central and State Governments, year-wise. from 1972 to 1974;

(e) average monthly release of cereals through public distribution system during 1972, 1973 and 1974 month-wise from January to September; and

(f) what steps, if any, are being taken to improve the buffer stock position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a)

Year	Total production of cereals (in million) tonnes	Total import of cereals (in lakh tonnes)
1971-72	94·1	18·57
1972-73	87·1	6·97
1973-74	93·9	43·47

(b) Firm estimates of production of cereals for the year 1974-75 are likely to become available sometime at the end of the current agricultural year i.e., in July-August 1975.

As regards imports, the Government of India keeps under constant review the position regarding the need for foodgrain import and, within the overall quantity authorised for import, purchases are being made from abroad to the extent necessary to maintain the public distribution system.

(c) Per capita net availability of cereals (grams per day) is indicated below

Year	Availability
1971-72	420·3
1972-73	383·0
1973-74	Not available

(d) The opening stocks with the Central and State Governments during the years 1972-74 were as under:—

(In millions tonnes

1972	7·9
1973	3·4
1974	2·9

(e) Average monthly release of cereals through the public distribution system during 1972 and 1973 were about 8.73 lakh tonnes and 9.50 lakh tonnes respectively. The monthwise releases from January to September are indicated below. These figures are tentative and subject to revision.

Months	(in lakh tonnes)
January	8·96
February	8·95
March	8·89
April	8·92

1	2
May	8·51
June	8·30
July	8·10
August	8·77
September	9·29

(f) Efforts are being made to replenish the stocks by intensifying procurement and also by import to the extent necessary.

Flour supplied to Bakeries

967. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of flour supplied to bakeries throughout the country, month-wise during January to September, 1974; and

(b) share of units under Britannia Biscuit Company and each other principal producer in this total, month-wise, during January to September, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Number of Flats constructed in Delhi

968. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of each type of flats under the control of the Director of Estates as on July 31, 1974;

(b) total number of each type of flats constructed in Delhi to date since, 1972; and

(c) total number of Central Government employees, category-wise, in Delhi provided with housing accommodation and total number on the waiting list as in 1972, 1973 and 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The number of units in the general pool (excluding hostel accommodation) in Delhi/New Delhi under the control of the Directorate of Estates, excluding those which have been placed at the disposal of other Departments, as on 31st July, 1974, is as under:—

Type	No. of units
I	13,206
II	15,316
III	5,063
IV	4,975
V	1,803
VI	550
VII	121
VIII	21

(b) The information is as under:—

Type.	No. of flats constructed year-wise 1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 upto 31-7-1974)
I	192	..	..
II	344	8	160
III	288	64	224
IV	232	96	80

(c) For the present allotment period, starting from 1st September, 1972, applications were invited in July-August, 1972 on a restricted basis. The statistical data is not maintained year-wise

but is maintained in respect of a particular allotment period. From 1st September 1972 to 31st October 1974, the position regarding allotments is as shown below:—

Type	No. of officers provided)	No. of officers in the waiting list
I . . .	13,206	3,416
II . . .	15,316	7,363
III . . .	5,063	1,486
IV . . .	4,975	2,527
V . . .	1,803	590
VI . . .	550	118
VII . . .	121	268
VIII . . .	21	74

India's Performance in Teheran Asian Games

969. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:
DR. KARNI SINGH:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in terms of its size India's performance in the Teheran Asian Games had been poor;

(b) whether the Deputy Minister of Education and Social Welfare accompanied the Indian contingent to Teheran; and

(c) whether he has submitted any analytical report of the games and of India's performance there and has suggested remedial and promotional measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The overall medal tally in Tehran Asian Games has been better than in the preceding two Asian Games. Government, however, feels that there is considerable scope for improvement in certain games/sports.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report is being finalised.

बिहार के लिए बाढ़ राहत योजना

970. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष अर्थात् वर्ष 1974 में बिहार में भीषण बाढ़ तथा वर्षा के कारण 90 प्रतिशत कच्चे मकान, 95 प्रतिशत टट्टियों से बने मकान तथा 10–15 प्रतिशत पक्के मकान धराशायी हो गये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी सहायतार्थ सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय : राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) (क) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा इसे एकत्र किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, जीवन बीमा निगम ने अक्तूबर, 1974 में बिहार सरकार को 1.5 करोड़ रुपये का एक विशेष ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव किया है जिसका उपयोग बिहार में हाल ही में आई बाढ़ से नष्ट हुए अथवा क्षतिग्रस्त हुए मकानों को बनाने तथा/अथवा उनकी मरम्मत करने और उनका पुनर्निर्माण करने के लिए ही किया जाएगा ।

कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा किसानों के हितों की सुरक्षा

971. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि मूल्य आयोग का कोई भी सदस्य किसानों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार किसानों के हितों की उपेक्षा कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त आयोग में लोक सभा से चुनाव द्वारा दो प्रतिनिधि शामिल करने का है जो किसानों के हितों की सुरक्षा करेंगे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) से (ग). कृषि मूल्य आयोग अपने विचारार्थ विषयों के अनुसार कृषि जिसों की मूल्य-नीति पर सरकार को सलाह देते समय अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, जत्पादक तथा उपभोक्ता के हितों को भी ध्यान में रखता है । इस सम्बन्ध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि सरकार ने कृषि मूल्य आयोग को सलाह देने के लिये कृषकों का एक पैनल (पैनल आफ फार्मर्स) गठित किया है । लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा के दो-दो सदस्य इस पैनल के सदस्य हैं :

बिहार में 'रबी अभियान'

972. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री हरि किशोर सिंह :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने अधिक अनाज पैदा करने के लिए 'रबी अभियान' चलाने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस अभियान को सफल बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से किसी प्रकार की सहायता की मांग की है; और यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता मांगी गयी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल : (क) और (ख). जी हां । खरीफ मौसम के दौरान "भदई" और "अगहनी" फसलों को बाढ़ तथा सूखे के कारण हुई क्षति पूरी करने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने एक गहन रबी उत्पादन अभियान चलाया है । 1973–74 में गेंहूं के अन्तर्गत कुल 15.78 लाख हेक्टार क्षेत्र को बढ़ाकर 1974–75 में 23.5 लाख हेक्टार कर देने की योजना है जिसमें से 20 लाख हेक्टार क्षेत्र अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के अन्तर्गत होगा । इसके अलावा, 60,000 हेक्टार क्षेत्र में मक्का की खेती की जायेगी । शकर-कंदी, मसूर और सरसों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में भी काफी वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) इस रबी कार्यक्रम के सहायतार्थ राज्य सरकार ने 20 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण की आवश्यकता बताई है । तथापि, केन्द्रीय दल ने, जिसने राज्य का दौरा किया था, रबी कार्यक्रम के लिए बीजों, उर्वरकों और कीटनाशी दवाओं की आवश्यकतायें पूरी करने के लिए 7 करोड़ रुपये के अल्पकालीन ऋण की सिफारिश की थी । 7 करोड़ रुपये की यह राशि राज्य सरकार को पहले ही निर्मुक्त की जा चुकी है । इसके अलावा, खास-तौर से गेहूं और मक्का के बीजों की अपेक्षित मात्रा प्राप्त करने में भी राज्य सरकार को सहायता दी गई थी ।

आगामी सचेतक सम्मेलन

973. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972 में भोपाल में हुए आठवें अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन नवां सम्मेलन 1973 में कश्मीर में आयोजित करने का निर्णय किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त नवां सम्मेलन अभी तक आयोजित नहीं किया जा सका ; और

(ग) नवां सचेतक सम्मेलन कब और कहां आयोजित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) से (ग) . वर्ष 1972 में भोपाल में हुए आठवें अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन के समय जम्मू और कश्मीर विधान मंडल में सरकारी मुख्य सचेतक द्वारा आगामी सचेतक सम्मेलन श्रीनगर में आयोजित करने के लिए निमन्त्रण दिया गया था । यह निमन्त्रण राज्य सरकार की सुविधाधीन सम्मेलन द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया गया था । यह सम्मेलन किस वर्ष में किया जाना चाहिए इस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया था । इस समय देश में विद्यमान विकट आर्थिक संकट को ध्यान में रखते हुए नव अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान आयोजित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Additional Wheat for Orissa

974. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government had requested the Centre to release extra quantity of wheat in the months of July, August, September and October, 1974; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The allotment of wheat which was 8,000 tonnes per month for July and August, 1974 was increased to 16,000 tonnes for September and 20,000 tonnes for October. This was further increased to 25,000 tonnes for November, 1974.

Fertiliser Loans from Cooperatives

975. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURUE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had advanced Rs. 400 crores to the co-operatives of different States for advancing fertiliser loans to the farmers last year;

(b) how much was advanced to co-operatives in Orissa for this purpose last year; and how much is proposed to be advanced to them during the current year; and

(c) has the Government come to know that there are fertiliser stocks worth Rupees 40 crores with the co-operatives in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government of India have not advanced fertilizer loans to cooperatives during 1973-74 and 1974-75. However, Government of India had sanctioned short term loans for inputs which includes fertilisers to various

States of the order of Rs. 53.9352 crores during 1973-74 and Rs. 56.29 crores during 1974-75 (upto 31-10-1974).

(b) No loan to cooperatives in Orissa has been advanced by Government of India during 1973-74 and 1974-75. Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 1.50 crores and Rs. 3.31 crores to Orissa State Government as short term loans for agricultural inputs including fertilizers during 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto 31-10-1974) respectively.

(c) Fertilizer stocks valued at Rs. 14.92 crores (approximately) were with Orissa State Cooperative Marketing Federation as on 31st August, 1974.

राज्यों में गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को सरकार द्वारा अपने नियंत्रण में लिया जाना

976. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने निजी क्षेत्र में गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को समाप्त करके उसे सरकारी क्षेत्रान्तर्गत लाने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) दूसरे राज्यों की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णसाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार की पूर्व सहमति से पंजाब सरकार ने गेहूं के सभी व्यापारियों के लिए 100 क्विंटल स्टाक की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिए गेहूं डीलर्ज लाइसेंसिंग तथा प्राइस कंट्रोल आदेश, 1973 में संशोधन किया है। व्यापारियों द्वारा किए जा रहे विभिन्न कदाचारों को रोकने के लिए यह आवश्यक समझा गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Steps to combat Soil Erosion, Flood and Water Logging

977. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent press report under the caption 'Erosion hits 15 hectares' wherein it has been stated that India will have to spend a staggering amount of Rs. 30,000 crores to Rs. 50,000 crores over a period of 30 years to contain the threats posed by soil erosion, floods and water logging;

(b) whether the Union Government have examined the said report; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government and the steps likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India were seized of the problems of land and soil management even before appearance of the press report in question. With a view to tackling these problems is a coordinated and scientific manner, the Government appointed a Committee on 12-7-1974 under the Chairmanship of Member (Agriculture), Planning Com-

mission to suggest an institutional frame-work for dealing with these problems. The Preparatory Committee submitted its Report at the end of September, 1974 recommending the setting up of a Central Land Use Commission. These recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

Imposition of Foodgrain Levy

978. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have proposed to resort to foodgrain levy at the National level to mob up the surplus foodgrains in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the levy would be at the producers level or at the traders level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Union Government have advised the State governments that the procurement of rice in the current Kharif season 1974-75 should be through a combination of producers levy on paddy and miller's levy on rice. The levy on producers will be on graded basis. Similarly, in respect of coarsegrain there will be a graded levy on producers and also a levy on traders, wherever considered necessary.

The quantum of levy on producers will depend upon the size of their holdings, the nature of soil, the facilities if commands in the shape of irrigation and production prospects.

Compulsory graded levy on Farmers to feed the Public distribution system

979. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether compulsory graded levy is proposed to be imposed on farmers in order to feed the public distribution system; and

(b) if so, the levy proposed to be imposed on the rich, medium and small farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been advised that the procurement of paddy/rice in the Kharif season 1974-75 should be through a combination of producers levy on paddy and millers levy on rice. The levy on producer's will be on a graded basis. Similarly in respect of coarsegrain there has to be graded levy on producers and also a trader's levy, wherever considered necessary.

The quantum of levy on producers imposed by the various States take into account the size of their holdings, the nature of soil, the irrigation facilities it commands and the prospects of production.

Amount spent on Central Universities

980. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has been showing a various attitude towards the five Central Universities in granting funds at the cost of the State Universities; and

(b) if so, what is the total grant received by the U.G.C. for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 and the amount spent each year for the five Central Universities and the constituent colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

In accordance with Section 12 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, it is the function of the Commission to inquire into the financial needs of universities and allocate and disburse grants both for the maintenance and development in the case of the Central Universities. In the case of State Universities, the Commission allocates and disburses development grants; in addition it has the power to pay both development and maintenance grants for any specified activities of such universities. The maintenance grants for these universities are paid by the respective State Governments.

In the case of the Central Universities, development grants are paid by the Commission on a cent percent basis, whereas in the case of State Universities, a matching share is provided by the respective State Governments. Further in the case of the Central Universities, the Commission also provides as part of the development expenditure funds for the hospitals attached to the Medical Colleges, Medical Colleges of Delhi University, campus development, etc., which are normally provided by the State Governments in the case of the State Universities.

In view of the statutory position explained above, the quantum of grants given by the University Grants Commission to the Central Universities is not comparable with the grants given to the State Universities. It would not, therefore, be correct to say that the grants given by the Commission to the Central Universities are at the cost of State Universities. Grants received by the University Grants Commission from the Government of India and given by it to the five Central Universities and the affiliated colleges of Delhi University during the last three years are as follows:—

Grants Received by the University Grants Commission

	Plan	Non-Plan	(Rs. in crores)
1971-72	23·09	10·38	
1972-73	27·50	10·93	
1973-74	22·49	11·58	

Grants given by the University Grants Commission to the Central Universties and Colleges Delhi University :

		1971-72	1972-73 (Rs. in crores)	1973-74
Aligarh Muslim University	Plan	1·11	1·21	0·86
	Non-Plan	2·31	2·42	2·66
Banaras Hindu University	Plan	1·25	2·13	2·29
	Non-Plan	3·00	3·10	3·39
Delhi University	Plan	0·82	1·10	0·95
	Non-Plan	1·38	1·58	1·40
Colleges of Delhi University	Plan	1·63	2·38	2·48
	Non-Plan	2·40	2·38	2·85
Jawaharlal Nehru University	Plan	0·90	1·61	1·85
	Non-Plan	0·20	0·19	0·21
Visva Bharati	Plan	0·19	0·13	0·18
	Non-Plan	0·70	0·72	0·85

Growth of urban population

981. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether slum dwellers and squatters constitute more than one-third of the Urban population in India; and

(b) what is the planning of the Government to cope with such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) It is estimated that the slum population might be about 20 to 25 per cent of the urban population.

(b) To cope up with the problem relating to slum dwellers, the Government of India had formulated the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme in 1956, under which grants and loans were being given to the State Governments to carry out slum improvement and clearance works. This scheme was transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1969.

Another Scheme called the Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas was introduced in 1972 under which the Government of India were providing 100 per cent grant Assistance to the State Governments to carry out improvement works in slum areas in certain selected cities in the country. This Scheme also was tranferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1974.

Central Assistance is now provided to the State Governments under the above schemes in the form of Block Loans and Block Grants, without being tied to any specific projects and the State Governments are free to utilise as much funds as they desire out of the above assistance for slum improvement and clearance schemes.

Representation by S.C. student Government Adult H.S. School Badarpur, New Delhi

982. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheduled Caste students of Government Adult Higher Secondary School, Badarpur, New Delhi have sent a representation to the Director of Education, Delhi on the 12th September, 1974 regarding untouchability and discrimination behaved by the P.G.T. English in the school; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination of Delhi administration.

All India Blind Relief Society

983. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2111 on the 26th November, 1973 and state:

(a) whether All India Blind Relief Society, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi has not handed over the physical possession of premises to the Government till now;

(b) if so, the grounds on which Government can declare the tenants who are there on rental basis for last 15 years or ten years and are paying rent regularly as "unauthorised occupants";

(c) whether without taking physical possession from All India Blind Relief Society, the action taken for the evic-

authorised tenants is illegal; In the

(d) if so, the Government propose to withdraw the eviction cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). By execution of a Surrender Deed on 26th April, 1969 by the All India Blind Relief Society, the possession of the land alongwith all appurtenances thereto, wests in the President of India. As the occupants of the premises are not authorised tenants of the Government, the eviction proceedings drawn against them in the exercise of lessor's right of ownership in the land are in accordance with the law.

(d) Does not arise.

Wheat given to Centre by Punjab seized from Hoarders and Traders

984. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab had decided to give to the Centre the wheat stocks which might be seized from the hoarders and traders; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity so far they have given to the Centre from this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Punjab have amended the Punjab Wheat Dealers Licensing and Price Control Order so as to reduce the stock limit for the dealers from 2,500 quintals to 100 quintals and to take-over the stocks of levy-free wheat available with the dealers in excess of this quantity. The total quantity likely to become available from the dealers is about 32,000 tonnes which will be handed over by the State Government to the F.C.I. for the Central pool.

Statement of Union Minister of Agriculture on Import of Foodgrains

985. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had made a statement in Calcutta on October 23, 1974 saying that India will have to import some foodgrains;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the countries with whom Government had negotiated this matter and at what price the foodgrains are being imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation further indicated that the current food shortage in the country could be tackled to a large extent if the State Governments extended their full cooperation in dehoarding foodgrains from big farmers and traders as also by implementing the food production programmes and procuring the requisite quantity of foodgrains.

(c) Commercial purchases of foodgrains are being made from USA, Canada, Argentina, Australia and EEC countries at the prices ruling in the international market from time to time.

National Capital Region Plan

986. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no work has been done on National Capital Region Plan so far; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Naional Capital Regional Plan was approved by the High Powered Board for the formulation and implementation of the development plans for the Delhi Metropolitan Area and the National Capital Region at its meeting held on the 17th September, 1973. The High Powered Board has approved the sub-regional plans covering the settlement pattern and road linkages in respect of the areas of the Region falling within Uttar Pradesh and Haryana at its meeting held on 27th September, 1974. Proposals for decentralisation of industry, trade etc., are being considered by a Working Group constituted for the purpose. A technical group is also considering the regional road network in the various sub-regions with a view to identifying priority and mode of development, including financing. Work on the preparation of projects for the development of one priority town in each of the constituent States is being taken up by the respective State Governments and it is expected that these projects would be taken up for implementation this year.

Slum Board for Delhi

987. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the creation of a Slum Board for Delhi to take up the task of slum improvement; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A suggestion to set up a Slum Board for Delhi has been received and it is under consideration.

Damage to Crop

988. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report dated the 20th September, 1974 entitled 'Rs. 20 crore worth of crops on verge of ruin';

(b) if so, whether situation has been aggravated by reduction in the flow of water in the Western Yamuna canal and irregular power supply for running tube wells;

(c) whether a number of farmers have set up their own diesel engines to run tubewells; and

(d) if so, whether they have failed to achieve the results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Water Pollution in Rivers

989. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether several small rivers and long stretches of large ones have been indiscriminately contaminated as reported in a local daily dated the 18th September, 1974;

(b) if so, whether any urgent steps have been taken by the Central Government to prevent water pollution; and

(c) whether any instructions have been issued to the State Governments and if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Surveys by experts show that there is appreciable pollution in restricted reaches of big rivers and heavy extensive pollution of many small rivers.

(b) and (c). To control and prevent pollution of rivers the Central Government have enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the above Act has come into force in 12 States and all Union Territories with effect from 23rd March, 1974. The remaining States are also being persuaded to adopt the above Act. Detailed guidelines for effective implementation of the Act have been issued to all State Governments. The guidelines also include proformae for collection of information from industries, matters relating to establishment or recognising of laboratories for analysing samples of water sewage and trade effluents etc.

Forest Resources Survey in States

990. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Forest Resources Survey has been made in various States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, results of the survey, alongwith the names of the places where the survey has been made;

(c) the main features of the report of survey and total amount spent on the survey in each State; and

(d) action taken to implement the survey report upto date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Assistance to North Eastern State for Agricultural Census

991. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given during the last three years to West Bengal and other North Eastern Region States for agriculture census in these States;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned upto date, year-wise and actually utilised;

(c) whether any census report has been prepared by the State Governments; and

(d) if so, whether the report will be placed on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement, giving amounts sanctioned upto-date and actually utilised by West Bengal and other North Eastern States, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8490/74].

(c) and (d). Census Reports in respect of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland Tripura and West Bengal have been prepared by the State Governments Report in respect of Assam is under preparation by the State. Adequate

number of copies of the reports are being obtained from the State Governments and will be placed in the Parliament's Library as soon as they are received.

Crash Programme for Paddy Production

992. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are working out a crash programme for raising an additional paddy crop in selected areas;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) at what stage of implementation is this scheme now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): a) to (c). It has been planned to increase the production of Summer rice from about 3 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 4.5 million tonnes in 1974-75 both by increasing the area as well as productivity. This programme will be implemented mostly in the eastern and southern States by bringing additional irrigated area under high-yielding varieties of Paddy but no crash programme has been drawn as such.

विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को परीक्षाओं के लिये प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों की पात्रता

993. श्री हरि सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा स्नातकोत्तर परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों पर लगायी गई शर्तों की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा लगायी गई शर्तें प्रान्तीयता को बढ़ावा नहीं देती है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) : विभिन्न विश्व विद्यालयों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Preparation of Urdu Encyclopaedia

994. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government to the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board for the preparation of Urdu Encyclopaedia; and

(b) the progress hitherto registered in preparation of the Urdu Encyclopaedia and when is the work likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Under the scheme of production of books in Urdu, a project for the preparation of an under Encyclopaedia has been undertaken under the supervision of the Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board. The project was started last year and is scheduled to be completed in six years. The Encyclopaedia will be published in 12 volumes each volume consisting of about 500 pages. The project is likely to cost about Rs. 9 lakhs.

The work of producing the Encyclopaedia has been assigned to the Abul Kalam Oriental Research Institute Hyderabad to whom an amount of Rs. 3,63,400 has been sanctioned so far. The detailed project has been planned by 34 subject panels of experts constituted for the purpose. So far 30,000

entries for the Encyclopaedia have been decided upon, and the entries have been assigned to experts for elaboration. Preliminary matter to fill about 200 pages has already been received by the Institute.

Graduates and Diploma Holders in Engineering

995. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many graduates/diploma holders of Engineering are being produced yearly in the country;

(b) how many out of them are employed by Government or private agencies each year;

(c) if information at (b) is not available with Government, will it undertake on emergency basis collection of the information about employed engineers; and

(d) if the difference between such people produced and employed is very appreciable; what steps are being taken by Government to bring about a balance so that excessive unemployment and improper technical education are avoided?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The out-turn of engineering graduates and diploma holders during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Graduates	Diplo Holders
1971-72 . . .	18223	16563
1972-73 . . .	16505	15191
1973-74 . . .	14756	13454

(b) and (c). No precise information about the number of engineers annually employed is at present available. However the total number of engineering graduates and diploma holders registered with the Employment Exchanges during 1971, 1972 and 1973 was 73115, 82655 and 78308 respectively. These figures indicate that a significant proportion of the engineers qualifying in each year is being employed.

(d) The policy for admissions to technical institutions is constantly under review. Efforts are being made to assess the technical manpower requirements in the 6th plan so that the admissions to technical institutions in the 5th plan can be regulated in accordance with those requirements.

Soil conservation of programme in the Bhakra Catchment Area

996. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhakra Management Board has suggested Soil Conservation programmes on war footing in the Bhakra catchment area;

(b) if so, whether Government have worked out their cost;

(c) if so, who will share the expenses; and

(d) whether the Board believes that the rate of silting is not very alarming; and if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, certain Soil Conservation measures have been discussed and decided in the Standing Committee on Soil Conservation where Bhakra Management Board is also represented.

(b) The cost is worked out by the Himachal Pradesh Government who are implementing the Soil Conservation programme in the Bhakra catchment area.

(c) It is a Centrally sponsored scheme and the expenditure is met by the Central Government.

(d) The Bhakra Management Board does not consider the rate of silting as alarming. During the earlier years of operation of the Bhakra reservoir, the rate of siltation was somewhat higher than anticipated but it has now settled down and dropped considerably. It is now less than that assumed in the design calculations for the life of the reservoir.

Rice and Sugar to Gujarat during 1972-73 and 1973-74

297. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and sugar supplied to Gujarat Government by the Centre during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the quantity of rice and sugar demanded by the State of Gujarat from the Centre during the said period; and

(c) whether the demand has been met; and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The quantity of rice and levy sugar supplied/allotted to Gujarat Government during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is indicated below:

(In '000 Tonnes)

Year	RICE Qty. supplied	LEVY SUGAR Qty. allotted
1972-73 . . .	112·8	178·522
1973-74 . . .	49·7	184·991

(b) and (c). Suplies of rice from the Central pool to various States are made keeping in view the overall availability in Central pool, relative needs of the States, local availability and other relevant factors. However, the quantities of rice demanded by Gujarat Government during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 were 165.0 and 270.0 thousand tonnes respectively. In order to improve the availability of foodgrains, the State was permitted to import about 32 thousand tonnes of wheat in the current season on trade account. With the removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains since March, 1974, there has been free flow of coarse grains into that State.

As regards sugar, monthly levy sugar quota of each State/Union Territory is fixed on a rational basis after taking into account the population factor, consumption pattern during the year 1967—68 and 1968—69 as well as the quantity of levy sugar available for allotment. Requests for additional allotment of 5,000 tonnes levy sugar in each of the months of August and October, 1973 to meet the aditional requirements for the festivals were received from the State Government. While no additional allotment of levy sugar could be made for August, 1973 in view of the tight sugar position, the Gujarat Government were allotted 1,563 tonnes levy sugar for Dussehra and Dewali raising their October, 1973 quota to 16,408 tonnes from 14,845 tonnes alloted for September, 1973.

In November, 1973, the Government of Gujarat asked for an additional allocation of sugar equivalent to 50 per cent of their monthly quota for building up buffer stocks in the State. In reply, it was explained to the State Government that in view of the limited availability of sugar it was not possible to make any additional allotment for the said purpose.

Houses built for Low Income Group people in Gujarat

298. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have been built for low income group people in Gujarat upto October, 1974;

(b) whether there is any scheme to build such houses in rural areas of Gujarat, particularly Baroda; and

(c) if so, outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Gujarat, 40.706 houses approximately have been built under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community and the Slum Clearance Improvement Scheme.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, but the details of the scheme have not so far been received from the Government of Gujarat.

Allocation for Housing in Gujarat during 5th Plan

999. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation for housing in Gujarat during the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether any target has been fixed regarding the number of houses to be built with this allocation; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). During the discussions with the Government of Gujarat in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 18 crores for 'Housing', leaving the scheme-wise allocation to be worked out by the State Government. The State Government have not yet intimated the physical targets under the various housing schemes.

एशियाई खेल

1000. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेहरान में हुए एशियाई खेलों में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व कितने खिलाड़ियों ने किया तथा उनका चयन किस आधार पर किया गया ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितना खर्च किया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) सितम्बर 1974 में तेहरान में आयोजित सातवें एशियाई खेलों में 130 खिलाड़ियों ने भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व किया था।

विभिन्न खेलों/खेलकूदों में एशिया में तीसरी विद्यमान स्थिति के आधार पर टीमों का चयन भारतीय आलम्पिक संघ द्वारा किया गया था। तथापि, भा०आ० संघ के अनुरोध पर तथा अखिल भारतीय खेलकूद परिषद् के परामर्श के अपवाद स्वरूप कुछ मामलों में अर्हक स्तर में गुणावगुण के आधार पर छूट देने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

(ख) भारतीय टीमों के प्रक्षिण तथा अन्तर राष्ट्रीय मार्ग-व्यय के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक 5,85,365 रूपये खर्च किए गए हैं ?

12 hrs.

RE: PRESIDENTIAL ORDER DATED 16-11-74 ON MISA (LAID ON THE TABLE) AND ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS THEREON

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सवाल खत्म हो गये। अब आप को लिस्ट आफ बिजनेस लेना है। आज लिस्ट आफ बिजनेस में प्रेसीडेंशियल आर्डर के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है जो जारी कर दिया गया राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा। आप संविधान का आर्टिकल 359 (3) देखें :

"(3) Every order made under clause (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament."

अभी मैंने आपके सचिवालय से पता लगाया ... (व्यवधान) ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have a point of order. I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you. Please sit down now when I am standing. I will allow enough time for circulation.

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : रिवाइज्ड लिस्ट आफ बिजनेस हममें सर्कुलेट नहीं हुआ .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अभी दिया है और आर्डर की कापी भी दी है...

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : यह प्रिविलेज का सवाल भी बनता है। ये सदन का अपमान करने के दोषी हैं.... (व्यवधान) ... यह तो प्रोसीजर का सवाल [illegible] ने क्यों नहीं इसको [illegible] पर रखा ?.... (व्यवधान) ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ऐसा नहीं है कि आपके सवाल उठाने का बाद आया हो।..

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : यह आपको कब मिला ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मिला।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in the power of the Speaker to prevent an order of the President from being laid on the Table.

(*Interruptions*)

The Minister verbally informed me but I did not get anything in writing till today. He did inform me verbally, not today, but earlier.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Do you accept oral communication? It is not a marriage invitation.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received the written one now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given written notice and I have seen you also in this regard, about the impropriety committed by the Government. On Saturday between 2 and 3 an order was issued and it reached the Press. I got confirmation after telephoning the Home Minister and also from Mr. Gokhale. They could have easily laid it on the Table. They could have sent it to the Speaker on that day. It is not necessary that you should be physically present to receive the document. They deliberately kept it out. They had chosen to give it to the Press first and not to this House although the House is in session. They have committed a serious breach of privilege of the House and we should take up the matter for discus-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

sion. On the adjournment motion I have given, I would like to make a separate submission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): There are two points involved in this. The order was issued on Saturday and the text of the order was broadcast over the radio; we heard it also at about 2 O'clock and it was given to the Press also.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Press Conference was held at 5.30.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A copy of that order is not sent to the Speaker of the House on Saturday or on Sunday; not even on Monday morning. Article 359(3) is quite categorical. Assuming that they could not lay it on the Table of the House earlier, they could have at least sent you intimation that they proposed to lay it on the Table on Monday. In that case, Your Secretariat could have informed the Members by way of a revised list of business that such and such item had been added to the list of business. They had not cared to do even that. At last on Monday when we have completed the question hour and the hon. Members are raising this point, they rush to the Chair and hand over three or four sheets of paper. This is gross violation of the procedure and you have to censure the Government for this gross contempt of the House, because they violated the elementary rules of procedure which were being observed in this House. What have you got to say about it?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakoran): Members are agitated over the violation of the rules. The order was issued two days ago. Should they not inform you about this matter? When a Member wants to raise something, Mr. Speaker, you insist that he should give notice before 10 O'clock or 9 O'clock. Why not you be satisfied with oral intimation in their case also? They have to write to you in a ceremonious way. What Government has done is most unceremonious to the dignity of the Chair and is a contempt of Parliament. There is a provision in the Constitution. They have violated not only the constitutional provision but also the decorum of the House by handing over something to you when the members are agitated and want to raise it. You should take a serious note of this and censure the Government for the casual and cavalier way in which they are treating the House and also the Chair.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की कार्यसूची में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेश को सभा पटल पर रखने का कोई हवाला नहीं है। इसमें जो अन्य चीजें जोड़ी जानी हैं उनके बारे में अगर सरकार आपको सूचित करती है तो आपका सचिवालय संशोधित कार्यसूची निकाल सकता था, लेकिन सरकार ने आपको सूचित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी। यह सरकार इस सदन का अपमान करने पर तुली हुई है। संविधान की अवहेलना केवल 359 के अन्तर्गत आदेश जारी करने में ही नहीं हो रही है, लेकिन संविधान यह भी कहता है कि आदेश की प्रति सभा पटल पर जारी करने के बाद जल्द से जल्द रखी जानी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सरकार से पूछिये—शुक्रवार को जब सदन उठा, सदन की बैठक समाप्त हुई—क्या उस समय इस आदेश के बारे में सदन को सूचित नहीं किया जा सकता था। शनिवार को आदेश निकला, सरकार जानती थी कि विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से परामर्श कर चुकी थी और सर्वसम्मति से प्रतिपक्ष ने इस आदेश का विरोध किया था, उस मामले में मैं अभी नहीं जा रहा हूं, उस पर आगे बोलूंगा, अभी तो केवल प्रक्रिया का सवाल उठा रहा हूं—शनिवार को आदेश जारी किया गया, रेडियो से पूरा विवरण दिया गया, अखबारों में भी छाप दिया गया, [illegible] सदन की कार्यवाही में शामिल [illegible] के लिये आप से अनुरोध नहीं किया गया—आप मुझे [illegible] करें, यह जो

आपने वर्बल इन्फार्मेशन की बात कही है यह हमारे गले में नहीं उतरी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वर्बल इन्फार्मेशन दी थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस संविधान के अन्तर्गत जो चार्ज आवश्यक है, उसके बारे में वर्बल इन्फोर्मेशन कैसे संविधान की आवश्यकता पूरी कर सकती है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : संविधान कहता है कि आपका सूचना देना काफी नहीं है। संविधान तो आपका उल्लंघन भी नहीं करता। संविधान कहता है कि सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा और अगर आप मौखिक बातें उनकी मानेंगे तो क्या मौखिक बात हमारी भी मानेंगे ? इस बारे में दो तराजू नहीं हो सकती। गृह मंत्री भी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, उनको संविधान के अनुसार चलना है, नियमों का पालन करना है। गृह मंत्री के लिए एक नियम और हमारे लिए दूसरा नियम—ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। इस पर लिखित रूप में आपको सूचना नहीं दी गई, आज 11 बजे भी सूचना नहीं दी गई। हम लगातार पूछते रहे कि क्या गृह मंत्री की ओर से कोई सूचना आई है, हमको बताया गया कि नहीं आई। जब हमने यहां यह मामला खड़ा किया तो रघुरमैया जी दौड़ते हुए कागज ले कर आये—यह संविधान की गरिमा के अनुकूल नहीं है।

इसलिए पहली बात तो यह है कि आप इनको फटकारिये, ये सदन की मान-हानि के दोषी हैं, ये संविधान के उल्लं[illegible] के अपराधी हैं, इन्हें [illegible]रिये, उसके बाद हमें [illegible] मामले को उठाने [illegible] का मौका [illegible] .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिख कर दे दीजिए कि कौन सी भाषा इस्तेमाल करनी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो आप जानते हैं, आप स्वयं भाषा के माहिर हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The fact of the matter is that the decision with regard to this order had been taken on Friday evening itself, when we were summoned to a meeting in the most unseemly fashion at about 9 O'Clock in the night. We had taken definite objection to the manner in which we were invited to this meeting where we were presented with a *fait accompli* in this matter. That being the case, three clear days have lapsed and during this period the Government did not think it fit to give you intimation in writing; they have informed you only verbally.

MR. SPEAKER: The written one has come now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Parliament is concerned not only with the substance but also with the form. In a parliamentary system the form does not matter less than the substance. Now the form in which it has been presented to Parliament is most objectionable.

Then, I would like you to give us guidance in this matter whether [illegible] does not require your examination. Even if it is a request from the Government, is it the position that it is obligatory on the Sp[illegible]r and the Speaker is not requir[illegible] to examine the proposition that is submitted by the Government? If it is not so, then this proposition should have been submitted to the Chair in writing, and the Chair, after due consideration of the proposition, should have come to some decision whether it should be placed on the Table of the House or not. I would not subscribe to the view that anything that is submitted by the Government would automatically be allowed to be placed on the Table of the [illegible]ouse. If this proposition was not [illegible]nd by the Chair to be in order or

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishtra]

in consonance with the Constitution, the Chair should say so because no one has taken the stand that the Chair cannot go into the order, whether this order is in consonance with the Constitution and other rules or not. A verbal intimation to you has no validity even for you, and much less for the House. We cannot take cognizance of the matter that it is verbally intimated to you earlier. Therefore, a clear breach of privilege of the House has occurred, a clear breach of the provisions of the Constitution has occurred and a clear contempt of the Chair has occurred, because the Chair had not been taken into confidence except verbally in this matter. So, it requires some observations from you, at least for the purpose that in future such an unseemly behaviour on the part of the Government does not recur.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): My worry is with the graceless and presumptuous manner in which the Government often proceeds on a subject which is something very substantially acceptable to the country. I find the Government, because it takes many things for granted towards Parliament, acts in this cavalier fashion even in a case where substantially many of us are prepared to stand by the Government. In this case what has happened? They have presumed upon the fact of their having intimated to you verbally that the unconscionable delay in communicating the order to your Secretariat would be condoned. In this matter I think sure you have to take a very stern stand and I should certainly expect from you, Sir, certain observations in the spirit in which the Speaker's office is entitled to make observations about the defaults on the part of the Government. This is a procedural matter which reflects upon the attitude of Government to Parliament, and that is a basic matter on which you have to make your observations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I think you should take a very serious view of the procedure follow-

by the hon. Minister just now in sending to you a copy of the order, because it constitutes not only a violation of the provisions of the Constitution but also a violation of the Rules of Procedure of this House. I do not know whether it is a deliberate violation, or a callous attitude of the Government, or a callous way of functioning of the Government, in not informing this House or treating the honour and dignity of this House by only informing you verbally. I do not know what it is.

Here I want to draw your attention to the dramatic suddenness in which we were called to a meeting. The meeting continued for one and a half hours and we thoroughly discussed all the provisions of the Constitution. Both the Law Minister and the Home Minister were present in the meeting When we asked whether they have taken any decision, both the Law Minister and Home Minister categorically stated that they have not taken any decision. This is an untruth. Then we asked them whether they are going to take a decision in the teeth of the opposition, a completely combind opposition, or they will take into account the unanimous views of the opposition. They said they will take into consideration the views expressed by the leaders of the opposition. Yet, we find that they have now come out with this Order.

Just now we have been told that you have been orally informed. You may be orally informed by the hon. Minister, or by any of his agents, or by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, or by somebody over the phone.

. . . .

As it has already been pointed out, the rights and privileges of each and every Member in this House are equal. These cannot be discriminated between one Member and another Member. If tomorrow any Member just sends a communication to you personally or through an agent or from his house, certainly, you are not going to accept it. If you are going to accept this, you please tell the House that you are

going to change the Rules of Procedure and that, hence-forth, you will accept any communication sent to you, either orally or over the phone, either personally or through an agent. This is a very important point that you have to take into consideration.

About the constitutional obligation, it has already been said in the case of the Ordinances issued during the inter-session period, on the very first day of the session of Parliament, the copies of those Ordinances are placed on the Table of the House. Saturday and Sunday were closed days. Today it is Monday. The first constitutional obligation on the part of the Government was to send you in writing that this should be included in the List of Business of the House.

I want to again remind you that the attitude, either deliberate or callous, on the part of the Home Minister constitutes the violation not only of the dignity and privilege of this House but also the violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डायरेक्शन 116 की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस डायरेक्शन को आपको आर्टिकल 359 के साथ पढ़ना है। 359(सी) के तहत यह स्पष्ट है कि इस तरह का आदेश तत्काल पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखना चाहिये। और आपके डायरेक्शन में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"(1) An entry shall be made in the list of business in respect of every paper or document which is received from a Minister duly authenticated for laying on the Table of the House."

इसको भी इन लोगों ने पूरा नहीं किया।

"(2) Papers received from Ministries shall generally be included in the agenda for the following day for laying on the Table unless a specific date has been suggested by the Ministry concerned.

(3) Papers to be laid on the Table shall ordinarily be sent by Ministries two days in advance of the day on which the papers are proposed to be laid. In special circumstances, however, the Speaker may, on request, permit a Minister to lay a paper on the Table at shorter notice."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि आर्डर शुक्रवार को ही तय हो गया था निकलेगा और शनिवार को निकल भी गया, आप पूछ लीजिये किस समय निकाला गया। तो पूरे दो दिन की जो सीमा बतायी गयी है उसको भी कम्पलाई नहीं करता है। तो आपको स्पष्ट रूलिंग देनी चाहिये कि क्या आर्टिकल 359 और आपके निर्देश 116 का उल्लंघन हुआ है कि नहीं ? और अगर उल्लंघन हुआ है तो कौन सा दंड आप गृह मंत्री जी को देने जा रहे हैं, इसके बारे में हमको आप जानकारी [illegible]।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are three pillars of parliamentary system. One happens to the President. You are aware how signatures are sought or taken from the President. That having been demolished, another important piller happens to be the judiciary. This Presidential Order itself will speak volumes as to what respect and regard the Government holds for the judiciary and how they have been treating the decisions of the judiciary with contempt. There is only institution left and that is the Parliament. You, Sir, happen to be the custodian of whatever is left of this Parliament now.

It is not a mere question of form. It is a question of attitude behind

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

this act of complete disregard and contempt of Parliament that matters. The Home Minister invites the Opposition leaders, discusses with them about the Presidential Order, as to what can be done, presumably the Opposition leaders will agree and, in case they do not agree, their views will be disregarded. Why this formality of inviting the Opposition leaders, discussing with them and, then, telling the whole world that they do not agree with what the Opposition says?

What has happened before you? Unfortunately, you are trying to give respectability to this most disrespectful way in which the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gave you a piece of paper. Whether it was under his name or the Home Minister's name, we really do not know. This is happening before this open House and you had rightly said that this was communicated to you verabally. You have got to protect your honour as well as ours. Today the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs thought it fit to give to you a piece of paper. Tomorrow he will talk to you on telephone and tell you that you should conduct the House in this manner. Therefore, I would request you not to treat the whole matter very lightly. A deterrent punishment should be given to the entire Government; otherwise, the whole Parliament will become useless. Already we have lost our credibility. They have lost the respect for Parliament. If you do not restore the prestige and honour of Parliament, then God knows what is going to happen the day after tomorrow.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Parliamentary humour has a definite place in a Parliamentary democracy, but let me tell my friends on the Communist Benches particularly that it is not a matter for joke, it is a very serious matter. I do not want the Chair merely to admonish the Government. What the Chair should do is to give a definite guidance and a very clear and sharp ruling on the matter. Parliamentary procedures, conventions and practices are established not only by the Constitution, not only by the Rules of Procedure, not only by the Directions that you give but also by the unwritten conventions well established in the mother of Parliaments, in England, and in other democratic Parliaments in the world. If all these are violated and if the Government were to take the entire House for granted, including you, then, I think, this is a matter which requires not only a great concern on behalf of all of us and an admonition of the Government by you but also a clear guidance and ruling from you.

Last week, on Monday, when we opened for the Winter Session, I had the occasion to tell you and the House how this Government was going on disregarding this House and treating this House with great contempt and was going on issuing Ordinances. I had said that this Government was waiting for the Session to end to issue Ordinances. Now they have gone several steps ahead: they are waiting for the week to be over so that on Saturday and Sunday they could issue executive orders—in between Friday and Monday. If this is how they want this Parliament to go on, they may follow not what you said but what was reported to be said by you and one Saturday or Sunday they may issue an order on an Ordinance that, because the Opposition is awkward, the independents are awkward, they obstruct, only one party should be there in this country, and on the following Monday, we will be automatically disqualified from attending the House, the Watch and Ward may ask us to go away. This may happen if this is the way Government is going to [illegible]ation. Therefore, it is not a mat[illegible] joke or humour; we must take [illegible]t seriously, and I would request you [illegible] to go into this question not only in terms of the Constitutional require-

ments but also in terms of the tremendous reputation built by the Chair that you are occupying today in the last 25 years and declare it in unmistakable terms that, if this Government want to function and govern according to the norms, practices and conventions of Parliament and Parliamentary rules, they must follow the rules not only in letter but also in spirit. Therefore, I would like you to be very categorical and straightforward and not only admonish the Government but also give a ruling that this will never happens, this would be the last of its kind.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the preceding two days were Saturday and Sunday and the House did not sit. Therefore, the earliest that I could lay on the Table was today. and I have sought your permission to lay it on the Table of the House...

AN HON: MEMBER: Verbally.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: 'Verbally' was before. (*Interruptions*). I reiterate with your permission that the attitude of the Government to the House is one of utmost respect ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Why did you not come on Saturday itself?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You must tell us whether you are satisfied.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the face of complete opposition from the Opposition why have they promulgated the order? No. 2 Before going to the Press, why did they not write to you?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. M[illegible] have listened to all [illegible] points a[illegible] I should say, w[illegible] utmost respe[illegible] and full att[illegible]ion.

Now, strictly speaking, you have pointed out to the procedure, not wrongly, but in a very correct manner and the procedure I have seen twice and I thank Shri Madhu Limaye also for inviting my attention to Direction 116. Both of them, read together, make the position very clear.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has pointed out that I should go into the constitutional issue. I have seen it. Section 3 of Article 359 leaves no option for me. The word used is 'shall' and the provision is that the notification or order shall be laid on the Table and when we take into consideration as to when it shall be laid on the Table, it is the first day after the holidays. We meet today after the holidays.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But the notice for this could have been given on Saturday.

MR. SPEAKER: I asked the Secretary-General whether we have received any intimation or not. When we receive such things normally at short-notice sometimes from the Members like raising a matter under Rule 377 or from the Government, we add it. But till then it did not come and in your very presence I have received it today. My view is that proper intimation could h[illegible] been sent immediately to our off[illegible] ...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN [illegible]ISHRA: Saturday was not [illegible]day. We have given notices [illegible]aturday.

SHRI INDRAJ[illegible] GUPTA: If it could go to the radio, if it could be given to the press outside, what prevented them from giving it here?

MR. SPEAKER: When such a situation arises—this has not arisen for the first time—the Law Ministry and others' attention has been drawn to many such situations in the past and every time I say, 'Why are they [illegible] much hurrying for going to the

[MR. SPEAKER]

Press and radio?' The House is also one of those primary institutions. If you go to the Press or the Radio, then, it would have been much better that you write to the Secretary-General just at the same time that we are issuing this Notification and in my opinion, verbal information is nothing. I would consult the Rules Committee also to clear the position in future.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is already clear.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This is contempt of the House. That is the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER: In this case it was a holiday—what to do in that case....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Saturday was not a holiday. We gave notice on Saturday.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That was holiday only for the sitting of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Saturday was not a holiday.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: On Saturday at 5-30 he addressed a Press Conference.

MR. SPEAKER: Saturday was not holiday. It should have been done immediately after that, when the Session was there already. The position would not change whether Parliament is sitting on those days or not. But, even if there were holidays, even if it was Sunday, it does not matter. Here it is a matter of delay. There was some impropriety because the proper time of starting this was giving intimation immediately to the Parliament Office. We have no alternative.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him apologise for the impropriety.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him say, I am sorry. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please. I am on my legs. Kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You please reprimand them.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry at the language you use; in this House we have to use the parliamentary language. We have to use the parliamentary methods. Outside we can use abuses against each other.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should reprimand him.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Home Minister, this delay has occurred; something has gone wrong somewhere and I think, in future, it should not be repeated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about my Adjournment Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Unless it is laid, it cannot come. Kindly lay it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I oppose the laying of it.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. It is imperative under the Constitution. It must be laid on the Table. Let him lay it. Then I will listen to you on another motion. Please lay it.

PRESIDENTIAL ORDER RE MISA

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table under clause (3) of article 359 of the Constitution, a copy of the President's Order dated the 16th November, 1974 issued under clause (1) of the article, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 659 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th November,

1974 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8481/74]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It violates the provisions of the Constitution. I want to make a few submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you speaking about? Order please...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a few submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got number of Motions. I will give you a chance. Now, the position is this....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am opposing the laying because this is not strictly under the Constitutional provision. It violates the Constitution. It violates Article 359 itself.

MR. SPEAKER: When you brought Pondicherry you said the Speaker is not competent to go into the question of constitutionality. They are laid on the Table of the House. My predecessors have already made pronouncements on this.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In this case you have said he has to lay on the Table of the House because of obligation under Article 359. My contention is that this order has not been issued strictly under Article 359. Then how can he place under Article 359?

MR. SPEAKER: Just now you were quoting Section (3) of Article 359. You agreed that it is under Article 359 and then you said it cannot be placed under Section (3) of Article 359 and only then I gave my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. My question is posed to gentlemen sitting opposite who claim to be great champions of Indian Constitution. I am asking in the present context and I expect Mr. Gokhale to answer my question. Is it not a fact that Supreme Court has held that Parliament has full freedom to amend the Constitution even in respect of the rights conferred under part 3 of the Constitution, there is one basic limitation to this power, namely, the amendment to be carried out, shall not, in any manner, affect the basic structure of the Constitution as enshrined in the Preamble. The basic structure of the Constitution as enshrined in Preamble cites Justice, Liberty and Equality. The Ordinance or the Order cannot violate the same. If they do as in the case of Keshavan and Anant Bharat, then they will be struck down as violating the basic structure of the Constitution.

Secondly, the Supreme Court has sought to uphold social justice by analysing the freedoms into those which are preferred and those which are not

(*Interruptions*)

The preferred freedoms are those that relate to life and liberty, whereas the freedoms which are not preferred and which could be interfered in larger social and public interest are those which relate to property. Articles 14, 21 and 22 which have been done away with in this Presidential Order, take away even these preferred freedoms and thus violate the principle supporting the democratic Constitution. These basic freedoms are inviolate and inviolable. I want to ask Mr. Gokhale is the Presidential Order constitutional? I maintain this Order offe[illegible] the articles of the Constitution [illegible] I have already mentioned a[illegible] therefore, it is invalid and can[illegible] be entertained on the Floor of th[illegible] House.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने अभी फरमाया कि सरकार के किसी भी आदेश की संवैधानिकता के बारे में मैं निर्णय नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन आप की तवज्जह मैं संविधान की धारा 144 की ओर बताना चाहता हूं। इस धारा में कहा गया है:

[श्री मधु लिमये]

"All authorities, civil or judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court."

तो आप भी एथारिटी हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की सभी एथारिटीज को सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एड में काम करना चाहिए। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह निर्णय है कि फंडामेंटल राइट्स को खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता तो इस आदेश की कांस्टीट्यूशनैलिटी के बारे में कम से कम इतना तो निर्णय दे सकते हैं कि यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल नहीं है। वरना मतलब क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे यह अधिकार दे दीजिए।

If this House gives me the authority in a regular way that my judgements on question of law and question of Constitution will be respected by the Supreme Court and they will not go against my observations. I will certainly come out with my observations.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: You try it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you the moment you give me such a power, I will be the most extra-ordinary man of this country. So, don't give me powers which are so dangerous.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मगर आप का यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि सरकार की तरफ से आएगा आप टेबल पर रखने की जरूर इजाजत दें। इसलिए सरकार कोई ऐसा आदेश निकाल दे जिस द्वारा इस संसद को सर्वप्रभुता समाप्त कर दिया और वह आप के जरिए सभा पटल पर रखने की इजाजत चाहे ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा है उस को तो मैं नहीं रोक सकता। देखिए आप दो दो बातें मत करिए। एक तरफ तो आप 359 (3) की तरफ ध्यान दिलाते हैं कि इट शैल बी लेड आन द टेबल आफ द हाउस और दूसरी तरफ यह कहते हैं कि न रखने दिया जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारी आपत्ति केवल वैधानिक नहीं है राजनैतिक भी है हम इस आदेश को संविधान के मूलभूत अधिकारों का हनन करने वाला मानते हैं। अदालतों को आलमारी में बन्द रखने का एक प्रयत्न मानते हैं। क्या हम इसे टेबल पर रखने का विरोध नहीं कर सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खुशी से करिए। लेकिन मेरे पास एथारिटी नहीं है कि मैं इस को रोक दूं कि टेबल पर नहीं रखें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप न करिए लेकिन हम को तो रोकने की कोशिश न करिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप करिए न।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have to consider two separate issues—one issue is whether an Order under Art. 359 of the Constitution can be placed on the Table of the House even if there is an objection from the House. I quite agree with you that the Chair has absolutely no choice in the matter and the Order has to be placed on the Table of the House because it is a constitutional duty on the part of Government to lay it on the Table of the House. And the Chair does not come in the way of placing the order because it is a constitutional order. Now, if the Government does something unconstitutional, would the Chair subscribe to the dangerous theory that the Chair would not go into the issue whether it is a proper document to be placed on the Table of the House?

I would request you not to subscribe to this theory in a blanket way that any paper if it is to be present-

'ed to the House by Government, has 'to be accepted by the House. Don't subscribe to this.

MR. SPEAKER: I won't subscribe to this view. But, when the papers come, they can also be opposed. As you know, we have many precedents on the delay or some technical matters and I give the chance to all of you to speak on it.

So far as my authority to prevent to laying on the Table is concerned, my observation is this. If you raise questions of delay, I can ask the Minister as to whether it is proper or not. But, when you say that I should sit in judgment on the constitutional law that is involved I must say I cannot do this. I must say that I have thoroughly studied it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then what about the adjournment motion?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने कमरों को प्रस्ताव दिये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अभी बतलाने लगा हूं कि कितने आये हैं और किस की तरफ़ से आये हैं।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Now that you have allowed the Order to be laid on the Table, my submission to you is that you should direct the Government to circulate the order.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be done automatically.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Then we shall take action on that.

MR. SPEAKER: As I said immediately it would be circulated.

One zero hour has gone; and another has started.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampur): Let us know what the Order is. I say that so far as smugglers are concerned, we are against that. Why don't you catch them under the provisions of law? Why are you bringing in this Order?

MR. SPEAKER: You better address this to Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The total number of detenus is 16,800 or so. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you allowing the Adjournment Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to follow his point of order.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling you.

Order please. Kindly sit down.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why should I sit down? Give me one minute. You were the Speaker when MISA was passed here. At that time, the Government gave the assurance that it would not be used against political persons. I have the figures here. From these you will know how it has been used against political persons. They are now saying that they will not allow smugglers to go to court. They will not allow anybody to go to court.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : [illegible] जो आदेश रखा गया है, यह खा[illegible] अंग्रेजी में रखा गया है या इस का हिन्[illegible]नुवाद भी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय [illegible] तो अंग्रेजी में है।

श्री अट[illegible]री वाजपेयी : आप जरा उन से [illegible]—यह मामला गम्भीर है। सूद में पेश होने वाले कानून केवल अंग्रेजी में ही नहीं रखे जा सकते, उन को हिन्दी में भी देना पड़ता है।

SHRI K. BRAHAMANANDA REDDY: There is a Hindi version also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने रखा हुआ है लेकिन मुझे नहीं मिला।

I have received several notices about the Presidential Order of the 16th concernings suspension of the right to move the courts for enforcement of certain fundamental rights. I have adjournment motions on the subjects from Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Dr. Ranan Sen, Shri C. K. Chandrappan, Shri Bhagandra Jha, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Jharkhanda Rai, Shri Madhu Limayee, Shri Viswanathan, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Shamim, Shri Sezhiyan and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are they all identical?

MR. SPEAKER: Almost.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, my notice is not. Do not give the impression that they are all identical. They are not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Some say there is delay in issuing the Order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Some people are worried about delay in letting smugglers out of jail.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling you. Please sit down.

Several members have given notice of motions of disapproval of the Presidential Order. In these, the names of some members occur again, not all, but about some of them. Then there are motions for a short duration discussion under rule 193. Here the names of four occur, but they are not common in the first list except one.

I have not been able to make up my mind as to which one should be taken up first. But adjournment motion comes first. Now I wonder if there would be any adjournment motion on the Presidential Order. I will not have objection to discussion in any other form but not through on adjournment motion on the Order. I have tried to see the precedents.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have misunderstood the working that I have given: failure of the Government to protect the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens by the Constitution as evidenced by the promulgation of the Order. This applies to all citizens. Tomorrow if I am arrested as a smuggler, I must have the right to go to the court.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, हम आपसे कुछ करना चाहते हैं किसी फैसले पर पहुंचने के लिए।

13 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Item No. 1. I will assist you.

MR. SPEAKER: You better say what submission you want to make, and not say "assist you." Well, shall I go from this side first or from the other side?—I will go according to this list. Mr. Dandavate. Be brief.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will be very brief. In my Adjournment Motion, I have specifically raised the issue of the failure of the Government to protect the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. (*Interruptions*) I am just mentioning in my Adjournment Motion that it is a failure of the Government to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens guaranteed by the Constitution, under articles 14, 21 and 32. In support of my adjournment motion, regarding the admissibility, I want to draw the attention of the House that when there was a discussion in this House on the 24th Constitution (Amendment) Bill, we were assured on the floor of the House that though the supremacy of Parliament is right to be established through that

Bill, the articles concerning the Constitutional remedies will not be touched at all, and that in this country, every citizen will have the fullest freedom to go to the Supreme Court; that constitutional remedy will always be there. No less a person than the late Shri Kumaramangalam, while defending the Constitution (24th Amendment) Bill, had specifically stated that "we will not challenge the constitutional remedies offered by article 32."

Here, it is argued that this particular order relates only to the smugglers. But I want to bring to the notice of the House that out of political animus, Government may, through this order, bring in the name of any Member of the Opposition and allege that he is involved in smuggling and so he is detained—(*Interruptions*) Please listen to me; please listen to the voice of nationalism. Our contention is that if, out of political animosity, any Member of the Opposition is alleged as a smuggler or his involvement or his involvement in smuggling is alleged, deliberately as a vengeance, and if he wants to go to a court of law to establish that out of political animus the Government is taking action against him, what happens? That right is prevented. Through this order, the freedom is taken away. If tomorrow, my hon. friend Shri Bhogendra Jha is alleged to be in involvement in smuggling and he is detained, he will have no freedom (*Interruptions*). I am not at all pleading for smugglers. But, out of political animus, if political are opponents are sought to be suppressed, then there is no freedom left. Therefore, I am moving this adjournment Motion and request that its admissibly should be considered. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri [illegible]jit Gupta.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Ak[illegible]): He is only raising a hypothe[illegible] issue. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please, I have called Shri Indrajit Gupta. Nothing will go on record. I have not called any of you.

(*Interruptions*)

There is no use shouting. It does not go on record. I have called Shri Indrajit Gupta... (*Interruptions*).

I had called Shri Indrajit Gupta; he is already on this legs. What he says will only go on record. What one Member says here or what the other Members say from there in reply—they are not going on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The adjournment motion which I and some other Members have tabled reads as follows:

"The failure of the Government to take effective and comprehensive measures, legislative and otherwise, to penalise and suppress the smugglers and their political and other patrons and the inadequacy for this purpose of the Presidential Order of 16th November, 1974 under article 359 of the Constitution of India, despite its welcome intention to prevent the release of smugglers in detention by the Court."

The other night we were summo[illegible]d at 9 o'clock by the Governmen[illegible]nd told orally what they propos[illegible] to do. All the Members present [illegible]ere had asked them categorically [illegible] give them the text of the ord[illegible] that it could be studied and th[illegible] could give their opinion. At th[illegible]me the Ministers present said [illegible] they were sorry that they did n[illegible]ve a copy of the order with ther[illegible] hence they could not show it [illegible] those circumstances we had nothing to go by except what we were orally told. It is a fact and everybody knows it that the best laws with the best of intentions can always be misused by an irresponsible executive or administration. Therefore. I concede Mr. Dandavate's point; but I am not concerned only with Members

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

of this House. I am aware of the fact that if one stretches it that far, the workers belonging to the Port and Dock Workers' union who are working at the ports through which some smuggling takes place—if there is a strike or agitation by those workers in some ports, some police commissioners or the inspectors of police or district magistrate can very well round up 15 or 20 leaders of the workers. They would not have a chance of going to the court to say that are not smugglers.

There is another fact which we cannot got round, namely, some of these smugglers who have been detained, among whom are some top smugglers, are being released by various courts on various technical grounds. I do not think anybody in this House would plead that these people should be let out. We have, therefore, to put forward some alternative. If we feel that this thing is absolutely inadmissible, some other suggestions should be made as to how to prevent the courts from releasing these people. I racked my brain and could not find any way at the moment. We are all united and the wordings of the adjournment motions agree on one point, namely, much more comprehensive legislative and other measures should be enacted, so that this whole smuggling operation in its entire gamut, including those political leaders, ministers, officials etc. who have patronised and protected these smugglers, without which it would not have been possible for smuggling to assume the dimensions that it has assumed—all that can be brought within the net. But that does not mean that on that round, because there is such measure at present which I deplore, therefore these people should be allowed to be released. Where will we be after that. If people like Haji Mastan or Yusuf Patel or Bakhia are released by going to court....

AN HON. MEMBER: Shri Nityanand Kanungo also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want him also to be brought within this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: People released by the Supreme Court have been re-arrested by the Government under the ordinary laws of the land and they have been kept under detention for 3 to 5 years. What prevents them from detaining Haji Mastan under those laws?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Whenever Parliament in its wisdom has considered it necessary to put certain restrictions on the fundamental rights, it has done so with the support of all these friends. We have done it in the case of landlords, holders of property, ex-rulers, bank owners, coalmine owners etc. Does article 311 (2) (c) permit Central Government employees, who are dismissed from service arbitrarily on the ground that the President or the Governor is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to hold an enquiry, to go to court? No. Therefore, you have to judge each case having regard to its concrete implications. There is a certain category of people to whom the Presidential Order applies. That catagory, in the opinion of my part, does not deserve to have any fundamental right to carry on smuggling. But we have got a basic difference with the attitude of the Government in bringing forward this order. It has only the limited purpose of preventing the smugglers from being released by the courts of law. We want to move this adjorunment motion because we consider this to be a completely inadequate measure. As far as it goes, it is all right. What happens after that? Here it is stated that this order will be in force for six months or up to the expiry of the emergency, which ever is earlier. What happens after that six months? These people can go to the court and they would be released. Or the implication is that after every six months this order will be further extended by another six months and so on indefinitely.

Our contention is that while it is necessary to see that these people are not released, and to that extent the effect of this order is welcome. I think this is totally inadequate and if it is left at that, there is ground for the country to suspect that they do not want the smugglers to be put up for trial, which we demand, so that everything can be brought out, all evidence can be brought up, their links exposed, they be made to answer questions, witnesses on their behalf be cross-examined, if they tell lies they be prosecuted for perjury and the whole ramifications be brought out. Because, it is obvious without high level protection and patronage these smugglers could never have done what they have been able to do, namely, running a parallel economy.

It is not a moral question alone. Our entire foreign reserves have been depleted absolutely. That need not have happened if these over Rs. 500 crores per year, which these people had been allowed to smuggle into the country, which amount of foreign exchange our country has lost, had been stopped. But this Government does not bother about these things at all. Therefore, we demand that this measure must be supplemented with a clear-cut assurance from the Government that during this current session of Parliament, which is due to end on the 20th of December, they will come forward with more comprehensive legislative measures, and other measures also, for example, for the acquisition of confiscated property of these smugglers. Please do not reply saying that it is all benami property; some of it is benami property; but there is a lot of property which is in their own names, which can be seized and confiscated. Why is it being left out?

Therefore, I say this is a very urgent matter. After all, when we move a motion for adjournment, it is, as stat[illegible] definite matter of urgent import[illegible] This is a definite matter of [illegible] importance when the whole country is exercised over this question of smuggling. It is sought to be stopped by a certain order. What are the implications of that order, what are its limitations, what is its meaning, what is going to happen after this, we want to discuss all that, and that is why we have moved this adjournment motion here.

As far as the limited purpose of that order is concerned, namely, to keep these two categories of people in jail at least for six months, I think that is a good move, something which I welcome. But if it is left at that, then it will make the government even more suspect in the eyes of the people. Therefore, I want a thorough discussion of this and, so, I request you to admit my adjournment motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस आदेश के बारे में सब से बुनियादी सवाल मैं उठाना चाहता हूं। जिस आपतकालीन स्थिति के तहत यह आदेश जारी किया गया है उसके बारे में मेरे मित्र श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त ने कुछ भी नहीं कहा है। लेकिन इसके पहले वह हम से इस बात में सहमत रहे हैं कि आपतकालीन स्थिति जो तीन दिसम्बर को घोषित की गई थी और पाकिस्तान के साथ जो लड़ाई हुई थी बंगला देश की लड़ाई उसके सिलसिले में घोषित की गई थी, उसके बाद पाकिस्तान के साथ शिमला करार तथा अन्य करार हो गए। मैं चाहता हूं आप ईमानदारी से इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दें कि आपतकालीन स्थिति को बनाए रखने [illegible] क्या औचित्य है ?

क्या आर्थिक संकट [illegible] आर्थिक कठिनाइयों को लेकर 35 [illegible] का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है [illegible] श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा है [illegible] लोगों के साथ डील करने का [illegible] है ? मैं कहता हूं [illegible] प्रपर्टी क्लाज को आप अमेंड कीजिए, इन लोगों की प्रापर्टी जब्त कीजिए। लेकिन इन की प्रापर्टी को आप हाथ नहीं लगाते।...(व्यवधान)... जेल में रखने की क्या जरूरत है ? आप प्रापर्टी [illegible] लेंगे तो ये करेंगे क्या ? असली जो

[श्री मधु लमिये]

इन का मनी पावर है उस के बारे में आप कुछ नहीं करना चाहते हैं। अभी कुछ लोगों ने व्यंग्य में कुछ बातें कहीं। लेकिन इस सदन को पता है कि 1966 से लगातार चाहे वह तेलाल वार्डर का स्मगलिंग हो चाहे पश्चिमी किनारे का स्मगलिंग हो, इन की गतिविधियों के बारे में मैं बोलता रहा हूं। असल बात यह है, जैसा कि मैं ने अपने ऐडनर्जमेंट मोशन में कहा है :

"The total failure of the Government to ensure effective trial and conviction of smugglers and other economic offenders in an open court for fear of exposure of the link of bureaucrats and politicians with these smugglers and other economic offenders and the Government's wilful encroachment on the civil liberties as evidenced by the latest Presidential Notification under 359 which is bound to be misused and which is something unheard of in the history of Independent India."

तो सब से पहले आपात्कालीन स्थिति को जारी रखना यह असद्भाव पूर्ण, मेलाफाइडी ऐक्ट है और इसी के चलते हुए यह आदेश है। तस्करों की गतिविधियों के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल कस्टम और पुलिस के अधिकारी ही नहीं बड़े बड़े राजपुरुष यानी गवर्नर, मंत्री और विधायक भी इन के साथ [illegible] हैं। गवर्नर नित्यानन्द कानूनगो के [illegible] परजरी का अभियोग लगा ...(व्य[illegible])...माल्वे साहब बहुत टोक रहे हैं [illegible] गवर्नर कानूनगो ने परजरी की या [illegible] ? परजरी का केस जिस में 19[illegible] में जजमेंट हुआ अभी तक क्यों न[illegible] किया गया ? आप की नीयत पर इसलिए हम [illegible] करते हैं, अगर आप ने गवर्नर कानूनगो के खिलाफ केस किया होता तो मैं मान लेता। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। कई एम एल एज, कई मंत्रियों का सवाल है, भानु शंकर याज्ञिक आपका बम्बई म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन [illegible] लीडर है वह कुली मस्तान को एग्जम्टिड केटेगरी में टेलीफोन दिलाने का प्रयास करता था, एस के पाटिल ने भी किया था। मैं विधायकों का भी नाम ले सकता हूं। सुकर नारायन बखिया का साढ़ू कौन है ? हरि भाई पांडे कांग्रेस पार्टी का दमन का एम एल ए है जिस के प्रचार में इंदिरा जी गई थीं। आप मुझे सिखा रहे हैं ? मैंने शुक्रवार को यह अभियोग लगाया कि मारुति के इनवस्टर्ज की जो लिस्ट है उस में प्रेमा भाई पांडे और सुदर्शन ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी के वेलायुधन दो रमगलरों ने प्रमशः पंद्रह हजार और तीस हजार शेयर लिए हैं। इनको आप प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं, गिरफ्तार नहीं करते। सरकार को ताकत से मशीनरी का शुद्धीकरण करना चाहिये और इन सब लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये।

संविधान की धारा 32 में एक साधारण नागरिक को सीधे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जाने का अधिकार है। क्या दुनिया के किसी संविधान में यह अधिकार है ? इंगलैंड की राज्य क्रान्ति में, अमरीका और फ्रांस की राज्य क्रान्तियों में बिल आफ राइट्स ह्यूमन राइट्स की चर्चा की गई है लेकिन हमारे संविधान की यह गरिमा है और मैं डा. अम्बेदकर का इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने मामूली नागरिक को भी सीधे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जा कर अपनी सफाई देने का मौका दिया ...(इंटरप्शंज)...आप शांश भूषण जी डिक्टेटरशिप की बात करते हैं। इस सदन में रहने का आपको नैतिक अधिकार ही नहीं है। आप लोकतंत्र के विरोधी हैं। यह आपकी अपनी एडमिशन है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : चेन्ना रेड्डी का इलेक्शन करप्ट प्रेक्टिसिस की वजह से सेट एसाइड हुआ और उनको गवर्नर बना दिया।

श्री मधु लिमये : राम लाल नारंग टेलीफोन एडवाइजरी कमेटी या मेम्बर बनता है। क्या बिना मंत्री जी की सिफारिश

के बनता है ? फिल्म सैंसर बोर्ड का मेम्बर बन जाता है यह क्या श्री इंद्र गुजराल की अनुमति के बिना बन सकता है ? उनकी शादी में छः छः चीफ मिनिस्टर और कई केन्द्रीय मंत्री गए थे और हम लोगों को आप कहते हैं। आप करिए इन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाई मैं आपका साथ देने के लिए तयार हूं।

सब से पहले आप संविधान में संशोधन करके उनकी प्रापर्टीज का एक एक पैसा जब्त करें। उनकी पावर को तोड़ें। यह सब नाटक क्या कर रहे हैं मैंने सुना है कांग्रेस के कुछ नेता दिल्ली में पकड़े गए स्मगलरों से मिल कर नेगोशिएट करने के लिए गए थे। हो सकता है बड़े नेता से बिना पूछे गए हैं। लेकिन इस तरह की बातें होती है तो आप उनको छः महीने रख कर उन से रुपया लेकर चुनाव लड़ेंगे और बाद में छोड़ेंगे, क्या यही आप करना चाहते हैं ?

इसलिए इस एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को इजाजत दी जाए।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): When the Presidential Order was proclaimed suspending articles 14, 21 and 22, we opposed it on two grounds. When we opposed the Presidential Order, some of the friends from Congress Benches asked us whether it would not help the smugglers to go out of the jail. I would say that we will certainly be with the Government, we will give them wholehearted supporte if the Government bring forward, in this Session itself, a legislation to check smuggling, foreign exchange racket and other economic offences. Are they prepared to come forward with a legislation in this Session itself?

Secondly, they say, "why do you trust us? We will use it against smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers". But how are we to trust you. In this [illegible] House when Shri K. C. Pant was piloting the MISA Bill, he gave us a solemn assurance that the MISA would be used only against anti-national elements and that it would never be used against political workers. But what is happening now? There are more than 3,000 political workers detained under MISA in West Bengal. Even Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee was arrested the other day under MISA. Are you not violating your assurance? When you behave in this fashion, how are we to trust you, how are we to believe you? When you suspend the Fundamental Rights, we have every doubt that you may use it against your political opponents, not only against the Opposition but also against your own members, against the members of the Congress Party, if they are not linked by the High Command. That is why we are opposed to it. You bring forward any measure, any legislation, to check smuggling, to detain the smugglers, to chargesheet them and give them whatever punishment you want under the law of the Constitution, we will support you, but not under MISA which you go on extending. You have issued the Presidential Order under Emergency. Where is the need for continuing the Emergency? We are already asking for the Emergency to be lifted and the Home Minister has given an assurance that he is examining whether the Emergency should be lifted. If the Emergency is lifted, under what Act will you detain them? Hence there is need for a special legislation to be enacted to check smuggling and other economic offence. It cannot be done under MISA or other Presidential Orders.

There is another difficulty also. Under any [illegible] suspension of the Fundamental Rights can be done by the President in respect of the entire country or he can restrict it to a particular territory of India. But the President cannot suspend the Fundamental Rights of a particular class of citizens. This is a legal difficulty. I do not know how the Law Ministry is going to explain away this difficulty.

[Shri G. Viswanathan].

Article 359(2) says:

"An order made as aforesaid may extend to the whole or any part of the territory of India."

But this can be done only for a part of the territory or the entire country. On the other hand, it cannot be restricted to a particular class of citizens.

Art 359(1) says:

"Where a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President may by order declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of such of that rights conferred by Part III...."

It applies to the entire citizens of the country. It cannot be restricted to a particular class of persons. That is why it may be challenged. I want the Law Minister to explain this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The Government media of mass communication is trying to create an impression in the people that the Opposition Parties are opposed to either penalise or punish the smugglers. But what has happened today? The jails have been converted as good rest-houses for the smugglers who are being luxuriously treated as royal guests of the government. We are opposed to this treatment given out to these smugglers as royal guests of the government.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that the government is terribly afraid of punishing of penalising these criminals according to the ordinary laws of the land. If there is any shortfall or lacuna in these ordinary laws, they can be amended as it has been done many times before in the case of Bank Nationalisation (Amendment) Bill, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and recently, in the case of Constitution (Amendment) Bill in regard to Sikkim which were all brought before this House with a notice of only a day or two and most of them were passed unanimously. So, if there are any short-comings in the ordinary laws, they can be amended in a day or two and we are all agreeable to it but these criminals should be brought and tried before the court according to the ordinary law that is prevalent in the country.

But the point is that the Government is afraid to prosecute them and bring these cases before the open court because if they are brought before the open court, during cross-examination, things will come out and these smugglers will make an exposure of the connections of the Central Ministers, State Ministers and many MPs, many Members of the Assembly and many high persons in the Congress Party. That is why they do not want to prosecute them and bring them in the open court. This is an attempt to subvert the whole constitution itself. The Fundamental Rights are the major plank, I would say, they are the fundamental plank of the democratic principle of the constitution. This is an attempt to subvert the whole democracy.

I would further say that this order is also unconstitutional. For what purpose a proclamation of emergency can be made? Art. 352 visualises three cases: (1) threat to the security of India or any part of the territory, (2) external aggression and (3) internal disturbance. This Article is followed by Art 359 wherein power has been given to the President to make an order suspending the enforcement of rights conferred by Part III. So. this can be done only, where there is an external threat to the country and in no other case can there be a suspension of the fundamental rights. I want to draw your attention that this kind of smugglers' offence is a type of an economic offence. Article 360 of the Constitution implies the economic offences. Emergency is not according to Article 360 of the Constitution. Article 360 [illegible] economic offences. That is to say, [illegible] only in case of economic offences. This power is not given to the President. I say this because Art. 359 precedes Article 360. This means, Art. 359 is related only to the procla-

mation, if it is made according to Article 352, which relates only to the case of external aggression. But Article 360 is preceded by Art. 359. Article 360 implies economic offences. This is in case of threat to economic stability, credit failure, etc. That is to say, Article 360 of the Constitution visualises a situation where a proclamation can be made if the economic situation of the country is threatened, financial stability is threatened and credit fcility is threatened and so on. That means, due to some kind of economic offence. Article 359 is not preceded by Article 360; Article 359 preceds Article 360. Therefore what I say is that this step is unconstitutional. The President has no such right. This provision has been wrongly interpreted. He has been wrongly advised. He has no right to suspend the fundamental principles. This proclamation is made not according to Art. 360 but according to Art. 352.

This is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. They have no right to advise President to issue these orders. If there was proclamation according to Art. 360, visualising to take measures against the economic offences, even in that case, what I say is, this Constitution has not given even right to the President to suspend fundamental principles, fundamental rights. This is a very important point that I am making, Sir. They have advised the President to do something which is against the Constiuion. Tha provision is made for completely different purpose. That purpose is, the country's sovereignty being theatened. In that case, for that purpose, the fundamental principles can be suspended for no other purpose and no other case, not even for economic offences. Therefore what I say is, this order is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. They only want to continue the emergency which was opposed by all of us. The Home Minister himself said in the meeting of the Consultative Committee on the 4th that Government is seriously considering the question of lifting national emergency. Now in an indirect way they are trying to continue the emergency for the next 6 months. Under the guise and under the umbrella of national emergency they are curbing the fundamental rights, and for that matter, the fundamental principles of Indian democracy and Indian Constitution. This is my respectful submission. Thank you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) Kindly see that some of the submissions do not go to the Press that will encourage the smugglers. You should screen it before sending it to the Press.

श्री एस० एम० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब मैं दो बुनियादी बातों की तरफ आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । एक बात तो यह कि यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि फौरन ही हुकमरान जमायत के मैम्बरान के नोटिस में आई हो कि कल, परसों या 8 दिन पहले से स्मग्लिंग शुरू हो गया है इस लिए इन की परेशानी और घबराहट को जाइज समझा जाए ।

जनाब स्पीकर साहब यह धंधा पिछले 27 साल से चल रहा है । अगर इस के खिलाफ कभी आवाज उठी है तो वहां से नहीं उठती बल्कि वहां से उठती है । दूसरी बात यह कि स्मगलिंग के धंदे में दो पार्टीज हैं । एक स्मगलर [illegible] जो स्मगलिंग अलाऊ करता [illegible] भी उतना ही दोषी है जितना कि [illegible] करने वाला । स्मगलरों से [illegible] कहा है कि यह कारोबार हम एक दि[illegible] लिए भी जारी नहीं रख सकते अगर [illegible] में आला सरकारी अफसरान [illegible] कोआपरेशन शामिल न होती । [illegible] ने स्मगलरों को गिरफ्तार किया । सवाल यह है कि उन के दूसरे ऐकाम्पलिसेज जिन की वजह से कारोबार तरक्की कर रहा था वह कहां हैं ? उन के ऊपर यह कानून क्यों लागू होता ।

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

हमारे इंसाफ की बुनियाद जो प्रिन्सिपल्स आफ जूरिसपूडेंस है वह कुछ उसूल हैं जिन पर कायम है। अगर एक आदमी खुले बाजार में कत्ल करता है और इस देश में पिछले 100 साल में सब से बड़ा क्राइम गांधी जी का कत्ल हुआ, उन के कत्ल को हजारों आदमियों ने देखा और जिस ने कत्ल किया उस आदमी को मुकम्मल कानून का सहारा लेने की इजाजत दी गई ताकि कोर्टस से गुजरे और उस के बाद सजा हो। दूसरी बात अगर कोई शख्स खुद अदालत में जा कर कहता है कि मैंने कत्ल किया है सिर्फ उस की शहदत पर ही उस को सजा नहीं दी जा सकती, जब तक कि कोरोबरेटरी ऐवीडेंस न हो। इस वक्त आप ने स्मगर्स के लिए यह कानून बनाया। कल आप होर्डर्स पर लागू करेंगे, परसों आप कह देंगे कि जो वतन के दुशमन सरगर्मी करते ने उन पर यह लागू होगा और फिर धीरे धीरे इसका दायरा शायद सियासी जमातों पर भी हो। हम उस खतरे की निशानदेही कर रहे हैं। हम जानते है कि स्मगलरों को यह धंधा करने की जाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। हम मान सकते हैं कि यह सरकार नेक हैं, लेकिन डेमतक्रेडिक प्रासस में यह मुमकिन है कि एक गलत किस्म की सरकार वरसरे इक्तदार आए। हम उसूल की बात कर रहे हैं। कानून की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। बुनि- [illegible] बात है स्मगलरों को रेस्ट करने के बाद [illegible]प ने स्मगलिग को रोकने के लिए और क्या कि[illegible] [illegible]ोर्टस ने क्या फैसला दिए जिस के लिए आ[illegible] आर्डर लाए। कोटट्रस ने कहा आप ने जितने इ[illegible] [illegible]त स्मगलर्स पर लगए इन का ताल्लूक, प्रोकि[illegible] [illegible]क्शन नहीं है। इस का मतलब यह है [illegible] [illegible]क स्मगलर ने 10 साल पहले कोइ जूम [illegible] [illegible]0 साल तक आप कहां रहे? पहले उस में शरीक [illegible] फैसला करते हैं कि इस को गिरफ्तार करेंगे [illegible] अगर इसी तरह से कोर्ट के हर आर्डर को बाई- पास करके, कभी प्रैसीडेशियल आर्डर, से, कभी पोल ऐक्सपसेज पर आर्डर निकाल [illegible] [illegible] फिर कोर्टस की जरूरत क्या है? आ[illegible]

अपने कोर्ट्स इस पर विश्वास नहीं है। जो चीज आप को परेशान करती है कि स्मगलर छूट न जायें तो यह बता क्या जज नहीं समझ सकता, क्या वह नहीं सोचता है। फिर आप अपने हाथ में यह अख्तियार क्यों लेने है। और कौन जांच करेगा कि कौन स्मगलर है?

जय ठीक है कि दो, तीन स्मगलरों के बारे में आप के पास शहादत है। लेकिन 6 महीने, साल भर या दो साल बात जब उन्हें यह हक दिया जाएगा वह अदालत में जाए और अगर कोर्टस ने फिर फैसला दिया कि उन की गिरफ्तारी, नजरबन्दी नाजायज थी तब क्या करेंगे आप? बुनियादी बात यह है कि आप ने करप्शन को ऐस्पेक्टे बिलिटी दी है। क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि एक चीफ मिनिस्टर आफ ए स्टेट के खिलाफ बाकायदा इनक्वायरी कमीशन, बैठा, उस ने कहा इसने चार बारकरोंड़ रु० ऐम्बेजिल किए है। कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जिस तारीख को आयी उस तारीख के एक महीने के अन्दर आप ने उस को कांग्रेस को टिकट दिया और पार्लियामेंट के लिए इसूक्शन लड़वाया। यह अलग सवाल है कि उस को लोगों ने हरा दिया। हम आप की नेकनियती पर तब शुगहा नहीं करेंगे जब आप बहुत से एम० पी० और मिनिस्टर जिन पर इल्जाम हैं उन को भी गिरफ्तार करेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े स्मगलर हाजी मस्तान से मेरी मुलाकात कित हालात में हुई। वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्लेटफार्म पर बैठे हुए थे, सिटीजन्स कमेटी का जलसा था, चूंकि में भी मेम्बर था इसलिए में भी वहां उन जलसे में मौजूद था। में ने जब तकरीर की तो स्टेज पर बैठे हुए सब लोग के गले में हार डाले गए। पहले मेरे, उ सके बाद कांग्रेस के प्रेजीडेंट के और तीसरा हार हाजी मस्तान के गले में डाला गया। उस ने मुझ से खुद कहा है जो अखबारों में छपा है कि मिनिस्टर्स रात में मुझ से पैसे [illegible] है। कौन दावा कर सकता है जिसकी पैसा [illegible] दिया। आप में से बहुत से लोग, जो इस वक्त [illegible] रहे हैं, कौन जानता है उस का पैसा न खाए हो?

"इतनी न बढ़ा पाकिये दामां की हिकायत
दामन को ज़रा देख, ज़रा बंदे क़बा देख!"

[شری ایس-اے-شمیم (سویلگر) -
جناب سپیکر صاحب - میں دو بنیادی باتوں کی طرف آپکی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں- ایک بات تو یہ ہے کہ یہ کوئی ایسی بات نہیں ہے کہ فوراً ہی حکمران جماعت کے ممبران نے نوٹس میں آئی ہو کہ کل پرسوں یا اٹھ دن پہلے سے سمگلنگ شروع ہو گیا ہے - اس لئے انکی پوپشانی اور گھبراہٹ کو جائز سمجھا جائے -

جناب سپیکر صاحب یہ دھندا پچھلے 27 سال سے چل رہا ہے - اگر اس کے خلاف کبھی آواز اٹھی ہے تو وہاں سے نہیں اٹھتی بلکہ یہاں سے اٹھتی ہے - دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ سمگلنگ کے دھندے میں دو پارٹیز ہیں- ایک سمگلر دوسرا جو سمگلنگ ایلاؤ کرتا ہے - وہ بھی اتنا ہی دوشی ہے جتنا کہ سمگل کرنے والا - سمگلروں نے خود کہا ہے یہ کاروبار ہم ایک دن کے لئے بھی جاری نہیں رکھ سکتے اگر ہمیں اعلے سے اعلے سرکاری افسران کا کوآپریشن شامل نہ ہوتا - آپ نے سمگلروں کو گرفتار کیا - سوال یہ ہے کہ دوسرے اکمپلسیز جن کی وجہ سے کاروبار ترقی کر رہا [illegible] کہاں ہیں ؟ ان کے اوپر قانون کیوں نہیں لاگو [illegible] ؟

ہمارے انصاف کی بنیاد جو پرنسپل آف جورسپرڈنس ہیں وہ کچھ اصول ہیں جن پر ٹکا ہے اگر ایک آدمی کیلے بازار میں قتل کرتا ہے اور اس دیش میں پچھلے سو سال کیلے سب سے بڑا فراڈ گاندھی جی کا قتل ہوا ان کے قتل کو ہزاروں آدمیوں نے دیکھا اور جس نے قتل کیا اس آدمی کو مکمل قانون کا سہارا لینے کی اجازت دی گئی تاکہ کورٹس سے گزرے اور اسکے بعد سزا ہو - دوسری بات اگر کوئی شخص خود عدالت میں جا کر کہتا ہے کہ میں نے قتل کیا ہے - صرف اسکی شہادت پر ہی اسکو سزا نہیں دی جا سکتی - جب تک کہ کوربو ریٹری اویڈینس نہ ہو - اس وقت آپ سمگلر کے لئے یہ قانون بنایا - کل آپ ہورڈنگ پر لاگو کرینگے تو پرسوں آپ کہہ دینگے کہ جو وطن کے دشمن سرگرمی کرتے ہیں ان پر یہ لاگو ہوگا- اور پھر دیہرے دیہرے اس کا دائرہ [illegible] سیاسی جماعتوں پر بھی ہو - ہم [illegible] خطرہ کی نشان دھی کر رہے ہیں - ہم مانتے ہیں - کہ سمگلروں کا [illegible] دھندا کرنے کی اجازت نہیں ملنی چا[illegible] ہم مان سکتے ہیں کہ یہ [illegible] ہے - لیکن [illegible] پروسیس میں یہ [illegible] ہے کہ ایک غلط قسم کی سرکار برسر اقتدار آئے - ہم اصول کی بات کر رہے ہیں قانون کی بات نہیں کر [illegible]

اے سٹیٹ کے خلاف باقائدہ انکوائری کمیشن بیٹھا - اس نے کہا اس نے چار کروڑ روپئے ایمنزل کئے ہیں - کمیشن کی رپورٹ جس تاریخ کو آئی اس تاریخ کے ایک مہینے کے اندر آپ نے اسکو کانگریس کا ٹکٹ دیا - اور پارلیمنٹ کے لئے الیکشن لڑوایا - یہ الگ سوال ہے کہ اسکو لوگوں نے ہرا دیا - ہم آپکی نیک نیتی پر تب شبہہ نہیں کرینگے جب آپ بہت سے ایم - پی - اور منسٹرز جن پر الزام ہیں انکو بھی گرفتار کرینگے - ہندوستان کے سب سے بڑے سمگلو حاجی مستان سے میری ملاقات کن حالات میں ہوئی ؟ وہ کانگریس پلرٹی کے پلیٹ فارم پر بیٹھے ہوئے تھے، شیٹی زنز کمیٹی کا جلسہ تھا چونکہ میں بھی ممبر تھا اسلئے میں بھی وہاں اس اجلاس میں موجود تھا - میں نے جب تقریر کی تو سٹیج پر بیٹھے ہوئے سب لوگوں کے گلے میں ہار ڈالے گئے - پہلے میرے، اس کے بعد کانگریس کے پریزیڈنٹ کے اور تیسوا ہار حاجی مستان کے گلے میں ڈالا گیا - اس نے مجھ سے خود کہا، جو اخباروں میں چھپا ہے، کہ منسٹر رات میں مجھ سے پیسے لیتے ہیں - کون دعوہ کر سکتا ہے جس کو پیسہ نہیں دیا - آپ میں سے بہت سے لوگ جو اسوقت چلا رہے ہیں، کون جانتا ہے اسکا پیشہ نہ کھائے ہوں -

[illegible]تی نہ بڑھا پاکی داماں کی حقیقت
دامن کو ذرا دیکھ، ذرا بند قبا دیکھ-،،

ہیں - بنیادی بات ہے کہ سمگلرو کو اریسٹ کرنے کے بعد آپ نے سمگلنگ کو روکنے کے لئے کیا کیا - کورٹس نے کیا فیصلے دئیے جس کے لئے آپ یہ آرڈر لائے ؟ کورٹس نے کہا آپ نے جتنے الزامات سمگلرز پر لگائے ان کا تعلق ایرکسی میٹ کنیکسن نہیں ہے اس کا مطلب یہ ہے - کہ اگر ایک سمگلر نے دس سال پہلے کوئی جرم کیا تو دس سال تک آپ کہاں رہے ؟ پہلے اسمیں شویک رہے - اور آپ فیصلہ کرتے ہیں کہ اسکو گرفتار کرینگے - اگر اسی طرح سے کورٹ کے ہر آرڈر کو بائی پاس کرکے، کبھی پریذیڈنسل آرڈر سے، کبھی پول ایکسینز پر آرڈر نکال کر، تو پھر کورٹس کی ضرورت کیا ہے؟ آپکو اپنے کورٹس پر وشواس نہیں ہے - جو چیز آپکو پریشان کرتی ہے کہ سمگلر چھوٹ نہ جائیں تو یہ بات کیا جچ نہیں سمجھ سکتا، کیا وہ نہیں سوچتا ہے ؟ پھر آپ اپنے ہاتھ میں یہ اختیار کیوں لیتے ہیں ؟ اور کون جانچ کرے گا ؟ کہ کون سمگلر ہے ؟

یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ دو تین سمگلر[illegible] کے بارے میں آپکے پاس [illegible] ہے - لیکن چھ مہینے پہلے [illegible]ال بھر یا دو سال کے بعد [illegible] انہیں یہ حق دیا جائیگا - [illegible]لت میں جائیں اور اگر کورٹ [illegible]صلہ دیں کہ ان کی [illegible]ری نظام بندی ناجائز تھی تب کیا کرینگے آپ ؟ بنیادی بات یہ ہے کہ آپ نے کرپشن ریپکسیلیٹی دی ہے - کیا حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ ایک چیف منسٹر آف

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Mr. Speaker, the adjournment motion given by me reads as follows:—

"Failure of the Government to punish smugglers and eradicate anti-social activities by stringent statutory measures which resulted in the issue of the Presidential Order, dated 16th November, 1974 in depriving the citizens of the fundamental rights to approach the courts on charges against them."

Therefore, the first from this side is that action should be taken against the smugglers. Smuggling and economic offences should be eradicated. Smugglers and antisocial elements should be punished in an exemplary way. There can be no two opinions on this score. But, Sir, it is not as if the Government lacks the statutory powers; it is not as if the Government lacks the executive apparatus; it is only the Government lacks the executive will to implement the statutory provisions. Therefore, even if they feel that the present provisions are not enough, in this House, we on this side are ready to support any stringent legal provisions required by Government. If they want more statutory provisions, we are ready to arm the Government with more statutory provisions. But, instead of coming with more statutory provisions and instead of implementing the provisions that we already have, now they are trying to apply Art. 359 and prevent a citizen from going to the court. It is not only the prevention of a citizen to approach the court but it is a prevention of the courts themselves to interpret the Constitution and the legal measures that have been taken by Government.

Therefore, Sir, while we oppose blanket way in which the const[illegible]n-al and fundamental rights [illegible] usured or are being suspended by Government and while there can no two opinion that smuggling should be dealt with sternly, the way in which the Government is coming has given a suspicion that it will go the same way in which MISA, D.I.R. and other provisions which given on an emergency basis are being utilised when there is no emergency.

The other side may say that while we should oppose the smugglers from being held, why should we support the smugglers from getting free? Nobody on this side want any smuggler to be left free. Take action in the most severe way possible. But, what prevents an Executive or what prevents an Officer from clamping down the innocent under the blanket powers given? That is not illusory; it is not day dreaming. It is not as if I am saying this on behalf of anyone.

I can give you an instance that happened in Madras. There one of the customs officers came to me and gave a report. He said that one of the informers who was giving regular information to the Government has been caught under MISA. What happened was this. He has been reporting cases expecting 10 per cent of the confiscated smuggled goods and the officers to whom he reported, inspector or otherwise, got about 2 per cent subject to a maximum. But after some time [illegible] do not know for what reason [illegible] informer changed his loyalty [illegible] started giving information to [illegible] second set of officers. After [illegible] came, the first set of officers [illegible]ed this chap under MISA and [illegible] him in prison. The second set o[illegible]cers came to me. I asked them [illegible] this could be explained bec[illegible] he is not a smuggler but he h[illegible] helping the department i[illegible] cases. They said that this could never go to court. Probably the court would let him out and then he may not be alive when he came out. Because one of the worst crimes in the smuggling world is if anybody betrays them. Then his life will be out.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Therefore, it can be misused, and it has been misused. That is why we feel that the present Order is not only unconstitutional; I feel that art. 359, as rightly pointed out by my colleague, Shri Vishwanathan, can be enforced throughout the country and it can be enforced in a part of the territory, but you cannot classify, divide the citizens into two classes. Article 359 does not allow it.

You were good enough to say that in matters concerning *vires*, the Chair is helpless and it can be tested in the court. But while you cannot give a ruling, you can point out if there is any unconstitutionality because while *Shakdher and Kaul* say:

> "It is an accepted practice that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha does not give any ruling on points of order raised whether a Bill is constitutionally within the legislative competence of the House",

they say afterwards:

> "There have, however, been occasions when the Speaker leaving the ultimate decision on the matter to the House has expressed his own views on the *ultra vires* aspect."

[illegible] there is any unconstitutionality you a[illegible]mpowered to draw the attention of t[illegible] House. You cannot give a ruling. I [illegible]t want you to, but when there [illegible] unconstitutionality you can pay y[illegible]ttention to it and invite the attenti[illegible] the House and others to it.

Therefore, my ple[illegible] the Presidential Order is a [illegible]conian piece, reprehensible and anti-demo[illegible]tic. It is likely to be misused, as MISA and other pieces of legislation have been misused. Therefore, I vehemently oppose it as unconstitutional, undemocratic and indecent for any democracy to have.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you read article 14, 21 and 22,(4) (5), (6) and (7) and also article 359, you will see that even the pending proceedings cannot proceed any further--those should go back. What happens? First of all you deprive a man as far as equality before the law is concerned (article 14). We are a democratic country. Then life can be taken off a person without going through the established procedures of law. That means a police inspector or an Additional Secretary in the Home Ministry can pull out a revolver and shoot Jyotirmoy Bosu and say 'I have acted under art. 359. So, there will be no inquiry, no trial, nothing will happen'. May be I criticise somebody on the floor of the House and the Intelligence Bureau decides that you must dispense with him. So that can be done.

We are in a democratic country. Do not lose sight of that. That is the garb you wear in the world, in international politics. But here no grounds to be given, no disclosure of facts to be made. Let us see what they are capable of doing.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Is it a speech?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will tell you what happened in Kerala House on Friday till 7.30 P.M. just before we got the telephone call from Shri Raghu Ramaiah. That also I can disclose. The Home Minister, came Shri D. P. Dhar came, closed-door meetings took place, the Muslim League had to be tackled. I will tell you all that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Shri Namboodiripad offered to release the smuggler Abdullah provided the League joined CPI(M). That is why he is saying all this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My [illegible] friend, Shri Vayalar Ravi, will re[illegible] course of time where he is p[illegible]ck into. He will realise [illegible] Mr. Dinesh Singh is sitting [illegible]nt of him.

Now what has the Government done? In May, 1971, the Government had said that MISA would be used to rope in only anti-nationals, foreign spies, etc. According to the figures that I have—they are up to the 30th June, and after that, they have done a lot—the total number of detenus comes to 16,825. Out of that, if I go into the real examination of the figures, I assure you that not less 15,000 are political opponents of the ruling Congress party.

Then, in the State where we have defeated Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections—the State of West Bengal—and that is the only State in the country where Mrs. Gandhi was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections—you count the number of seats and votes and you will see it—the CPM alone, out of the 15,000, has contributed 70 per cent, whereas the population of West Bengal does not exceed nine per cent of the country's total population. That is the past performanc. (*Interruptions*). Do not get agitated. There is another aspect. On a particular date, when the total number of detenus was 3,800 odd, the number from West Bengal alone came to 3,200. When you come to smuggling and evasion and foreign exchange racketeers, out of 16,000 up to the 30th June, the total figure roped in is 474. Out of the total population of 550 million people in the whole country, you have been able to rope in 474. In West Bengal—it is industrially and economically very backward—its quota is 37. In the matter of food and economic offences, it is 7¼ per cent, but when it is political, it is 75 per cent. Mr. D P. Chattopadhyaya knows what I am talking about.

Mr. Gokhale is here. I do not know why he left his job as a judge and why he has come here in the present set-up. (*Interruptions*) He has invited us to dinner some day. He feeling very hot. I do not kn[illegible] it will work.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is only abou[illegible] admissibility of the Adjournment Motion. He is arguing the case. We can agree to a debate, but not now in this way.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul). Sir, let us follow some rules of procedure. This is an extremely new innovation which we have never had. My submission is, unless there is a formal Adjournment Motion admitted by you, we cannot go on like this. Is this not a regular debate that is going on? If that is what you have admitted and if that is what you want, it is a different story. We do not know what is happening. I am waiting because there is a motion in my name; otherwise I would have gone home. There must be some time-limit set for this matter. I beg of you to have some rules, some procedures in this matter. Otherwise, it will go on *ad infinitum, ad nauseam.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am asking this question. Mr. Gokhale, you champion of the Indian Constitution in the present set-up, would tell me, "Did not the Supreme Court hold that Parliament has full freedom to amend the Constitution?" But, at the same time, tell us kindly in clear language, "can it alter the basic structure of the Constitution?" The basic structure, as described in the preamble to the Constitution—I do not want to read it and take the time of th[illegible] House—is to secure justice, liberty [illegible] equality for all the Indian [illegible]ens.

14 hrs.

An Ordinance or orde[illegible]not violate the same. There is [illegible]ear judgement in this regard in t[illegible]se of Keshavan *versus*. Anant[illegible]rati. According to the constitutio[illegible] preferred freedom of life and [illegible]nnot be touched; article [illegible]re, you cannot touch th[illegible]. But the other items under article 19, non-preferred items relating to property, etc.,—you are not touching them because if you touch them your patron saints will be in difficulties. This Order covers preferred [illegible]ems of life and liberty under articles [illegible] 21 and 22 and it is an outrage on

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the basic freedom guaranteed under the Constitution; they are inviolate and inviolable. Can the Presidential order be above the Constitution? Can article 359 be used to destroy the Constitution of which it is a part? I have got here a quotation of what Mr. Reddy said on 4 November, ten days before the session. He says: "with subsequent talks between the delegations of the two countries in September 1974 and the resumption of telecommunication links and travel facilities between the two countries with effect from 15 October 1974 the overall situation has improved and it is proposed to considered whether the question of revocation of the emergency in the perspective of the current situation may be taken up for review." This is what was said by Mr. Brahmananda Reddy ten days before. But now he comes forward with this Order which completely negates human liberties and freedom in this country. Laws are already there; the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, Sea Customs Act and so many other Acts under which imprisonment upto seven years could be given. I want to know: in how many cases you have prosecuted the smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers like Union Carbide Indian Tobacco and gramophone company ho were caught red handed while [illegible]der-invoicing and over-invoicing. [illegible] many cases were you able to get them [illegible]unished? If your powers are not su[illegible] under those Acts strengthen the[illegible]d we shall support you. We want to [illegible] the affidavits and evidence that ha[illegible]me during the course of the trials of [illegible] cases: I am told a lot of skeleton[illegible] coming out of the cupboard. T[illegible]hy Mr. Reddy had to summon [illegible] meeting through Mr. Raghu Ramaiah [illegible]cause the next day the cases will reveal [illegible]. Coolie Mastan had paid Rs. 20 lakh[illegible] to so and so Congressman and Bhakia [illegible] had been photographed with some [illegible] Minister in Daman or whatever it is. M[illegible] and you did not want that to happ[illegible]nt. Why are these people being releas[illegible]

Why are they ineffective? Because the Government departments have no real mind to tackle the broad basic things; they do not want to hit at the root; whatever they do now is only a gimmick because I am told that the involvement of topmost people in power, in politics in this is very significant. I do not wish to disclose much but when you hear more about the importation of woollen rags or the big gold smuggling cases, I can tell you that you will sit up and see what is happening at the topmost level in the country.

I oppose this Order; that is my Party's line. Nobody should be detailed without trial because when you give this Government any power, it is only used to further their selfish party ends and party interests; they do not bother about anything else. So, my adjournment motion should be taken up.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस पर नहीं तो आप सुन तो सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब यह तो बड़ी बात है कि चर्चा कर के भी आप कहें कि अब भी कुछ कहना है। चर्चा का भी एक नया तरीक है निकाल लिया कि एडमिसिबिलिटी पर करना है या यह करना है, वह करना है, मैं ने तो शु में कह दिया है था कि डिस्कशन तो इस में डिबार्ड नहीं है। आप बड़ी खुशी से इस पर [illegible]शन कीजिये लेकिन मैंने यह कहा था कि इस तरह किसी आर्डिनेंस या आर्डर पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन कभी नहीं आया।

We have never at any time had any adjournment motion over an ordinance. You can come with a disapproval motion. I do not want to deny you a discussion. You have already taken that much time just to plead the admissibility of the motion. Long speeches have been made and all sorts of matters have been introduced. I do not accept these adjournment motions, but you can have the discussion, notice of which has already been given by Shri Bosu. Shri Vajpayee and others.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Notices of discussion cannot be tabled until the order has been laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: The order is laid on the Table today. We took about 2 hours discussing the admissibility. That is something very unusual Now, the notice is already there and we will have a discussion. We will fix the time tomorrow evening when the Business Advisory Committee meets.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के द्वारा हम सरकार को संशोंर करना चाहते हैं। वह दूसरे मोशन से कैसे होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी आप का ही दिया हुआ है डिसअप्रूवल का ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डिसअप्रूवल तो अलग चीज है। वह तो हम दे ही सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I will permit a discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस आदेश के खिलाफ अपना रोष प्रकट करने के लिये हम सदन से बाहर [illegible] हैं। यह संविधान की हत्या है। [illegible] दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये [illegible] हैं। आप ए[illegible] मिनट मुझे दीजिये। गृह मंत्री कह रहे हैं [illegible] स्मगलर्स छोड़े जा रहे हैं ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिस्कशन होगा, उस में सब कुछ आएगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आएगा तो बाद में। अभी हम जो मामला उठा रहे हैं उस के लिये मुझे दो मिनट दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken 2 hours. You have given to me three motions. It means you yourself have given the alternatives. Adjournment motion is one. Then there is a second motion by Shri Bosu, Shri Vajpayee etc. The third motion is again by Shri Vajpayee. We cannot have an adjournment motion on a notification or ordinance. I will give you a chance over the second one, which is also yours.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The whole motion will have to be repeated when it is laid on the Table of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, एक ही बात गृह मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि स्मगलर्स को छोड़ा जा रहा है, इस लिये हम ने इस आदेश को निकाला है। अब [illegible] मीसा के अन्तर्गत जो डिटेन्शन का [illegible] है वह वेग है, इन्डेफिनेट है, तो [illegible] को भी छोड़ा जा सकता है। जो [illegible] अथोरिटीज हैं उन से क्यों नहीं पूछा [illegible] है कि स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ वेग और [illegible]फिनेट ग्राउण्ड्स क्यों दे रहे हैं। सरकार [illegible] है तो ग्राउन्ड्स डेफिनेट बना सकती है। [illegible] बना सकती है, लेकिन सरकार [illegible] है कि स्मगलर्स को [illegible] में लाया जाय। इसी लिए यह आदेश निकाला गया है। हम इस आदेश के खिलाफ अपना गुस्सा प्रकट कर रहे हैं और हम सदन के बाहर जा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

(Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some [illegible]on. Members then left the House).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If you are pleased to admit it either under rule 184 or 193, then we can discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it as a motion under either of those rules, but not as an adjournment motion. I do not think there has been any adjournment motion on the orders or notifications or on the papers laid.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The House should be given the earliest opportunity to discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why tomorrow I have called a meeting of the BAC, where you can take it up.

This order was circulated today. So, this may be repeated. It is a technical thing; it would not make any difference.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It will make a difference.

MR. SPEAKER: Coming to the question of privileges, it is pending for quite some time. It can wait for some more time because it is repeated every day. Then, there is the Calling Attention Notice. Should we take it up now?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: After lu[illegible]

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Now. the papers to be laid on the Table.

14.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS OF THE C[illegible]ROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL [illegible]A—UNION GOVERNMENT (C[illegible] AND (CIVIL)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (1) A copy each of the following parts of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71 Union Government (Commercial), under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

Part VII—Appraisal of the working of the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Hindi version).

Part VIII—Appraisal of the working of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited (Hindi version).

Part IX—Appraisal of the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (Hindi version).

Part XII—Appraisal of the working of the National Instruments and Ophthalmic Glass Limited (Hindi and English versions).

Part XIII—Individual irregularities noticed in the undertakings not taken up for comprehensive appraisal by the Audit Board and a resume of the Reports of the Company Auditors (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8477/74].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973—Union Government (Commercial) Part I—Introduction, under article 151(1) of the Constitution [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8478/74].

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8479/74].

(4) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1972-73 (Hindi version). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8480/74].

[illegible] SPEAKER: If hon. Members a[illegible] will take up items No. 3 [illegible] 4 in [illegible] afternoon, because the [illegible]cerned Members are not present [illegible]ere. We will now take up items No. 5, 6 and 7.

14.15 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF SHRI C. SUBRAMANIUM TO SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I beg to move the following.

"That this House do appoint Shri C. Subramaniam to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 in the vacancy caused by the registration of Shri Y. B. Chavan."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shri C. Subramaniam to the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, in the vacancy, caused by the resignation of Shri Y. B. Chavan."

The motion was adopted

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO APPOINT TWO MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarv[illegible] shri Ram Niwas Mirdha and [illegible]ha Shankar Dikshit and do [illegible] unicate to this House the [illegible] the members so appointed by [illegible]jya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Ram Niwas Mirdha and Uma Shankar Dikshit and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): About item No. 5 of the Order Paper. I want to make a submission.

The Select Committee consists of thirty members out of which. I find, Mr. Y B. Chavan, the then Minister of Finance and Mr. K. R. Ganesh, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance have resigned. That means, two vacancies are there. But they are filling up only one vacancy. It is a Select Committee of this House....

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): We will fill up the other vacancy also.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: When?

SHRI K. RAGHU R[illegible]AIAH: Very soon.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: [illegible]hat prevents them from filling [illegible]up now? The Rajya Sabha do[illegible]ot come into the picture at all. [illegible]s not a Joint Committee. It [illegible] Select Committee of this Hous[illegible] [illegible]here are two vacancies. When th[illegible]ve taken the opportunity t[illegible] one vacancy, what [illegible]ut the other vacancy. Do they not consider the other Minister in the Ministry as a competent person? It is a reflection on the other person.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is all right. They will fill it up.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1974-75

Statement

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1974-75.

MR. SPEAKER: We have disposed of item Nos. 5, 6 and 7. Mr. Madhu Limaye is not here. The Calling Attention and Mr. Madhu Limaye's item No. 4 may be taken up after lunch. We adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 15.30 hrs.

14.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-three minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take the call-attention....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we had made certain submissions before the House before lunch to press our Adjournment Motion....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why repeat them now?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had posed certain questions to Shri H. R. Gokhale, the lawyer-Minister.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let Mr. Gokhale come before the House and give us proper replies to what we have said against the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we have gone on to the next item. I suppose, all that was over at that time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: By all means, you can go to the next item, Sir. But please see that the Law Minister replies, unless, of course, they want to run away from the House as they are doing every day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There should be a way....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the way, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The way is to take up at the proper time the proper item.

Shri R. K. SINHA: Shri Sat Pal Kapur....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notices under appropriate rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then I take it that the Government has nothing to say....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You take whatever you like. I have gone to the next item.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

15.35 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ACCUMULATION OF HEAVY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WITH BHEL, BHOPAL

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I call the attention of the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported accumulation of heavy electrical equipment worth about Rs. 14 crores with the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, as the State Eelectricity Boards, for whom the equipment was manufactured, declined to lift it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Sir, The value of equipment lying ready at Bhopal Unit of BHEL as at the end of October, 1974 was Rs. 15.74 crores. This entire equipment has been manufactured against specific customers' orders. Out of this, the equipment valued at Rs. 8.60 crores is in the normal process of despatch. The Bhopal Unit of BHEL has fixed a target of Rs. 95 crores worth of equipment for manufacture during the current financial year i.e. 1974-75. The average monthly production so far has been Rs. 6 to 7 crores. The equipment needs special packing and despatch procedures. The equipment worth Rs. 8.6 crores awaiting despatch represents about one month's production and broadly corresponds to the normal ware-house inventory at any point of time.

Out of the balance of Rs. 7 crores worth of goods, equipment worth Rs. 2.76 crores was awaiting allotment of Railway wagons for transportation to different destinations and equipment worth Rs. 0.87 crores represents over-dimensioned consignments awaiting Railway clearance for loading and despatch. These will be despatched as soon as wagons and clearances are received.

The rest of the equipment valued at Rs. 3.51 crores comprises of Rs. 2.99 crores worth of traction motors, generators, control gear etc. meant for the Railways and Rs. 0.52 crore worth of transformers for the Punjab State Electricity Board. It transpires now that the equipment meant for Railways is in excess of their current requirement because their loco manufacturing programme has undergone certain revisions. BHEL are discussing with the Railway Board the revised delivery schedule for this equipment. The Punjab State Electricity Board are not able to accept delivery of the equipment got ready for them, due to paucity of funds or delay in their civil works construction. The matter is under discussion between BHEL and the Punjab State Electricity Board.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am rather surprised at the scrappy statement that the hon. Minister has made. Probably it was because this is a new portfolio he has assumed and since he was still under take-off stage in the former Ministry that has not still landed on the right ground as far as his new Department is concerned....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whether right or wrong he is now on a higher ground.

SHRI MA[illegible]MAYE (Banka): On that everybody is agreed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the statement is concerned, if you carefully go through the text of the statement, you will find that even the information that is available from the newspaper reports is more

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

comprehensive than the information that he has sought to give to this House.

I would like to have certain clarifications from the hon. Minister. Firstly, I want to know whether there were certain lacunae in the orders that were placed by the various State Electricity Boards for the electrical equipment that they wanted to purchase from the BHEL. It has been pointed out in the newspaper reports that the spokesmen of the State Electricity Boards have complained that after the recent credit squeeze that has been introduced by the Reserve Bank of India, it has become difficult for them to purchase important equipment like transformers and other electrical devices and as a result of that, at a number of places, not only in relation to the BHEL, but even at other places, some of the orders they have placed still remain pending.

In this connection, I would like to know whether the equipment is lying unlifted because some of the State Electricity Boards have indulged in a lot of irregular practices and as a result of that, their financial position has deteriorated considerably and that is why, if they have placed orders with BHEL, they are not able to res[illegible] the orders and take delivery of the [illegible]onsignments. For instance, I would [illegible]ke to make a specific inquiry regardin[illegible]e State and that again happens to [illegible]he State of Bihar. It seems that B[illegible] is a breeding ground for all types [illegible]orruption and it appears that w[illegible]s going on in Bihar in this resp[illegible] also has probably contributed [illegible] problem that I have raised i[illegible] attention notice.

Has the 8 man Inquiry Commit[illegible] headed by Mr. K. L. Vij a former Deputy Chairman of the CWPC detected some serious irregularities in the purchase of equipments like transformers for the State Electricity Board of Bihar? May I know wh[illegible]ther in its report the Committee had indicted some top officials of the Board including former Chairman Mr. S. Sahay, former Chief Engineer Mr. Z. S. Haque etc. for those irregularities? Their financial position has deteriorated and they are not able to take the consignments for which the orders were placed with BHEL. Is it true, in the report to which I made reference and which report has already been submitted, they have indicted persons who have indulged in malpractices. Is it true that they have placed orders with certain other firms other than the BHEL? Is it true that they did not try to find out the capacity and the capability and the realiability of the firms? Is it true that because they have indulged in malpractices instead of relying on BHEL they tried to divert the order to some other firms due to which they suffered immensely? Their financial position therefore deteriorated and that is why they have not been able to take delivery of consignments after making due payments. I want to bring this to the notice of the House and to the attention of the Minister. I want to bring out the sorry state of affairs and point out what is happening in the UP State Electricity Board. This C A. Notice is in connection with the State of affairs in various State Electricity Boards.

In regard to UP I want a clarification Is it true that UP Board is paying Rs. 1 lakh daily as domurrage to Railways as equipment worth Rs. 7 crores are still lying unlifted at various railway stations? It is not a small amount. It is Rs. 7 crores worth and the demurrage they are paying is worth Rs. 1 lakh daily. This point is relevant in the light of the statement which the hon. Minister has himself made. He said, upto October, 1974 15.74 crores worth of [illegible]trical equipments were remaining [illegible]. Out of this the equipments worth 8.60 crores is in the normal process of despatch. He does not know whether those who had booked

orders had received those despatches or not. In the second para he said that out of the balance of Rs. 7.14 crores worth of goods equipment worth Rs. 2.76 crores were awaiting allotment of railway wagons for transportation to different destinations and equipment worth Rs. 0.87 crores represented overdimensioned consignments awaiting railway clearance for loading and despatch. He has suggested now an element of railway transport. I say, in the UP Electricity Board, even on the basis of the authentic information that is available, it is clear that Rs. 7 crores worth of electrical equipment is lying unlifted at various railway stations.

If this backlog of huge stocks are getting accumulated at various railway stations then how can we infer that amount to which he has made a reference will be transferred to the parties concerned and to the State Electricity Boards concerned?

I would like to have a specific answer. I would also like to know whether the equipment is lying unlifted because of the UP Government. It was assured by the U.P. Government that advance of Rs. 60 crores in monthly instalments of Rs. 5 crores for development and expansion scheme, will be given. Apparently you may feel this particular aspect is extraneous to the matter under consideration but I would link it to the subject matter under discussion because the U.P. Government had already assured the State Electricity Board in Uttar Pradesh that an advance of Rs. 60 crores will be given to them and it was further told that instalments of Rs. 5 crores for development and expansion scheme in terms of electrical equipments will be given to them. Inspite of that categorical assurance a news has appeared in the Press that till August 1974 only Rs. 9 crores were paid. Of course, the Chief Minister can legitimately say that afterall these pronouncements were made at a time when U.P. Government was going to the polls and all the promises that are made on the eve of election—whether for developmental activity or for the expenditure to be incurred on specific projects—need not be taken very seriously. If that be the contention of the hon. Minister that can explain the problem otherwise a specific clarification will have to come forward.

In this context I would like to know since various electricity boards that have placed orders for heavy electrical equipment, it is relevant to know, as to what are the losses that are incurred by the various electricity boards and it is because of that they are not able to lift the consignment Again it is found out that the State electricity board of Uttar Pradesh has lost in 1973-74 to the tune of Rs. 33.3 crores. Whether this loss that has been incurred by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board is because of the fact that the supply of electricity from the neighbouring States is at a higher rate and as a result of that they are actually incurring heavy losses.

Lastly I would like to know whether it is true that the engineers who are connected with a number of State electricity boards went on strikes for their legitimate demands on a number of occasions because their legitimate demands were not met. On the contrary at some places efforts were made to cow down the strikers and as a result of that there have been recurrent strikes by engineers in a number of State electricity boards and whether as a result of that the efficiency as well as profitability of the State Electricity Boards have gone down. Whether income has gone down as a result of that. You say equipment worth Rs. 7 crores is being despatched. It is not stated that it has already been despatched. One is still not certain that equipment worth Rs. 7 crores is already despatched. But even assuming that equipment worth Rs. 7 crores is already despatched out of the equip-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate].

ment worth Rs. 15 crores as far as the rest worth Rs. 8 crores is concerned whether it is true that it is the accumulative effect of all the factors mentioned by me earlier. Since I have specifically mentioned various aspects, I would expect from the Minister a pointed answer.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, I am extermely thankful to the hon. Member for pointing out some of the difficulties and strains under which the BHEL is functioning. In fact, he made a pointed reference about the credit squeeze. I hope, you will agree with me that it is not for me on this point to refer to the credit squeeze and its repercussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sorry to interrupt you. I want to bring to your notice that in the past, some time, it had happened that the subject matter of call attention notice concerned with a certain thing....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think your question is very relevant whether the credit squeeze has had any effect on the payment ability of the various State Electricity Boards. That is very legitimate.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The BHEL, Bhopal is a vast complex and our proposed target of production for this year is Rs. 95 crores. In an industry of this magnitude, obviously, it can be appreciated that at any point, of time there would be at least a backlog of one month's production which would be in the process of despatch. That cannot be called 'stock--piling'. There are various points such a packing specialised consignments that are being despatched. [illegible] quite normal in any industry of this size. That is why in my statement I made a reference that in an industry of this size—BHEL, Bhopal, we can normally and tolerably expect for despatch of a quantum of nearly Rs. 7 crores or 8.6 crores. But, the hon. Member was pointing out an important factor in the sense that many of the State Electricity Boards were not lifting the equipments. That is not exactly the position. The position is that there may be quite a huge amount of overdue payments to the BHEL. But, that is not relevant in this particular context because, I may explain that, out of Rs. 15.74 crores of accumulated stock, Rs. 8.6 crores is in the normal process of despatch. As pointed out, out of only Rs. 7.14 crores worth of goods, equipment worth Rs. 2.76 crores was awaiting allotment of railway wagons and another Rs. 0.87 crores represented over-sized machinery awaiting railway clearance for loading and despatch. There are special types of wagons or carriers in which over-sized equipments are carried. We are keeping in touch with the Railway Ministry to get the correct type of wagons so that the over-seized or other large-sized consignments can be carried. But the point is this. The hon. Member was saying that so many equipments are not being lifted. There are not many electricity Boards which could not lift them. What we are pointing out is that out of Rs. 3.51 crores comprising of traction motors etc., it is only Rs. 0.52 crores worth of goods that is not being despatched because of the difficulty of the State Electricity Board, namely, the Punjab Electricity Board. The rest of it was already despatched and it is being received.

Out of Rs. 15.74 crores, Rs. 8.60 crores worth of goods are the normal carry-over of any month. The rest of the equipment valued at Rs. 3.51 crores comprises of Rs. 2.99 crores worth of traction motors meant for the railways. The Railways have revised their schedule of requirements. And subsequently, due to financial contingencies, they had to change their production programme. We are in touch with the Railways to make available the wagons as early as possible. As I said earlier, Rs. 0.52 crores worth is of transformers for

the Punjab State Electricity Board. The hon. Member was mentioning about Bihar.

Incidentially, it might be interesting to note that out of Rs. 8.60 crores which is a normal carryover of a month, it is only 6 per cent which is assigned to Bihar. In the matter of overdue payments also, it so happened that though Rs 84.00 crores is due from different State Electricity Boards, only Rs. 5.59 crores is due from Bihar. I think the hon. Member was slightly uncharitable to Bihar at least in the matter under reference.

He was mentioning about certain lacunae or the irregularities in the State Electricity Boards. I hope you will appreciate that it is not for me to comment about any irregularity or lacunae, regarding the functioning of an Electricity Board, I think, he may well address this question to the concerned Minister. I can not be expected to comment on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far ar this point concerned. that is very relevant. They place orders with different type of firms and again malpractices are committed. As a result of that, their financial position went down and that is why they are not able to meet their obligations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are concerned with BHEL. He is concerned with BHEL. His point is that this accumulation is nothing abnormal. As to what a State Electricity Board does within the State, I do not think that will come in.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have not raised that point. The State Electricity Boards are responsible for not lifting the consignmments. This is due to their financial position. Various committees had been appointed to inquire into the malpractices. They become very relevant because if their efficiency is augmented and if malpractices are ended, their financial position would improve and as a result, they will be able to lift the consignments by making the necessary payments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To the extent that there is an unusual accumulation. But that is what he is disputing. He says there is nothing unusual in the accumulation that is there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To them Rs. 5 crores does not mean anything.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The financial stringency or difficulty of State Electricity Boards has not prevented any consignment being despatched. We may have our financial difficulty in functioning. In spite of that, it may be very interesting for the hon. member and the House to know that BHEL showed a steady improvment in respect of production as well as profitablity. In 1972-73, the total production was Rs. 143 crores; in 1973-74, this one unit showed an improvement to the extent of Rs. 90 crores to the tune of Rs. 233 crores. In the matter of profitability. in 1973-74 it was Rs. 27 crores as against Rs. 13 crores in 1972-73. So inspite of these difficulties, BHEL were able to perform well.

It is not for me to comment about the position of State Electricity Boards We are concerned with their payment. In spite of their payment difficulties, we have not held up any stock. We are taking up the matter with the Finance Ministry so that our liquidity is not affected.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He started with a reference to RBI.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think he has indirectly said that the States Boards have a lot of outstanding dues to BHEL.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I did say the State Boards have dues, but that is not hampering consignments or despatch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are concerned with lifting the material, not the outstanding dues.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The State Boards have publicly stated that their financial position is like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We do do not discuss the affairs of State Electricity Boards here.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: (Rohtak) It has bcome the practice with every department of Government running industries to shift theiir responsibility to other department like the Railway department, although the hon. Minister of Raiways has time and again informed the House that conditions on the railways are more than normal after the strike or better than ever before after the strike. Take any department, the Food Department or the Supplies Department or BHEL or any other department. They will accuse the railway administration for this. They cannot shift the responsibility. It is the joint res- It is the joint responsibility of Government. They should have some sort of co-ordination.

Now the Chairman of BHEL, Bhopal, has drawn a very dosy picture about the Bhopal unit of BHEL. But according to reports appearing in newspapers, the position is very alarming. A question was put about the lacunae in the orders placed by Electricity Boards by my hon. friend. Prof. Dandavate. The hon. Minister has declined to make any reference to that; he has not answered it. He says as ca[illegible] say anything about the working [illegible]e Electricity Boards in various Stat[illegible] Vhen he has given a categoric[illegible] that the entire equipment ha[illegible] manufactured against specific orders, I would ask whether there is any penalty clause provided in the orders placed by [illegible] Electricity Boards or anybody also to BHEL, Bhopal or any other unit. I want to know whether there is any penalty clause, and if none exists, why it is so. When the unit produces against specific orders placed by the Electricity Boards, if they do not lift the equipment or receive the consignment, what is the penalty provided for that? Why should the BHEL suffer for that? So, I would like to get a categorical answer to this.

16.00 hrs.

Secondly, the Railway Ministry is the accused not only in this respect, that they are not providing wagons in time. They themselves are the defaulters. The Minister himself says that "the rest of the equipment valued at Rs. 3.51 crores comprises of Rs. 2.99 crores worth of traction motors, generators, control gear etc. meant for the Railways," and "It transpires now that the equipment meant for Railways is in express of their current requirement because their loco-manufacturing programme has undergone certain revisions." Why should the BHEL suffer on this account? It was easy for the Minister to have stated in his statement that they are having a dialogue with the Railway Minister. The Railway Minister is here. He could have very easily explained the postiion. Why should he not receive the goods or lift the equipment? I would like to know from the hon. Minister what sort of co-ordination exists for getting the different types of wagons between the BHEL and the Railway Ministry, and whether there is also any penalty clause if they do not provide the wagons in time. Why should the BHEL suffer because the railways are not supplying the wagons? They have got a contract and they have to supply them. I want to know whether there is any penalty proided for that also.

Then, I would like to bring home to the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies that it has not only been reported in the papers but on the basis of talks also with the spokesmen of the BHEL that there are heavy dues to be collected by the BHEL.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is a different question. You are repeating it.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: But it is concerned with them. There are heavy dues accumulating and which the BHEL has to collect from their big customers. These are to the tune of Rs. 35 crores; it is about 50 per cent of the value of the total production of BHEL. Why should it be so? On account of that, the finances of the BHEL have become very poor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not discussing the finances.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Because of the block capital, I would like to request the hon. Minister to give us a categorical reply whether the stringent financial conditions have affected the ancillary industry and the small customers, because they are not getting the money in time from the BHEL. I am not taking much time of the House, and you also appear to be in a hurry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I am only seeing to the relevancy. He can oblige you, if you want.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I would like the hon. Minister to give us categorical answers to these questions.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Regarding the first part of the question of the hon. Member, I am sure it will be easily appreciated that in a unit of this type, namely, BHEL the production is not the regular type of assembly-line production. It is all tailor-made, as per the customers' demand and according to their specifications. There is no question of State Electricity Boards refusing to lift the stock because we do not over produce and we do not produce a different quality. There is re[illegible] inspection and tests are carried out in a systematic way. I agree with the hon. Member a very heavy amount is outstanding from the different Electricity Boards. To an earlier question I replied casually and I may now mention that the different Electricity Boards owe Rs. 114 crores to the BHEL out of which nearly Rs. 35 crores is to the Bhopal Unit.

But that does not in any way hamper our production programme. It may be creating financial difficulties but all the same we are going according to the schedule. The hon. Member was saying that I was painting a rosy picture about Bhopal. I should say that Bhopal is one Unit which has performed very well in spite of many difficulties. It may be interesting to know that last month production was about Rs. 8.37 crores as against the target of Rs. 6.1 crores. The target for the first seven months was Rs. 40 crores and the Bhopal Unit of the BHEL produced things worth Rs. 43.93 crores. The performance is 109 per cent of the targeted production. Inspite of the many difficulties this has been done. We may be having financial difficulties. We are taking it up with the Finance Ministry.

The hon. Member mentioned about the penalty clause. The customers of the BHEL are public utilities and it may be rather difficult for us to insist on a penalty clause. All the same since the outstanding are mounting up we are thinking whether even in regard to the Public Sector Undertakings it may not be worthwhile to include a penalty clause because it is becoming too much of a burden for the BHEL.

He referred to the Railways. We are working in perfect harmony with the Railways and the Railways have been very cooperative... (*Interruption*).

In regard to the matter of some accumulation at Bhopal there are certain products which are made in

[Shri A. C. George].

that Unit and they do not form part of the normal pattern. They are of a larger size or their height is much more so that special arrangements will have to be made in coordination with the Railways. We are hopeful that we will be able to find proper carriers and I do not think that this will present any problems.

Towards the end of his remarks he mentioned about payment to the ancillary units. Inspite of financial difficulties that were facing the Unit we have taken care to see that the small units which are making ancillaries are paid in time and infact in some cases even ahead of time. The normal practice is that payment is made only after testing; that is the procedure. But in order to help some ancillary units we are making payments even before the usual tests are made whenever the production is delivered at the BHEL plant. To that extent the ancillaries are not only not discriminated against but they are helped also. The difficulties are not passed on to the ancillaries and our effort is to see that the smaller units thrive and progress so that ultimately with complete coordinated effort a total production pattern which will be good for the country as well as for the BHEL Unit would emerge.

16.10 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE. INFORMATION GIVEN BY RAILWAY MINISTER 5-9-1974

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 5 सितम्बर, 1974 को प्रतिपक्ष के संपादक के खिलाफ श्री पीलू मोदी के विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव पर अपने भाषण के दौरान मैंने चार गुप्त सरकारी दस्तावेजों का जिक्र या या कुछ फ़र्मों द्वारा लाइसेंस सहुलियत के किये गये दुरुपयोग का इन में उल्लेख था ये दस्तावेज मेज पर रखे जा चुके हैं।

इन दस्तावेजो से 3 करोड़ 15 लाख रुपये के आयात लाइसस का दुरूपयोग साबित होता है। चूंकि पालिस्टर फायबर तथा स्टेनलेंस स्टील जैसी चीजो के आयात पर 500 प्रतिशत प्रीमियम याने मुनाफा होता है, यह स्पष्ट है कि इन फ़र्मों ने 12 करोड़ रुपये का कुल फायदा उठाया है।

इन आयात परवानों के दुरुपयोग की घटना और उन की जाँच की अवधि 1970 से लेकर 1974 तक की है।

मैंने कहा था कि उस समय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र, विदेश व्यापार मंत्री थे। जब कुछ कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने मेरे भाषण में बाधा डाली और प्रश्न पूछे तब मैंने कहा था कि अगर उस समय श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा विदेश व्यापार मंत्री नहीं थे तो मैं अपना ब्यान वापस ले लूंगा।

इस बीच श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा सदन में पहूंच कर अपनी सीट पर बैठ चुके थे मेरे इस भाषण में उन्हों ने जोर से बाधा डाली और कहा कि "1972 में मैं विदेश व्यापार मंत्री नहीं था" ऐसा करने में उन का उद्देश्य यह था कि 1972 में दिये हूये लाइसेंसज के दुरुपयोग तथा उन की जांच के लिये वे जिम्मेदार नहीं थे। इस तरह का असर वे सदन पर डालना चाहते थे।

लेकिन बाद में पूछताछ से मुझे पता चला कि श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा जून 1970 से जनवरी 1973 तक विदेश व्यापार मंत्री थे। इन 30 महीनों की अवधि से विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में अनगिनत आयात लाइसेंसों के दुरूपयोग की घटनाएं हुई हैं। उनमें से कुछ घपलों का वर्णन मेरे द्वारा उल्लिखित गुप्त दस्तावेजो में किया गया था।

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्रा ने गलत बयान दिया कि 1972 में वे विदेश व्यापार मंत्री नहीं थे इस गम्भीर गलत बयानी के लिये वे सदन से माफी मांगे और मेरे द्वारा उल्लेख किये गये आयात लाइसेंसों के दुरूपयोग में से जिन घटनाओं से उन का संबंध है उसके प्रति अपनी उचित जिम्मेदारी को खुले तौर पर स्वीकारें।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, while speaking on Mr. Poiloo Mody's privilege motion against the editor of 'Pratipaksh' on 5th September, 1974 Shri Madhu Limaye *inter alia* stated "Their licences, allotments and pending applications were released. The decision was taken in January, 1970 when Shri L. N. Mishra was the Foreign Trade Minister" (page 15205, 5-9-74 uncorrected). I thought it my duty to remove the erroneous impression and I, therefore, said that I was not the Minister for Foreign Trade in January, 1970. In fact I joined the Ministry of Foreign Trade only on 27th June, 1970. In the uncorrected copy of the verbatim in place of January, 1970, 1972 was reported.

On 6th September, 1974 when a copy of the uncorrected verbatim report was sent to me for necessary correction I substituted 'January, 1970' for '1972' and returned the uncorrected copy of the report to the Editor of Debates within the stipulated time prescribed for the purpose.

It is thus clear that it was not at all my intention to make any misleading Statement in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने नोटिस जिस डायरेक्शन के तहत दिया है उस का लम्बा चौड़ा प्रोसीजर है। पहले क्या होता है:

"A member wishting to point out any mistake or inaccuracy in a statement made by a Minister or any other member shall, before referring to the matter in the House, write to the Speaker pointing out the particulars of the mistake or inaccuracy and seek his permission to raise the matter in the House.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which I suppose you did.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes, I did. Then it says:

"The member may place before the Speaker such evidance as he may have in support of his allegation."

In the Bio-data published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat it is clearly stated that he held the charge of the Foreign Trade Ministry between June 1970 to January 1973.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have said that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The third rule is:

"The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, bring the matter to the notice of the Minister or the member concerned for the purpose of ascertaining the factual position in regard to the allegation made."

तो फैक्चुअल पोजीशन क्या हुई कि यह 1972 में मंत्री थे लेकिन यह कहते हैं कि मैंने कहा था कि जनवरी 1970। तो मतलब यह है कि रिपोर्टर ने झूठ छापा। नहीं। आप टेप बजाइये और इस का फैसला हो जाय। मैंने बहुत ही स्पोर्टिंग ढंग से जब किसी सदस्य ने कहा कि उस समय वह नहीं थे तो मैंने कहा था कि अगर नहीं थे तो वापस लेता हूं लेकिन 1970 और 19[illegible] के मामले थे। कुछ मामले ऐसे थे इन के कार्यकाल में हुये इन्वेस्टीगेशन सी० बी० आई० के बारे में और यहां सदन में आ कर कहते हैं कि मैं 1972 में नहीं था और क्वायटली उस को करेक्ट करते हैं। बिना आप की इजाजत के इन्होंने इमप्रैशन नहीं दिया है कि रिपोर्टस ने गलत लिखा है।

श्री मधु लिमये :

टेप बजाया जाया अगर वह करेक्ट करना चाहते हैं तो मैं विरोध नहीं करता हूं वह आप की इजाजत से करेक्ट कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उन को फैक्ट एडमिट तो करना चाहिये कि उन्हों ने मिस्टेक की।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मैंने कहा था 1972 में मैं था। जून 1970 से लेकर 4 फरवरी 1973 तक में विदेश व्यापार मंत्री था। यह बात मैं ने उस दिन भी कहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर कहिये मेरी गलती हुई स्लिप आफ टंग हुआ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कुछ औबजरवेशन करेंगे हम भी करेक्ट करते हैं, लेकिन झूंठ तो नहीं बोलेंगे यहां।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister has said that in the Uncorrected Report it was mentioned as 'January 1972' but when his attention was drawn....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Even the word "January" is not there. I remember it is only "1970".

इन का इटेंशन देखिये चूंकि जनवरी 1970 की बात पहले आयी थी उन्हें ने जनवरी 1972 कहा। नहीं कहा। केवल 1972 कहा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point. Why don't you listen to me. The Minister has said very clearly that in the Uncorrected Report it was mentioned as "January 1972".

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No. You consult the uncorrected report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me tell you what he has said. Why are you getting annoyed? Here he says that in the Uncorrected report it was mentioned as 1972 but when his attention was drawn to it, he corrected it; he changed "1972" to "1970". That is what he said. Whenever we make speeches here there may be some slips of the tongue. But when we see in the report something that is not correct, it is the normal practice that we take the earliest opportunity to correct it, and he has done it. Therefore, there cannot be any intention of misleading the House.

16.19 hrs.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill. Shri M. C. Daga was on his legs.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): इस पर मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं जब शुक्रवार को रिजर्व बैंक बिल के बारे में बोला तो मैंने डिपाजिट्स के बारे में यहां क्या पोजिशन है यह जानने की कोशिश की। बाद में लाइब्रेरी वालों ने रिजर्व बैंक से डाकूमेंट्स ला कर मुझे को दिये, जो वह पहले नहीं दे सके क्योंकि दो किस्म के डोकूमेंट्स थे, उस से पता ही नहीं चलता कौन सा आर्डर फोर्स में है। मैंने शनिवार को पत्र भेजा था पोस्ट से कि सोमवार दोपहर तक मुझे बता दीजिये कि क्या वह नीला कागज वाला इन फोर्स है या ब्रोचर वाला इन फोर्स है। रिजर्व बैंक वाले कोई भी इत्तिला हमें देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। हम लोग क्या करें? हम बोलना नहीं चाहते हैं। तब तक जब तक कि आथेंटिक इनफार्मेशन हमें मिल नहीं जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, you have made your point.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You pass a stricture on the Reserve Bank Governor. He is trying to deliberately confuse by giving two brochures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point. It is not a point of order. But, I think, the Deputy Minister will take note of it.

When she replies, I think, she will deal with it.

श्री मधु लिमये : सुशीला जी जवाब नहीं दे सकती हैं। मेरे पास सब मारुति का मालला पड़ा हुआ है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : इस पर बोलते हुए मैंने बताया था कि कहां कहां रिजर्व बैंक फेल हुआ है और क्या क्या रजर्व बैंक ने काम किया है। जो कुछ आपकी रिपोर्टस् कहती हैं वही मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। जो फेल्योर मैं बताने जा रहा हूं इससे ज्यादा और बड़ी फेल्योर क्या हो सकती है ?

"Various field investigations provide instances of cooperatives continuing to be dominated by money lenders and others who use the funds of the societies to promote their own ends, financial and political."

इस प्रकार से आपका पैसा चला जाता है।

"There is a fairly widespread impression that vested interests have so established themselves in the management of primary agricultural credit societies that in many parts of the country, they are virtually monopolising the benefits of co-operative credit."

कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और छोटे काश्तकारों के नाम ले कर आप बिल पेश करते हैं, एमेंडमेंट्स पेश करते हैं। इसको देख कर दुख होता है कि इस तरह से आपका पैसा वेस्ट होता है ; कौन ले जाते हैं ? बड़े-बड़े मनी लैण्डर्स वेस्टिड इंटरेस्ट्स, एक एक फैमिली ले जाती है। उस पैसे की अब हालत क्या है ? इसके बारे में क्या आपकी रिपोर्ट कहती है :

"The high level of overdues at the various levels of cooperative credit structure continues to plague the movement thereby choking the flow of credit. The competitive position of overdues for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 at the level of the central cooperative banks and the primary societies was 44 per cent by the end of 1971-72. It was, however, as high as 80 per cent in Assam, 82 per cet in Manipur, 80 per cent in West Bengal, 63 per cent in Rajasthan, 62 per cent in Bihar and 57 per cent in Orissa."

अरबों रुपया इस तरह से लोगों की तरफ बकाया पड़ा हुआ है जोकि रिकवर नहीं हो पा रहा है। कहते तो यह हैं कि रूरल क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज हैं लेकिन वेस्टिड इंटरेस्ट। उनको आपने मदद दे रखी है। ये लोग जान बूझ कर वापिस करना नहीं चाहते हैं। आपकी गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी इसके लिए कुछ नहीं कर रही है। छोटे काश्त-कारों तक लोन पहुंचता नहीं है।

आपने इसको क्लीयरली माना है

"The Survey Committee summing up the position in regard to agricultural credit observed that it fell short of the right quantity, was not of the right type, did not serve the right purpose and often failed to go to the right people and that 'co-operation had failed but co-operation must succeed'."

आप कहते हैं कि आप एनीमल हसबैंडरी के वास्ते लोन बढ़ा देंगे। लेकिन यहां माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि सीका में शेड्यूल्डकास्ट और ट्राइबल के लोगों की कोई दो सौ एप्लीकेशन्स पड़ी हुई हैं, कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। दो सौ साल हो गए हैं लेकिन कुछ उन पर कारवाई नहीं की गई है। आप को इस सब के बारे में हमारे सामने रिपोर्ट रखनी चाहिये थी और हमको बताना चाहिए था कि इतने गरीब लोगों को आपने इतने लोन दिए हैं। आपका अरबों रुपया मालदार लोग खा गए हैं। हम नहीं यह आप खुद कह रहे हैं जब ऐसी बात है तो रिजर्व बैंक का इस तरह की जो गड़बड़ियां होती हैं इन पर क्या कन्ट्रोल है।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

मैंने पिछली बार कहा था कि बड़ोदा के बैंक मैनेजर ने 45,000 रुपया उसको दिया जिस का जमाई या लड़का या लड़की पार्टनर है कम्पनी में।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, if you go into all the details.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am not going into the details, I am simply touching the points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are the details of what this bank has done or that bank has done. If you go into those details, there will be no end to it. Confine yourself only to the main points of the Bill.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: After all, the Reserve Bank has to supervise and control.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know. As I said, if you start going into the details, there will be no end.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am not going into the details, Sir. They have got this provision in the Bill. I am just pointing that out.

रिजर्व बैंक की पालिसी है कि इंडस्ट्रियलिट्स को लोन न दिए जाएं। छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को भी नहीं देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इन लोगों को लोन मिलता ही कितना है? मैं समझता हूं कि लोन के मामले में रिजर्व बैंक की कोई यूनिफार्म पालिसी होनी चाहिये।

बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन के वक्त पिछले वित्त मन्त्री ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं थीं। लेकिन आज हालत क्या है? जहां 9 करोड़ रुपया ओवर टाइम का स्टाफ को दिया जाता था वहां 11 और 13 करोड़ दिया जाने लग गया है। स्टाफ वैसे ही बैंकों में ज्यादा है। हर साल यह बढ़ता जाता है। हम लोग कई बार कह चुके हैं कि ओवर टाइम आप बन्द करें। लेकिन सारी गड़बड़ी चल रही है। रिजर्व बैंक का कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं है। सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स जिन को आप डायरेक्टर बना देते हैं रिजर्व बैंक के वे करते क्या हैं। आर्थिक संकट आ गया मुद्रा स्फीति हो गई। क्यों हो गई? क्या रिजर्व बैंक का कोई काम नहीं था, उसकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी।

The Deputy-Speaker has put restrictions on my speech. Otherwise, I could quote many things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to put restrictions. Just as the banks are applying squeeze, I will have to apply squeeze on your time.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am pointing out because it concerns the Reserve Bank.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with time and relevancy.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या पालिसी लोन डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने की है समझ में नहीं आत है। गरीब आदमी को पिछले 20 साल में चार पांच रुपया पर कैपिटा भी नहीं मिला है, तीन रुपया भी नहीं मिल रहा है। मनी लैण्डर्स की तरफ अरबों रुपया बकाया पड़ा हुआ है। कौन रिकवर करेगा? जो आपके बैंकों वाले हैं वे जहां उनका इंटरेस्ट इनवाल्व्ड होता है, वहां लोन देते हैं बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग बैंको की बन गई हैं। भत्ता टी, ए. डी, ए आदि बढ़ गए हैं। हवाई जहाजों से आते जाते हैं। चार लाख का फरनीचर ले कर रख लिया गया है बैंको में यह सब आपकी रिपोर्ट्स कहती हैं।

आप क्लाज 25 में सेक्शन 58 के बाद एक सेक्शन जोड़ना चाहते हैं:

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or the Bank or any other person in respect of anything which is in good faith done...."

यह कल्याणकारी राज्य है। कल्याणकारी राज्य बनने के बाद यह कौनसा नया प्रिवलेज है? यह कौन सा तरीका है कि गवर्नमेंट आफिसर पर डिफेंड किया जाय और आप गवर्नमेंट आफिसर को दूसरे लेवेल पर रखते हैं और जो इंडिविजुअल सिटिजन है उस को दूसरे लेवेल पर रखते हैं? यह इस की क्या जरूरत पैदा हुई कि कोई बैंक मैनेजर कोई गलत करता है तो उस के लिए आप यह कह रहे हैं कि उस के खिलाफ लीगल प्रोसीडिंग्स नहीं लाई जा सकतीं या कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकते और हम कोई गलती करें तो वर्डेन एक्यूज्ड पर लाइ करता है। हमारे पर वर्डेन है कि हम अपनी इन्नोसेंस मूव करें। आप का लॉ कमीशन यह निर्णय देता है कि एकोनामिक आफेंसेज में वर्डेन उन पर शिफ्ट कर दो, दे हैव टु पुट दैट और आप यहां यह लिख रहे हैं कि अगर कोई बैंक एम्प्लाई या आफिसर कोई गलती करता है तो उसे यह माना जाय कि दे हैव डन इट इन गुड फेथ। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि यह डिस्टिंक्शन कैसे पैदा हुआ कि कोई उन को प्राजीक्यूट कर ही नहीं सकता।

If any bank employee or officer does anything in good faith.....I have not understood good faith. Nobody can prosecute him.

Suppose the bank has served a notice on me to produce certain documents and I have lost the documents, you say, 'You have failed. I will prosecute you'. I say, 'Please give me a chance. I do not possess those documents'. He says, 'No. If you fail to produce the documents, you will be prosecuted.'

यह जो इस तरह के प्राविजन्स हैं कोर्ट में जाने नहीं देना चाहते और कोर्ट्स के राइट्स जहां जहां कर्टेल करना चाहते हैं तो आदमी अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा वहां कैसे करेगा? वह अपने को डिफेंड कैसे करेगा?

Now I am debarred from going to the court against any officer or bank employee. No prosecution, no case, no criminal case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Good faith is also justiciable.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: When we do it, we also do it in good faith.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the bell be rung....

Yes, now there is quorum, Shri Sequeira.

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): The Bill which is before us amends an Act which was passed in 1934. Many things have happened to the country since then. Many changes have taken place in the Reserve Bank and many a naya paisa has tumbled from the rupee. I am terribly sorry that the Government has failed to take this opportunity not merely to come forward with a small amending Bill, but to really examine the original Act and see whether it is suitable and whether any changes are required to make the Reserve Bank an effective instrument in the conditions of to-day.

I see in this Bill two things which are symptomatic of the malaise that is facing us to-day. The malaise, where for the sake of expediency we sacrifice principle. Here, in the new Section 18A you have a clause which says:

> "the validity of any loan or advance granted by the Bank in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall not be called in question...."

merely for the reason that the Memo-

[Shri Erasmo de Sequeira]
randum or Articles of Association do not allow such a loan. You introduce here a very dangerous element; by law you are authorising a body to take a loan which is prohibited by its own articles of association. One principle is thrown to the winds. Then, in another section what you have done is this. Section 24 of this Act says that any regulation made under this section shall have effect from such earlier or later date as may be specified in the rules. Therefore, you start with making regulations with retrospective effect. And you throw another principle that underlines the rule of law to the winds.

This is what we see every day. The Supreme Court passes a judgment, it says something about expenditure. The next day we have a proclamation which reverses the supreme court ruling. Again in regard to MISA it is the job of the Courts under the Constitution to examine and pass verdict; the next day we find a Presidential Order taking this power away from the Courts. This is sheer expediency, subverting the rule of law, and this sort of thing is happening constantly. One has fears that one is heading for a system of single party Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Last time it was Pratipaksha; this time it is one party.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: ... which is edited by Mr. George Fernandes.

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA: You have enlarged the definition of deposits to such an extent, that very soon, if you go into the inspection that this Bill provides for, you will have to add so many clerks to the Reserve Bank staff that it will become as Parkinsonian a delight as any other Ministry of the Government of India! If we believe in a free society and in a democracy, we must accept the fact that whichever Government is in power is only a transient having a tenure of 5-years. Beyond that it must go and get the support of the people. So far as basic things like currency and finance are concerned, we must permit institutions like the RBI to have the degree of independence to guarantee continuity which is very necessary. I was hearing a story from my colleague about....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't tell private stories.

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA: It is not a private story.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : पांच पांच रुपये के और सौ सौ रुपये के नोट और डुप्लिकेट नोट इस देश भर में फैले हुए हैं और यह मिनिस्टर भी जानते हैं।

SHRI DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you don't keep confidence you may carry on.

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA: This was about the large number of duplicate five rupee and hundred rupee notes recently found in Allahabad. These are things one never heard of in the past. These are things which are happening increasingly and more and more frequently. These are things which are happening when standards are lowered and these are things which get lowered by constant interference. The Reserve Bank is supposed to be an independent institution, it is supposed to advise Government independently. Today it is being denied that opportunity, and from this side of the House I would like to insist and demand that that independence has to be restored.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think to-day somehow some of the speakers who have just finished have preoccupied themselves with MISA, with economic offences, with courts etc. And therefore, in that background, I do not know how far they have really been very fair to the amendments which are before us

in this House. I am in no position to say whether they were relevant because, every Member is entitled to his opinion. But, I think, if it were regarding the budget, they may be in a position to say something. Anyway, I can understand the background with which what has been pointed out. On the whole, most of the Members have, by and large, welcomed the amendments. Of course they have disagreed on one thing namely that the implementing machinery has not been doing well. We are prepared to say that there are certain things that are required to be done. I do not think everything is perfect in our machinery. Improvemnt should be made in it. As a matter of fact, many of the amendments which are before us to-day will go further in strengthening the machinery and in plugging many of the loopholes therein. To a very great extent improvement is made in the working of the R.B.I. Some of the Members originally had wanted that there should be a full debate on it, it should be under Parliament's scrutiny and there should be examination of the working of the R.B.I. I think that more or less has turned out to be a debate on the working of the R.B.I. All matters whether it is the Cooperative sector, or the nationalised bank's sector or big people or small people, finance or re-finance, agriculture, or industry, almost all these things, have come under the gamut of discussion to-day. Moreover, last year this matter came up before the consultative Committee. Last year, on the 20th February or so, there was a full debate on the working of the R.B.I. There were also questions regarding various aspects of the R.B.I.

There are certain basic amendments. First of all I would like to take this very simple amendment of extending the refinancing facility for apex cooperative banks for subsidiary activities undertaken not jointly but independently of agriculture. They were not taken jointly but also they were taken exclusively which included sheep-breeding too, as mentioned by the hon. Member, the other day. By and large, these would be welcomed by all the Members here.

My second amendment is for providing finances for the development of fisheries and by providing agricultural credit. I think that also has been welcomed by almost all Members. About the collection of information, even now there is a provision for collecting the information. For this, paper approval of RBI has to be undertaken. Moreover, a certain statutory protection is also necessary to financial institutions and that has been created by this amendment. Moreover, the definition of the credit information has also been enlarged. It is not only regarding the quantity but is also regarding the security given by the borrowers and the guarantee by the institutions in the background of credit worthiness, antecedents and capacity of the persons or the borrowers in this country. This is according to the recommendations of the Banking Commission regarding widening the sphere or the method of the credit information. That will be a healthy thing. I think that though there may be one or two solitary voices, on the whole, this has been welcomed by all the Members.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : : आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर से अच्छा बोलती हैं ।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : क्या कहते हैं, आप ? आप, मैं और प्राइम मिनिस्टर तीनों इलाहाबाद के हैं, पवित्र संगम से आते हैं, ऐसा क्यों बोलते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो आप के लिये कम्पलीमेन्ट है ।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : कोई भाई तारीफ करे तो अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन किस मंशा से आप ऐसा कह रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मंशा तो अच्छा है आप की तारीफ कर रहे हैं ।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मधु जी, आप का नाम बड़ा मधुर है, अगर मधुर भाषा में बोलें तो अच्छा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी लिये तो कह रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: *Madhu* means honey. It is the bee's stings that are very painful but the honey is sweet.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am in no position to say whether this was relevant or not.

About the fourth amendment, that is about the non-banking institution, Prof. Dandavate has gone too far as compared to the provisions provided for by the R.B.I. The definition of "deposits" of the non-banking institutions has been made more comprehensive and precise. It also provides the R.B.I. the power to inspect the non-banking institutions.

That is a provision which, I think, has been wanting for a very long time. Moreover, this will make it obligatory not only for the companies but also for the brokers to disclose all the particulars and information before they canvas for deposits. This is something which will be welcomed in the interest of financial discipline and for seeing to it that the interests of the depositors are also safeguarded.

These are the main amendments and on the basis of these amendments we have seen the entire gamut of the discussion, how they have shifted and how again they came back to them.

Before I go into two or three controversial points raised earlier, I would like to take up some other points. One was about credit policy. Here within the financial constraints and within the resources at our disposal—recently there was also a meeting to consider this—we have found that it is extremely difficult in present circumstances to get all the things moving. So naturally we have to choose priorities. Priorities are what they ought to be; there can be no two views about it. The first priority is agriculure. Then we have the distributing machinery, also the wage goods, core industries and exports. I do not think people can disagree on these. According to the priority, what ever money is there has been distributed. This is the credit policy which has been evolved after much thinking and working by the RBI. When the credit policy is attacked on the ground that this industry is suffering or that industry is suffering, or the larger one is suffering or the smaller one is suffering, this is the norm that is followed; is it necessary in the interest of the country at present, how far it can be financed, whether not financing it would be detrimental to the larger interest of the consumers of the consumer goods which are required by the people at large?

An hon. member raised the point about chit funds. This is a State subject. Many State Governments have their own laws about it. The Banking Commission had suggested that the RBI draw up a uniform Bill which should eventually be adopted by all States. In the meantime, the States have been advised to copy from some other States where they are already operating their laws. Meanwhile, the RBI is in the process of preparing a model Bill.

The hundi business came up for discussion, and rightly too. This is one of those things on which a recommendation was made by the Banking Commission, that this indigenous banking agency should eventually go. As a policy, Government have taken a decision to this effect. After nationalisation and the new approach, we find that all the additional finance which is being made available to all these agencies, the multanis and others, should really stay at the existing level. They should be frozen at this level, gradually they should be declining and within the course of [illegible] years they should be stopped. The RBI is working

in that direction. Certain steps are being studied as to how soon this should be effected. Advice has been given to all the banks last year. We are already working in that direction and I think it should, by and large, be welcome.

Another point was about the continuity of the directors. I do not know why every step taken by Government seems to stir up some sort of suspicion somewhere. This is a very innocuous simple thing. Even in regard to the nationalised banks, when due to some reason or other, a new director is not being appointed or it was not possible to appoint him, in order to see that there is no vacuum or gap, the present incumbent continues for that time.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या चार साल में नया एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट नहीं हो सकता । क्या चार साल में नये डायरैक्टर के बारे में तय नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: This is also the same pattern as is followed by the nationalised banks.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Wrong pattern.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: There is nothing really to conjure up suspicion, of ghosts, in the motives of Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In enternity, four years are nothing.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Then as regards deposits received by non-banking companies about which Shri Madhu Limaye wanted information, I have tried to collect as information as possible. But I am not in a position to say that we have all the information. But the information we have tried to collect will, I think, satisfy even a member of his curiosity and information.

I think that the non-banking companies can accept deposits from the public up to 25 per cent of their paid-up capital and net reserves. He specifically asked me about the percentage of it. I am told—and this is to the best of our information—that Maruti does not exceed this in any manner.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is wrong; I will prove it.

मैं 115 आप के खिलाफ़ नहीं दूंगा । मैं क्लाज़ेज़ और तीसरे वाचन पर बोलूंगा ।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: He should be happy with the information that I have supplied to him in a short time.

Now, then second point is this. The Banking Commission had made certain recommendations on this and on the basis of that, it has been decided that the existing legal provisions in the Reserve Bank and the directions also, regarding the deposit activities of the non-banking companies should be tightened and the loopholes plugged. A Study Group has also been appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri James Raj, Chairman of the Unit Trust of India to go into all the aspects, examine them in detail and examine the suggestions, vecause this is one thing which the Government wants to do. How it has to be done and how quickly it will be done will depend on the study made and the report of the Study Group which is going into it.

I would like to say that under the directions issued by the Reserve Bank for exercising control over the deposit activities of non-banking companies, a non-banking company can raise deposits from the public up to an extent of 25 per cent of the aggregate of the paid-up capital and the net free reserves.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: And minus the losses.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Term "deposit", as per the Reserve Bank's directions, does not however

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

apply to money received by the company from purchasing and selling and other agents or any advance received by the company against orders for goods, properties or services. The Reserve Bank directions do not, therefor, apply to the deposits collected by a company from the distributors as a trade practice, and such deposits raised by companies for purchasing, selling or distributing agencies have been outside the purview of the Reserve Bank's directions right from the beginning, that is, right from the year 1966 when the Reserve Bank issued these directions for the first time.

A point was raised by an hon. Member from Kerala and that was about the coir industry. I am happy to say that approval has been given to the coir industry by the RBI and that is included as an industry for refinance. But the details are being worked out; the Planning Commission has set up a task force which is going into all the details as to how it is going to be worked out. But the RBI's approval has already been given regarding the coir industry in Kerala.

Then, an hon. Member has mentioned about workers' participation. He said that there should be workers' participation on the Board of Directors. All I have to say is that this RBI is a policy-making body. When we had workers' representatives on the nationalised banks, that was in the new context of a new clientele; there was a new context of taking the banking facilities to the neglected sector, to the rural areas. Therefore, it was considered necessary and rightly too, that the participation of workers would go a long way in bringing about better working conditions there. So, by and large, we found that this has been a very successful experiment also. But in this particular case, this is a policy-making body where people with a certain economic background, people having mature experience and knowledge of credit policy and economic matters, are required; that is absolutely necessary. As to how far workers' representatives will be able to assist here, assist in the deliberations of the policy-making body, as a Central bank, is a different matter. So, the hon. Member who raised the point would realise that here the question does not seem to have the same importance.

With these few words,—I hope I have covered all the points that have been raised by hon. Members—I would commend to hon. Members that they should approve of this and I hope they would give it their unanimous support.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration. From clause 2 to clause 24, there are no amendments whatsoever.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I want to speak on clause 17.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, let me put up to clause 16.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 16 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 16 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up clause 17.

Clause 17—(Amendment of section 451)

श्री मधु लिमये (मोंका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि रिजर्व बैंक के वर्तमान निदेशों के अनुसार 25 प्रतिशत तक डिपाजिट्स लिये जा सकते हैं। 25 प्रतिशत काहे का ? यह बुनियादी सवाल इस में है। रिजर्व बैंक के जो डायरेक्शन मेरे पास आये हैं उस में चूंकि नान-बैंकिंग, नान-फ़ाइनेंशियल कम्पनी है मारुति लिमिटेड, उस के बारे में बोल रहा हूं। इन्हों ने मारुति लिमिटेड के बारे में कहा कि किसी तरह की इरेगुलैरिटी नहीं हुई अब मैं साबित कर रहा हूं रिजर्व बैंक के जो निर्देश हैं उन का कदम कदम पर मारुति लिमिटेड ने उल्लंघन किया रिजर्व बैंक का यह डायरेक्शन देखिये, जैसा सुशीला जी ने अभी कहा :

"In the case of any other deposit 25 per cent of the aggregate of the paid up capital and free reserves of the company".

इस में मतभेद नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उन का ध्यान पेज 7 पर जो एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया है उस की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं। यह सफेद कागज है, नीला कागज तो फ़ाइनेंशियल कम्पनीज के बारे में है। तो पेज 7 का एक्सप्लेनेशन क्या कहता है :

"Page 5, Explanation: In arriving at the aggregate of the paid up capital and the free reserves for the purpose of sub paragraph of para 3(2) there shall be deducted from the aggregate of the paid up capital as appearing in the balance sheet of the company account of accumulated balance and loss if any disclosed in the balance sheet."

25 परसेंट काहे का ? पेड अप कपिटल प्लस रिजर्व माइनस एक्युमुलेटड लासेज। अगर वित्त मंत्री जी इस बात को काटना चाहती है तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं ; और अगर नहीं काटती हैं तो मैं आगे बढ़ता हूं। मैं मारुति का लास्ट बैलेंस शीट लाया हूं। अगर आप देखना चाहती है तो देख सकती है। इस में पेड अप कैपिटल दिखाई गई है मैं राउन्ड फ़िगर्स ले रहा हूं, 1 करोड़ 54 लाख, और रिजर्व दिखाये गये हैं 6 लाख 80 हजार। तो टोटल हो जाता है पेड अप कैपिटल प्लस रिजर्व 1 करोड़ 61 लाख। अब इस में लासेज दिखाये गये हैं मारुति बैलेंस शीट के 11 पेज पर एक्युमुलेटड लासेज दिखाये गये हैं 58 लाख। तो पेड अप कैपिटल प्लस रिजर्वज माइनस लासेज जो बैलेंसशीट में डिसक्लोज किये गये हैं उस के अनुसार 58 लाख अगर कम किया जायगा तो नेट अमाउन्ट आयेगा 1 करोड़ 2 लाख। इस का 25 प्रतिशत क्या होगा ? 25 लाख 40 हजार। डिपाजिट्स कितने हैं ? इन के पेज 8 पर दिखाये गये हैं 28 लाख और 2 लाख 50 हजार। मैं डायरेक्टर्ज की गारन्टी वाला डिपाजिट छोड़ रहा हूं, गारंटी बिना वाला डिपाजिट ही पकड़ रहा हूं। 28 लाख और अढ़ाई लाख यह तीस लाख हो जाता है।

अब मैं मारुति बैलेंस शीट के पेज 18 की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाता हूं। इस में आडिटर्ज के नोट्स हैं। आडिट नोट नम्बर 1 में कहा गया है :

Auditor's notes: 1. Share application money Rs. 46,41,000.

आगे आडिटर्ज के कमेंट हैं :

The aforesaid amount of Rs. 46,41,000 includes sums aggregating Rs. 20,43,000 received by the company upto 31st March, 1974 in respect of which formal applications have yet to be received from the applicants concerned.

17 hrs.

[श्री मधु लिमये]

यह शेयर कैपिटल नहीं है। 46 लाख रुपया क्या है? शेयर कैपिटल के तौर पर मिला है। 26 लाख के लिए कम से कम एप्लीकेशंज हैं, एलाटमेंट नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन बीस लाख रुपया मारुति लिमिटड में जमा है जिस के लिए फार्मल शयर एप्लीकशन्ज नहीं है। यह तो शेयर कैपिटल में नहीं आएगा। यह डिपाजिट नहीं है तो क्या है? मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं। मारुति लिमिटेड के पास बीस लाख की जो रकम जमा है जिसके बारे में शेयर एप्लीकेशन भी नहीं है और मेरी राय के अनुसार यह ब्लैक मार्किट का पैसा है जिस के लिए फार्मल शेयर एप्लीकेशंज भी नहीं हैं लेकिन यह कम्पनी के पास है तो इसको तो डिपाजिट्स में ही पकड़ना चाहिए। इन तीनों को यदि पकड़ा जाएगा तो यह कुल मिला कर 51 लाख हो जाता है। ये ले सकते हैं पच्चीस लाख। लेकिन 51 लाख डिपाजिटस के रुप में जमा है। चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री का लड़का मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर है इसलिए आप बिना सोचे समझे न कुछ कह दें। मैं प्रेम पूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हम लोग बात करते हैं तो उस में बहुत सोचने समझने की कोशिश करते हैं हालांकि आपके रिजर्व बैंक ने मुझ से कोआपरेट नहीं किया है इस में लेकिन कोई बात नहीं है। मैंने साबित किया है कि डिपाजिट की जो लिमिट रिजर्व बैंक के निर्देशों के साथ रखी गई थी यह 25 परसेंट की थी और इन्होंने 50 परसेंट से अधिक डिपाजिट लिया है। इसमें मैं डीलर्ज डिपाजिट नहीं पकड़ रहा हूं। अब मैं उस पर आ रहा हूं।

डीलर्ज डिपाजिट क्या है। कमर्शियल ट्रांजैकशंज के लिए जो डिपाजिट लिए जाते हैं वे 25 परसेंट की लिमिट में नहीं आते हैं लेकिन अब हम लोगों को यह एग्जैमिन करना है कि 2 करोड़ 18 लाख के डीलर्ज डिपाजिट पेज 10 पर दिखाई गए हैं मारुति बैलेंस शीट के ये क्या हैं। यह बैलेंस शीट इनके पास जरूर आया होगा। आप पूछेंगे क्यों आया होगा? तो एक नियम मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं रिजर्व बैंक का। इनको सब इनफर्मेशन देनी पड़ती है रिजर्व बैंक को।

Returns to be made to the Reserve Bank: Without prejudice to the provisions of para 11, every non-banking, non-financial company, which holds deposits as on 31st March, in any year shall submit to the Reserve Bank a return furnishing the information specified in the first schedule with reference to its position as on 31st March and every non-banking, non-financial company carrying on or financing hire-purchase transactions shall furnish a return...." etc.

आप स्पष्ट उत्तर दें कि क्या मारुति लिमिटेड ने अपने रिजर्व बैंक के पास डिपाजिट के बारे में पूरी तरह फाइल किए हैं। क्यों मैं यह सवाल उठा रहा हूं? इस वास्ते कि रिजर्व बैंक ने अपने डायरेकशन में कहा है कि उनके डायरेकशन का हर्गिज यह मतलब नहीं है कि डिपाजिट्स के डिपाजिट्स हर हालत में प्रोटेक्ट हो जायेंगे। उसके निदेशों का यदि उल्लंघन होता है तभी वह कार्रवाही कर सकता है। लेकिन मैंने साबित किया है कि रिजर्व बैंक के डायरेकशंज का मारुति लिमिटेड ने उल्लंघन किया है और रिजर्व बैंक इस तरह की कार्रवाई कर सकता है?

"The Reserve Bank has powers to prosecute institutions and or persons for their failure, if any, to comply with the directions issued by it."

लेकिन जो रिजर्व बैंक का गर्वनर सरकार की इजाजत के बिना ज्वायंट पार्लिमेंटरी कमेटी के सामने एवीडेंस देते वक्त प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार न हो उस डरपोक आदमी से मैं आशा नहीं करता हूं कि प्रधान

मंत्री के लड़के की कम्पनी के खिलाफ़ वह किसी तरह की कार्रवाई करेगा। आज इसलिए मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि इकोनोमिक आफेंसिस की जब बात चलती है तो जो बड़े लोगों के बेटे या बच्चे हैं उनको हमें छोड़ नहीं देना चाहिए। मिर्धा साहब से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 1968 में उप प्रधान मंत्री के बेटे का जब सवाल उठा था तब आप में से कई लोगों ने मेरा उस समय साथ दिया था लेकिन उप-प्रधान मंत्री से भी बड़े प्रधान मंत्री के लड़के की जब बात करता हूं तो आप लोग चुप्पी साधते हैं।

डीलर्ज डिपाजिट का जहां तक सवाल है उस में उन्होंने 2 करोड़ 18 लाख इकट्ठा किया है। रिजर्व बैंक की जो अभी उन्होंने परिभाषा पढ़ी उस में उसकी व्याख्या की गई है। सुशीला जी ने अभी कहा कि ट्रेडिंग परपजिस के लिए परचेजिंग एजंट्स या सैलिंग एजंट्स जो इकट्ठा किया जाता है वह उसमें नहीं आएगा। लेकिन डिपाजिट जो सैलिंग ऐजंट से या डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर के लिए जाते हैं वह तो कमर्शियल ट्रांजैक्शन है और उस कमर्शियल ट्रांजैक्शन में किसी भी एजेंट को और डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर को यह जरूर आशा रही होगी कि कम से कम उसको नेट दस परसेंट रिटर्न मिले। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मारुति ने कौन सी प्रोडक्ट्स उनको बेचीं, कौन सी प्रोड्क्ट बेचेगा, ऐसी उम्मीद थी जबकि प्रोटोटाइम तक टैस्ट नहीं हुआ था, इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस तक नहीं मिला था दो साल से ये डिपाजिट लिए जा रहे हैं।

Is it a non commercial transaction? Is this contribution being made on the basis of non-commercial considerations?

अगर नान कमर्शियल है तो मैं कहूंगा कि डिपाजिट की व्याख्या में इसका भी उल्लेख होना चाहिए। यह बोनाफाइड नहीं है। अगर थोड़ा भी निष्पक्ष ढंग से इस पर सोचेंगे तो मारुति प्रोड्क्ट ही नहीं आया। उसकी इतनी गाड़ियां मझे मिलेंगी इस तरह की आशा एजंट को नहीं। प्रोटोटाइम टैस्ट नहीं हुआ था और इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस तो 31 मार्च के बाद ही आप लोगों ने दिया है। ये बोनाफाइड डीलर्ज डिपाजिट्स नहीं है। इसको भी मैं इस में सम्मिलित करना चाहिए, डिपाजिट्स में करना चाहिए। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो आप देखेंगे कि पचास लाख और ये दो करोड़ अठारह लाख, कुल मिलाकर दो करोड़ 68 लाख हो जाते हैं और पेड अप कैपिटल वगैरह एक करोड़ का होता है। मतलब यह हुआ कि तकरीबन अढाई गुना" से भी अधिक कैपिटल। तो यह कम्पनी कोई बोनाफाइड ढंग से चल न रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कम्पनी के एक एक शेयर-होल्डर के बारे में आप जांच करें। चौदह महीने से मेरे प्रश्नों के जवाब नहीं आ रहे हैं। इन में से एक मेरा आदमी है जो विदाउट फायर आफ कंट्रेडिक न में कह सकता हूं कि इकोनोमिक आफेंडर है। दो तो स्मगलर हैं। ये लोग हमें सिखाते हैं? मेरी बातों का आप अभी जवाब दें नहीं तो थर्ड रीडिंग पर मुझे फिर बोलना पड़ेगा और मामले को सदन क सामने रखना पड़ेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot repeat your argument.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not repeating. I am bringing fresh material and fresh arguments. I will continue to do it until I ferret out the truth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Continuing what my hon. friend has said, I want to know whether an overdraft has been given to the Prime Minister's son by the Central Bank of India and, if so, what are the details. Because, the Reserve Bank is supposed to exercise control

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

over every banking operation. I would like the hon. Minister to explain the relationship between this company and Drilling Equipment Private Limited, Maruthi (Technical Services) Private Limited and so many others a socialist mother and a big capitalist son!

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मधु लिमये जी ने जो आर्ग्यूमेंट" पिछले शुक्रवार को उठाए थे उस के आधार पर जितनी अधिक से अधिक रिजर्व बैंक से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सकती थी वह प्राप्त करने की कोशिश हम ने की और वह में आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूं। मुझे यह बताया गया है कि मारुति किसी प्रकार से भी रिजर्व बैंक के किसी भी आदेश या निर्देश का उल्लंघन नहीं किया है। आप की राय हो सकती है... (व्यवधान) .....

The word "Maruti" may or may not provoke. That is a different matter. But since Shri Madhu Limaye has raised certain points today, I shall certainly look into them from that angle. So far as my information goes, I have been told positively that the Maruti has not, in any way, contravened any direction of the R.B.I. But still because he has raised it, we will ask the R.B.I. to look into it. After that, no explanation is required.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye, you raised certain specific points. She says that she will ask the Reserve Bank to look into them. She is not in a position to reply to the points now.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You promise to make a statement?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: One point more. I would beg of the hon. Member how far it is correct in parliamentary practice to call any person, may be the Governor of the Reserve Bank, a *darpok* when he is not in a position to justify himself. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I do not exactly follow the exact meaning of the word "*darpok*".

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: It means "coward". (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Cowards die many times before death. I hope, Mr. Madhu Limaye will die only once. The question is:

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25—(Insertion of new section 58A.)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 11,—

omit lines 13 to 17. (3)

मैं संविधान की धाराओं की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। आप स्टेट और इंडिविजुअल में फर्क क्यों समझते हैं? आप इस में कहते हैं:

"No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or the Bank for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done...."

That means, if any damage is caused to any property, you debar a suit being filed against the Bank. If I want to go to the court and say that they have caused damage to my property, I cannot do it; I am debarred from going to the cour

तो फिर तो मना कर दें कि रेलवे के अंदर भी कोई सूट फाइल नहीं करना चाहिए। मैंने 1934 के बाद यह कोट किया कि इतने केसेज हुए जिस में हर्जाना हुआ। तो आप यह अमेंडमेंट लाना क्यों चाहते हैं? आप चाहते हैं कोई न्याय के लिये कोर्टस में न जाय? गुड फेथ की जांच कौन करेगा। मैं एक वकील के नाते यह जानना चाहता हूं, आप मुझे बताइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have the hang over from the morning. I know of night hang over but not of morning hang-over.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Article 16 says:

"There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment..."

So far as law is concerned, all should have the equal opportunity to file a suit.

आप उसको ईक्वल अपा चुनिटी क्यों नहीं देना चाहते? और आप यह बताइये कि यह अमेंडमेंट आप ला क्यों रहे हैं?

आप को क्या दिक्कत पेश हुई, क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी जिस के लिए आप यह अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं?

Why are you bringing this amendment? How many cases have been instituted against the Bank? Why are you bringing this legislation? Is there any judgment against you?

तो मेरी कुछ समझ में नहीं आता कि यह अमेंडमेंट आप क्यों लाए? इसलिए मैंने यह अमेंडमेंट रखा है कि आप मेहरबानी करके इसे डिलीट कर दीजिए। आप कोर्ट को डिवार मत कीजिए, अदरवाइज आप के बैंकों के एम्प्लाईज जो हैं व ज्यादा नैग्लीजेंस और केयरलेसनेस करेंगे और उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकेगी?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी मैं ने पहले भी डागा जी को काफी समझाने का प्रयास किया था। लगता है वह सारा विफल गया है। शायद वह समझना नहीं चाहते या मैं समझा नहीं पाती। मैं यही कहना चाहती हूं कि जो सही काम कर रहे हैं और करना चाहते हैं उनकी गुड फेथ के साथ में कुछ प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाय यही इसकी मंशा है। और नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंकों में भी यह चीज शामिल है और उसी के आधार पर सिमिलर चीज इस में प्रोवाइड की गई है। इस में हम कोई और चीज नहीं करने वाले हैं .....(व्यवधान)

मैं आग्रह करूंगी कि वे इस चीज को ज्यादा प्रैस न करें। मैं गुड फेथ नहीं उन की गुड विल को अब अपील करूंगी कि इस को अब प्रेस न करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you pressing your amendment, Mr. Daga?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put it to the House. Mr. Daga is in the class of Oliver Goldsmith's school teacher, "For even though vanquished, he could argue still".

I now put the Amendment moved by Shri Daga to Clause 25 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clause 26—(Insertion of new section 58B, 58C, 58D, 58E and 58F.)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I move:

Page 13, lines 12 and 13,—

for "no court inferior to that of a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class".

substitute—

"no court other than that of a metropolitan magistrate or a judicial magistrate of the first class or a court superior thereto". (1)

Page 13, line 15,—

for "1898" *substitute* "1973". (2)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I move:

Page 11, line 32,—

after "person" *insert* "wilfully'. (4)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I have moved my amendment. Suppose I have some documents and I have lost them in the train. I go to the Bank and say, 'I have lost the documents' and you say 'No'. The amendments you are bringing, kindly me make me understand. After all what are we doing? If a man is to produce some documents, please give him a chance. Tell me that I am wilfully or deliberately avoiding to produce the documents.

जब एक दफा ला कमीशन ने इकानामिक आफेन्सेज के बारे में यह माना है कि बर्डन एक्यूज्ड पर डाल दिया जाय—

The burden lies on the accused to prove.

तो फिर आप यह कहना चाहते हैं—

I have failed to produce. Then you say, 'you are debarred.'

आप दो हजार का जुर्माना कर देंगे, सजा दे देंगे ।

I have simply said that if any person wilfully fails to produce or conceals the documents, them you can punish him.

आप क्यों इकोनामिक आफेंस में इस तरह से पनिशमेन्ट देना चाहते हैं, इस में आप को क्या नुकसान है ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have already explained the position. I think it should satisfy him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

Page 13, lines 12 and 13,—

for "no court inferior to that of a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class"

substitute—

"no court other than that of a metropolitan magistrate of a judicial magistrate of the first class or a court superior thereto" (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

Page 13, line 15.—

for "1898" *substitute* "1973". (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendment No. 4 of Shri Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो तीन बातों के सम्बन्ध में आप की मारफत मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। इन्हों ने रिजर्व बैंक की कर्ज की नीति की बात कही है और सरकार के अनुसार इन की कर्ज की नीति जनता के हक में है, इस से जनता को फायदा हो रहा है, वह जनता चाहे किसान हो, मजदूर हो या उद्योगधंधों में काम करने वाले लोग हों। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा अनुभव कुछ दूसरा है। इन की जो कर्ज की नीति है वह बुनियादी तौर से देश के अन्दर इजारेदार पूंजीपतियों को मजबूत करने वाली है। यह मैं इस लिये कह रहा हूं कि आज जितना भी कर्ज राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लोगों को प्राप्त हो रहा है, उस का 70–75 फीसदी बड़े घरानों के पास, पूंजीपतियों और सरमायेदारों के पास जा रहा है। किसानों को अनाज पैदा करने के लिये, खेती के दूसरे सामानों के लिये, बेकार ग्रेजुएटस या जो छोटे किसान हैं या छोटे छोटे उद्योगधंधों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं यदि आप ध्यान से देखें तो बहुत ही कम हिस्सा कर्ज का इन लोगों को मिल पाता है। यद्यपि सरकार कहती है कि हम इन को कर्ज देना चाहते हैं, समाज में इन्हें स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, इन को अपने पांव पर खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इन की कर्ज की नीति ठीक इस के विपरीत है और अभी तक इस कर्ज नीति का ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाग धन्ना सेठों को या धन कुबेरों को जा रहा है।

यदि यह बात नहीं है तो मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों या रिजर्व बैंक के कामों के बारे में जांच का अधिकार पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी को दे दीजिये—आप को मालूम हो जायेगा। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने बार बार इस बात की मांग की है कि जैसे हम दूसरे सरकारी कारखानों की खराबियों और अच्छाइयों की जांच करते हैं, उसी तरह से बैंकों के बारे में भी जांच करने का अधिकार पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी को होना चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है, सरकार अभी तक इस के लिये तैयार नहीं हुई है और पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी के पत्रों का यह जवाब दिया गया है कि सरकार इसे उचित नहीं समझती। मैं पूछता हूं क्यों उचित नहीं समझती, क्या बात है? आज तमाम कारखानों की जांच का अधिकार आप पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी को दे सकते हैं, लेकिन जहां हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के धन का सवाल है, उसको इस के परव्यू से क्यों अलग रखना चाहते हैं? इससे लोगों के मन में सन्देह होना स्वाभाविक है क्योंकि उस की जो कर्ज देने की नीति है, जो गड़बड़ी, भ्रष्टाचार और भाई-भतीजावाद, उस में है, उस को आप साफ नहीं होने देना चाहते। अगर ऐसी बात नहीं है तो मैं कहूंगा कि आप बैंकों को पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी के जांच करने के अधिकार में दे दीजिये।

दूसरी बात—अभी इन्हों ने एक बात कही-जिस से मुझे बहुत तकलीफ हुई है। इन्होंने कहा कि कर्मचारियों को बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में नहीं लिया जायेगा, क्योंकि वे क्रेडिट पालिसी को समझ नहीं सकते। मैं समझता हूं कि यह कर्मचारियों का उपहास करना है, मजदूर वर्ग इन अपमानजनक शब्दों को बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

उन डायरेक्टर्स को इसलिये लिया जाता है क्योंकि वे बड़े घरानों से आते हैं, कहीं बाहर की यूनिवर्सिटी से डिग्री लेकर आते हैं, इस वजह से वे बड़े निपुण हो गये हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप दावा करते हैं कि हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, जनता का राज बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को रिजर्व बैंक के बोर्ड में लेने लायक नहीं समझते। मैं ट्रेड यूनियन्ज में काम करता हूं, रिजर्व बैंक की भी किसी यूनियन से मेरा ताल्लुक रहा है। मैं जानता हूं कि आप के डायरेक्टर्स के मुकाबले बैंक एम्प्लाईज एसोसिएशन के लीडर्स उस को ज्यादा समझते हैं। इस तरह की बात आप को नहीं करनी चाहिये थी। यह मजदूरों का अपमान करना है, उनका मजाक उड़ाना है। मैं इसका तीव्र विरोध करता हूं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हर स्तर पर आप मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को रखिये ताकि आप की कार्यपद्धति ठीक से चले और जो उसकी कर्ज देने की नीति है वह ठीक से चले।

तीसरी बात—यह संशोधन विधेयक रिजर्व बैंक के बारे में है। आल इण्डिया रिजर्व बैंक एम्प्लाइज एसोसियेशन की कान्फ्रेंस पिछले अप्रैल में हुई थी, उन्होंने उसमें एक चार्टर आफ़ डिमाण्ड्स आप को दिया था, लेकिन आप उस पर बैठी हुई हैं। अगर आप की सरकार उनका कीआपरेशन नहीं लेगी तो क्या बैंकों का काम ठीक से चलेगा। उन की एफिसियन्सी को बनाय रखने के लिये जरूरी है कि आप उन की बातों पर ध्यान दें। उनकी उस आल इण्डिया कान्फ्रेंस में जाने का सौभाग्य मुझे भी मिला था, मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूं कि उनके चार्टर आफ़ डिमाण्ड्स पर जल्दी फैसला कीजिये ताकि उनका असन्तोष दूर हो सके। पटना में रिजर्व बैंक की शाखा है, बहुत दिनों तक मैं वहां की यूनियन का प्रेसीडेंट था। वहां पर हरिजन और सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बहुत लोग काम करते हैं, उनका डिपार्टमेंटल प्रोमोशन सालों से रुका हुआ है। मेरा ख्याल है भारत में सभी जगह ऐसा होता। डिपार्टमेंटल प्रोमोशन देने में आपके अधिकारी अगर मगर क्यों कर रहे हैं? आप यहां कहते हैं कि सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज को आगे बढ़ने का मौका देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जब आगे बढ़ने का उन का मौका आता है तो सरकार उन के साथ सौतेले बेटे जैसा व्यवहार करती है। यह कहां का न्याय है इस जनतांत्रिक पद्धति में इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज को डिपार्टमेंटल प्रोमोशन दीजिये और उन के असन्तोष को दूर कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call Mr. Bosu, I am intrigued to find the paper which he has sent that he wants to speak on Delhi Sales-Tax Bill; he wants to speak on Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill; he wants to speak on the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill; then, of course, he wants to speak on R.B.I. (Amendment) Bill which is relevant here. Also he wants to speak on the Bill which I cannot read. On which Bill do you want to speak?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have written in anticipation of the Bills to be taken up in this session.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are quite right.

Sir, a very alarming thing has come out. The net return of the nationalised banks in this country has gone down alarmingly. The Reserve Bank is supposed to be a body which is entrusted by a statute to supervise the functioning of the banks in the country. When the banks were nationalised, it became more of an important duty for the Reserve

Bank to see that the nationalised banks functioned properly.

I would place before you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when speaking on one of the notices, that they have utterly failed. In an earlier discussion, that was raised by me, I said that the Reserve Bank had totally and utterly failed in fulfilling any of its duties.

Sir, one of the malpractices that has come to light and which has been adopted by the foreign banks, particularly, by the National and Grindlays Bank is that in one year, its income is to the extent of nearly about a crore of rupees. The bank has been charged with remitting the money out of this country which is far above what they should have done under all these statutes, rules and regulations.

We see the Reserve Bank adopting a pious look and remaining as a passive spectator. This white elephant does not deserve the ration that the country is providing to such institutions.

Now a very recent thing is that the Indian rupee's value in the international market has gone down by 19 per cent. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they are preparing for a devaluation? My suspicion is that after Mr. Kissinger's visit here and a revelation of 19 per cent reduction in Indian rupees value in the foreign market is only a preamble to the step which will ultimately be devaluation of the Indian rupee. Of course, the induction of Mr. Subramaniam is also another indication that devaluation is coming! He is a specialist in devaluation.

I do not understand why this Reserve Bank could be outside the audit purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. I also want to know why it has not been allowed to be scrutinised by a Parliamentary Committee. What is there that you want to hide in the Reserve Bank? It is consuming a huge amount of money. It has not given any account of itself. That is quite evident from the deteriorating economic conditions in this country.

I do not wish to say much but another recent thing which is alarming and which really demands an immediate probe is the revelation that certain officials of the RBI were involved in a big foreign exchange racket. We would have liked Government to tell us all about it instead of hiding these stinking skeletons in their cupboard. They are very good at that.

Lastly, I would support the charter of demands that had been given by the RBI employees. As usual; on the one hand the Government allow the foreign bankers to loot this country and on the other they allow the officials to run a beautiful racket to fill their kitty, but when the small employees come before them with a reasonable demand which would mean only their survival by meeting the minimum requirements of human living, Shrimati Rohatgi with all the good appearances that she wears in the House has no time to fulfil those minimum obligations. I condemn this action. I condemn this Government for allowing the RB to do nothing but at the same time consume the limited resources that we have and that too in big quantities I do not approve this. I only hope that Government will do, as any right-thinking sort of people should, with regard to the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu with all his eloquence forget to mention one thing and that was the class character of the party. Otherwise all the issues he raised were already raised before.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did not catch the first sentence.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I was congratulating him on his

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

fertile imagination about devaluation and other things, but was saying that among the other allegations he made he forgot to mention the normal allegation about the class character of the Congress Party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Shrimati Rohatgi came into the Government not too long ago. I also admit that I was not a member of this House when devaluation was clamped on this country in 1966. But I know that the agenda for the Cabinet when devaluation got its clearance was partitioning of Punjab, and the Cabinet Ministers who were dragged to the meeting after disturbing their afternoon nap did not know what they were talking about. Yet the rupee was devalued after that.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Is the disclosure of what all happened in the Cabinet not a violation of the Official Secrets Act?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you accept that that is a secret.

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मान्यवर, मैं रामाकृतार शास्त्री जी की बड़ी इज्जत करती हूं। वह आम तौर पर बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ भाषण देते हैं। आज पता नहीं क्यों उन्होंने मेरी बात गलत समझी, मुझे इस का दुख है यदि उन्होंने सोचा है कि वर्कर्स को रिजर्व बैंक के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स पर न लेने की मैंने राय दी और किसी प्रकार से मैं ने उन पर आक्षेप किया है, या उन की क्षमता पर हमें विश्वास नहीं है। कभी भी मेरे मन में यह कल्पना नहीं थी। बकस का जहां तक अनुभव है वह हम जानते हैं और पार्टीकुलर बैंकों के उन को लिया गया है और मैं ने कहा कि उन के आने से हमारी कार्यशैली अच्छी हुई है और दृष्टिकोण भी बदला मिला। लेकिन जहां तक रिजर्व बैंक के डायरेक्टर्स का मामला था उस में [illegible] ऐकेडेमिक [illegible] बोर्ड [illegible]

सर्विसिज की ऊपर ऐक्सपर्ट होना चाहिये। कुछ साल पहले जो हमारे डायरेक्टर्स थे उस में मर्चेंटाइल बैंकिंग और ट्रेड के लोग थे। अब आप देखेंगे तो उस में इकोनामिस्ट्स, ऐकेडेमिशियन, लायर्स और जूरिस्ट हैं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : और ऐडवाइजर कमेटी में बड़े-बड़े इकोनोमिस्ट प्रोफेसर भी हैं। एशियन कैपिटल का कोइन्का लोग बैठे हैं।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मेरा शास्त्री जी से कहना है कि अगर उन के मन में यह बना आती कि वर्कर्स की क्षमता पर हमें शक है तो यह गलत है। अगर वर्कर्स के मन में इस तरह की भावना है तो उस से हमारी बैंक की कार्यशैली पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा, जो मैं कभी नहीं चाहती हूं। सेंट्रल बोर्ड पर एक बार वर्कर्ज का रिप्रिजेंटिव लेने का प्रयास हुआ था लेकिन उन्हीं के लोगों ने, उन्हीं की पार्टी के लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया था और कहा था कि आप त्यागपत्र दे दो और उनको छोड़ कर हट जाना पड़ा था। यह एक्सपेरिमेंट किया गया है। वह एक ऊंचे स्तर के आदमी थे। उनको हटना पड़ा था। अगर सेंट्रल बोर्ड के डायरेक्टर्ज में इस कारण से वर्कर्ज का रिप्रिजेंटिव नहीं है।

कर्जों का भी उन्होंने जिक्र किया है। यह ठीक है कि कुछ कर्जा ऐसे लोगों को दिया गया है जिन को नहीं पहुंचना चाहिये था। यह भी ठीक है कि जो ज्यादा जरूरतमन्द हैं उनको बड़ी दिक्कत है। लेकिन आपने देखा होगा कि जो इसके बारे में एक बिल है वह दोनों हाउसिज की सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने है और वहां इस पर सोच-विचार हो रहा है। वह [illegible] वहां आदमी जो उस पर और विचार [illegible] आपको [illegible] बातें [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] सब बातों को देखते हुए शास्त्रीजी इसका स्वागत करेंगे।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों या सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से जो कर्जा दिया जाता है हो सकता है कि उस में थोड़ा बहुत ऐसे लोगों को चला जाता हो जहां नहीं जाना चाहिये। लेकिन छोटे लोगों की काश्तकारी की जरूरतों को देखते हुए सरकार ने उच्च स्तरीय ग्रुप बनाया था फार्मर्ज सर्विस सोसाइटी के रूप में जो केवल ऋण ही नहीं और भी जितनी चीजें हैं, कंसलटेंसी सर्विस है, मार्किटिंग है, रा मैटेरियल है, इन सब के बारे में बताए कि किस तरह सहकारी समितियों, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों आदि के माध्यम से इन सारी चीजों का सामंजस्य करके ज्यादा ज्यादा ऋण उनके पास पहुंच सकते हैं जिन को ऋणों की ज्यादा जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is;

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.43 hrs

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This Bill is a simple one. The Government wants to legalise the levy of a small fee for application forms.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Sir, a point of order. In the list of business, against Item 9, it is seen that Shri Jagganath Pahadia is to move the motion for consideration of the Bill. Has the Minister of Communications taken permission to move the motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right; he has taken. Even so, Minister means any Minister, according to the rules.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Sir, as you have mentioned, it is a very simple Bill. This is an amendment to section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. This is just to legalise the levy of Rs. 10 with the application which was put through under rule 414, but later on the Committee on Supbordinate Legislation suggested that it will be better if we amend the Act for providing this levy, that is, charging Rs. 10 on the form. So, the amendment has been brought.

The Bill has only three clauses; one is for the title of the Bill. The second one deals with the amendment to section 7. The third one is only about legalising the recovery of this Rs. 10 per form from 1st December, 1969, to the passing of the Bill.

As was said by the hon. Deputy-Speaker, it is a very simple Bill and I hope the House will pass it.

17.44 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair*].

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): I oppose this Bill. Though the Chair termed it is a simple Bill, this is not a simple Bill. It is going to legalise an illegal act committed by the P&T administration in 1969 in charging a fee of Rs. 10 termed an error. This error was a motivated and calculated error. The Indian Telegraphs Act was passed in 1885 and since then it was being applied. There was no chance of committing any error. It was known to the officers and the Ministry people also; they know

[Shri Dinesh Joarder]

there was no such provision in that Act without the sanction of Parliament. Almost for a century since 1885 till 1974 this Act has been in force and they were therefore fully in the know of things. So this is a grossly motivated and calculated illegal act and this House should not legalise this illegal act in any way by passing this Bill. This is clear imposition of a new tax on intending applicants who want to have a telephone. It is a public utility concern and it is an obligatory duty on the part of that department to provide telephones to subscribers who pay the subscription and rentals. But they are not able to fulfil that obligation; applicants are kept in the waiting list for years together and now they want to penalise those people. This is a peculiar way of imposing tax and a new way to fleece people. Since 1969 this levy was being charged and the Subordinate Legislation Committee, rightly, held that without the sanction of Parliament if they did it, it was illegal collection of money. Since 1969, how many applications have been received. How much money had been collected and how many applicants had been provided with telephone connections. They must have collected at least a crore of rupees. I want to have year-wise figures of the telephone connections they have provided to applicants who paid this illegal levy of Rs. 10.

This House has been liberal in allowing the P&T Department to enhance the postal charges on all categories of mail such as post cards, inland envelopes, telegram charges, telephone rentals, etc. All kinds of charges have been increased over the last few years. About cent per cent increase is there. But what service do the consumers get from the P&T? Every day the service is deteriorating. Telephones are not working. Actually the entire telephone and trunk call system in the whole country, particularly in the eastern zone and Calcutta is heading to a deadlock. Between Delhi and Calcutta, the trunk routes are out of order almost every day. Letters and telegram are not reaching their destination for days together. Letters meant for Calcutta are going to Shillong. Letters meant for Patna are going to Simla and so on. In Calcutta the number of RMS workers required is about 1200. But there are only 900 workers. About 100 mail vans are required for day to day despatch of mail. But P&T had only 72 mail vans in 1969-70, out of which only 22 mail vans are in working condition. Even out of this, most vans are defective and because of the traffic jam and other road conditions, they are not being properly utilised. So, letters, parcels and mail bags are lying heaped at different places. On the other hand, each and every worker is heavily over-worked. Previously they could work over-time and get over-time allowance. But since last year this over-time allowance has been totally stopped. We have no objection, but on the other hand, the numerical strength of the staff is not being increased. Previously one worker used to sort out only 691 letters a day and that was very much appreciated by the P&T administration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are talking about post offices. We are concerned with telegraph.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: I am explaining what kind of service the consumers get from the P&T department. Why this extra levy of Rs. 10?

This is a new taxation.

Now they are being compelled to sort out thousands of letters a day. Similarly, because there is lack of manpower and the strength of the staff has not been increased the over-time allowance has been stopped. The mailmen are not there and the old

working conditions are not there, so letter bags are lying in heaps at different places and they are not being despatched to their destinations.

Now I want to mention some incidents about the telegraphic department. There are channels connected with different cities and different parts of the country. Most of the channels in Calcutta are out of order. There are also coaxial failures. The minimum requirement of channel services in Calcutta is about 250, provided they work regularly. At present there are only 136 channels out of which only 116 are in working condition. So, there is a big shortage of adequate channels in P&T in Calcutta.

We have 15 telephone exchanges in Calcutta. The average life of a telephone exchange and its machinery is not more than 20 years. All these exchanges and their machinery are more than 20 years old. The result is that most of the machinery require replacement of some parts and those parts are not available.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 19, 1974/*Kartika* 28, 1896 (*Saka*).

LS—IC 4073—18-12-74—978

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 19, 1974/Kartika 28, 1896 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Upgradation of Posts of Officers and Class III Staff

+

*101. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any upgradation of posts of Officers and Class III staff has been effected during 1974; and

(b) if so, the total number thereof and the number of posts upgraded in Signal and Telecommunication, Operating, Engineering and Mechanical Department, Zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Some posts of officers have been upgraded in the current year as part of reclassification scheme approved by the Cabinet. The total number of posts upgraded and the break-up thereof, department-wise and zone-wise is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

The grade-wise distribution of posts in Class III cadres is currently under review. However, the number of posts of Train Examiners upgraded in January 1974 on the various Railways is shown in the aforesaid statement.

Statement

Total No. of posts of Officers in all departments upgraded during 1974

From IA/JA Grade to SA Grade	52 posts
From Senior Scale to JA Grade	131 posts
From JS/Class II to Senior Scale	95 posts
	278 posts

No. of posts of Officers upgraded zone-wise and department-wise

Railway	Sign. & Telecom.			Operating & Comml.			Engineering			Mechanical		
	SA	JA	SS	SA	JA	SS	SA	JA	SS	SA	JA	SS
Central	1	2	1	2	2	2	..	4	3	..	..	1
Eastern	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	2	3	..	..	..
Northern	..	1	1	2	2	3	..	5	3	..	..	3
North Eastern	..	1	..	..	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
Northeast Frontier	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Southern	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	3	2	..	..	1
South Central	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	3	2	..	..	1
South Eastern	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	..	..
Western	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	2
TOTAL :	2	10	4	13	16	15	2	24	20	..	..	9

Number of posts of Train Examiners upgraded zone-wise
(Mechanical Department)

Railway	From scale Rs. 205—280 (AS) to scale Rs. 250—380 (AS)	From scale Rs. 250—380 (AS) to scale Rs. 335—425 (AS)
Central	146	26
Eastern	175	50
Northern	122	28
North Eastern	37	3
Northeast Frontier	57	14
Southern	87	17
South Central	62	7
South Eastern	109	28
Western	105	27
TOTAL	900	200

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री जी ने क्लास तीन और क्लास चार के डेवाइज अपग्रेडेशन पर विचार करने की बात कही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह विचार कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और इस से कितने लोगों को पदोन्नति होगी। जो आप ने लिस्ट रखी है इस में काफी संख्या आप ने दी है, म जानना चाहता हूं कि इस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स की कितनी संख्या है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : क्लास तीन और चार के रिव्यू में कुछ वक्त लगेगे क्यों कि तादाद काफी है। 6 लाख क्लास तीन के और 8 लाख क्लास चार के कर्मचारी हैं। और इस में से 4 लाख आर्टिजन्स हैं और वर्कशाप में काम करते हैं, उन का अलग से रिव्यू किया जायेगा। इस में तकरीबन 700 कटेगरीज हैं। रेलवे की तरफ से जो प्रोपोजल्स बनाये गए हैं वह जब मुकम्मल हो जायेंगे तो वित्त मंत्रालय को जायेंगे और फिर कैबिनेट में हो कर मामला तय होगा। वक्त तो जरूर लगेगा, कोशिश की जायेगी कि क्लास तीन और चार का क्लासिफिकेशन मुक्कमल किया जाय।

जहां तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइबस के रिप्रेजेन्टेशन का ताल्लुक है मेरे पास इस समय फिगर्स नहीं हैं, लेकिन अपग्रेडेशन में साढ़े सात और 15 परसेंट का पूरा पूरा खयाल रखा जायगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 6 लाख और चार लाख की जो आपने बात की है इस में अधिकांश वह लोग हैं जो कैजुअल लेबर के नाम से काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन उनको 10, 15 साल काम करते हो गए हैं उन को अभी तक किसी प्रकार का प्रोमोशन नहीं मिला है। क्या सरकार की योजना उनको स्थाई करने की है ? और जो स्थाई किये जायेंगे उस में से प्रोमोशन किया जायेगा इस बात का आश्वासन सरकार देगी ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : यह तो पहले कहा है कि कैजुअल लेबर परमानेंट की कटेगरी में नहीं हैं। तकरीबन 3 लाख में से 75 हजार कैजुअल लेबर परमानेंट क्लास चार में लगा दिए गए हैं और उन को उस हिसाब से प्रोमोशन मिलता रहेगा।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : अधिकारियों का जो अपग्रेडेशन हुआ है उस में कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ है और अपग्रेडेशन के लिए क्या पोलिसी थी और क्लास तीन के कर्मचारियों का जो रिव्यू आप करेंगे वह कब तक पूरा हो जायगा ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : क्लास दो और क्लास 1 के अपग्रेडेशन का फाइनेंशियल इम्प्लीकेशन 52 लाख रु० के करीब है और क्लास तीन तथा चार का तखमीना नहीं लगाया गया है।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : कब तक अपग्रेडेशन होगा, कोई निश्चित तारीख बतायें ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : मैं ने कहा कि प्रोपोजल्स इस महीने के आखीर तक हमारी तरफ से मुकम्मिल हो जायेंगे। उस के बाद फाइनेंस और कैबिनेट को भेजे जायेंगे उन की एप्रूवल के लिए।

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: When more than three lakhs of casual labourers are denied the privilege of regularization on the plan that there are no funds and when the finances are subjected to strain in the railways, what is the justification for upgrading these large number of officers and incurring such a huge amount of additional expenditure?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission. the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee of 1968 and the Railway Conventions Committee have made recommendations on these matters and they have stated that they have taken note of the inadequacy of the promotion prospects for officers on the railways. Because of the vastness

of the railway operations, we have seen that the decision-making points on the railways have increased. Therefore, the upgradation chances of the officers have to be improved. Out of the total strength of 8000 officers only 10 per cent upgradation has been done. About 800 officers have been promoted and the total expenditure involved is not more than Rs. 52 lakhs.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister has not yet clarified the position that out of the 10 per cent officers who are going to be upgraded or rather promoted, to what extent the posts will be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Here certain figures are given in the statement that the total number of posts of officers upgraded from IA/JA grade to SA grade and from senior scale to JA grade and from JS/Class II to Senior Scale is 278. And from the scale of Rs. 205—280 to Rs. 250—380, the number of posts is 900. And from pay scale of Rs. 250 to 380 to Rs. 335—425 the number of posts upgraded is 200. So, all these posts have been mentioned. I would like to know from him that while upgrading meaning thereby promoting, as it is the declared policy of the Government that there must be reservation in promotions also, to what extent these posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the railways in all zones.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: While considering the upgradation of posts I have already stated that the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the tune of 15 and 7½ per cent respectively will be kept in view as far as possible, it depends upon the availability of officers in that particular cadre.

श्री नाथुराम महिरबार : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया, क्लास तीन और क्लास दो के जिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति की जाती है उस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोगों के रिजर्वेशन के कानून का पालन नहीं किया जाता है जैसा कि सरकार का आदेश है और इस संबंध में शिकायतें भी की गई हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जांच करायेंगे कि जो प्रोमोशन्स अभी पिछले तीन साल में हुए हैं उन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस और ट्राइबस के लोगों को रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं मिला है। इसलिए जब तक उस कोटे की पूर्ति नहीं की जायेगी तब तक दूसरे लोगों को प्रोमोशन नहीं दिया जायेगा, ऐसी आप व्यवस्था करायेंगे ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : कुछ बातें साफ हैं। क्लास 1 और 2 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स का कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। उसकी जांच भी की जा रही हैं कि क्यों नहीं हुआ—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कई सालों से जांच कर रहे हैं। आश्वासन भी आपने दिया था कि पूरा करेंगे लेकिन किया नहीं।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : कछवाय जी के सवाल के जवाब में मैंने कहा था कि जहां तक अपग्रेडेशन का ताल्लुक है क्लास 3 और 4 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स का जो रिजर्वड कोटा है उसी के हिसाब से अपग्रेडेशन्ज उसमें किए जाय।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : द्वितीय और प्रथम श्रेणी के आफिसरों के अपग्रेडेशंज करने का फैसला करने में आपने कितना समय बिताया :

क्या यह सच है कि 8 नवम्बर के अखबारों में यह खबर छपी थी कि तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के अपग्रेडेशन का काम दो महीने में पूरा कर लिया जाएगा ?

श्रीमुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : इन्होंने पहले जो जवाब मैंने दिया है उसको सुना नहीं है गौर से। मैंने कहा था कि 1968 तथा उससे पहले

भी यह मामला उठाया गया था। जो स्टडी टीम थी ए आर सी की तथा रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स कमेटी के सामने यह मामला आया था। रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स कमेटी का इस मामले से डायरेक्टली ताल्लुक नहीं था फिर भी उसने कहा कि रेलवे की एफीशेंसी को बढ़ाने के लिए जरूरी है कि रेलवे में प्रोमोशन चाहिए जो कम हैं इनको बढ़ाया जाय और स्टाफ और आफिसर्स की रेशों को देखा जाए। जहां तक पोस्ट्स एण्ड टेलीग्रामस का संबंध है वहां आफिसर स्टाफ रेशो 1 :143 है जबकि रेलों में 1:185 है। इस लिहाज से उन्होंने रिकमेंड किया था कि अपग्रेडेशन का पूरा लिहाज रखना चाहिये ताकि रेलों में एफीशेंसी बढ़े। यह मामला दो महीने में तय नहीं हुआ है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने पूछा है कि तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का अपग्रेडेशन का काम दो महीने में पूरा कर लिया जायेगा।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : जहां तक इनका ताल्लुक है इस महीने के आखिर तक हमारी प्रोपोजल्ज मुकमिल हो जायेंगी और फाईनेंस मिनिस्ट्री और कैबिनेट के पास एप्रूवल के लिए चली जायेंगी। हमारी तरफ से यह काम एक महीने में मुकम्मिल हो जायेगा।

Dismissal/Removal of various Categories of Employees on Southern Railway

*102. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees permanent, temporary, casual on monthly rate of pay and casual on daily rates of wages who were dismissed, removed or whose services were terminated on account of the May, 1974 strike on Southern Railways;

(b) the number of employees of each category since taken back on duty; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in re-instatement of the rest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Individual appeals submitted by the staff are being reviewed on case to case basis. The process is continuing, and the Administration are doing their utmost to review cases as expeditiously as is possible. Re-engagement of casual labour depends also on the work needs and resources position.

Statement

1. Permanent employees		
Dismissed/Removed:	..	476
Taken back:	..	238
2. Tempory Employees:		
Service terminated:	..	54
Re-appointed:	..	..
3. Casual labour or Substitutes on monthly rates of pay		
Discharged:	..	about 3000
Re engaged:	..	about 1740
4. Casual labour on daily rates:		
Discharged:	..	about 1000
Re engaged:	..	..

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: In the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha as regards dismissal and removal of permanent employees the figure given is 476 and those who are taken back are stated to be 238. I would like to know firstly how many out of 476 have been rejected during this period because that is not given in the statement. This is my first Question. And my second question is this This is in respect of those who have been suspended and condonation of break in service. How many of those suspended workers have been taken back In regard to those who have appealed against break in service how many have been condoned? How many cases are being pursued still

in the courts in spite of the assurance given by the Minister that all cases would be withdrawn?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, is it with regard to Southern Railway only?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, If you permit Q. No. 115 which is almost similar may be taken up along with this question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभी रेलों का इसी में बता दीजिये

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, is it desired that I should answer Q. No. 115.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member in whose name Q. No. 115 stands is not present but I leave it to you. I have no objection if you are in a position to give the answer.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: About 11240, permanent employees were dismissed and removed from service. About 950 employees were transferred. Out of 11,240 on consideration of individual appeals 7,850 ex-employees have so far been taken back on duty. The process of reviewing the cases on appeal is going on. In the case of those dismissed and removed from service before participation in the strike but put back in service there will be no break in service but for those who participated in the strike and taken back there will be break in service as per rule.

Out of a total strength of 1,30,816 Class III and IV employees on the Southern railway only 476 employees were dismissed and removed from service. Out of these 476 some people have not so far filed their appeals but those who have filed out of these 238 have been taken back. An employee has a right of appeal before the authority superior to the authority which has dismissed him. If he is dis-satisfied with the decision he can go for second and third appeal and then to the Member (Staff), Railway Board. If the employee is still not satisfied with the decision of the Member (Staff), Railway Board he can appeal to the Railway Minister. So, out of the appeals which are not pending it will not be possible for me to say how many appeals have been rejected outright.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: What about the question of withdrawal?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Those employees who have been charged with sabotage, intimidation or criminal offences there is no question of withdrawing the cases from the courts. The number of temporary staff whose services have been terminated is 5502. Out of this the temporary staff taken back is 3842.

The total number of appeals pending is 1706. On the Southern Railway the number of appeals rejected is 105 and the number of appeals pending is 120. These 120 appeals which are pending will be decided within six weeks.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, as far back as 9th September the hon. Railway Minister gave us an assurance that all the cases will be settled within six weeks and that the victimised workers would be taken back and only some cases would be left. Now, ten weeks are over and from the figures given by the Minister of State a large number still continue to be out. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister is it not a fact that many of his officials are going against the spirit of his assurance as they are saying to the workers as to why did they ask the Minister for time limit? That means they are going to reject their appeals. So, I want the Minister to tell the House whether Government is prepared to give a policy decision that all workers will be taken back without exception and all cases will be w ithdrawn without delay.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The Government policy is very clear. I have already stated we will be fair and friendly to our employees.

(*Interruptions*)

I think, Sir, most of the troubles of the employees would not have been there but for the people who are pleading their case. We have no say in the cases which are pending before the courts. The law wll take its course. But so far as appeals pending before the authorities are concerned, a directive has been issued that appeals when filed should be decided within six weeks.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि बहुत से एम्प्लाईज ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने कि हड़ताल में भाग नहीं लिया लेकिन उनके खिलाफ भी बहुत सी प्रोसीडिंग्स की गई जैसे एन०ई०आर० में उन्होंने भाग नहीं लिया लेकिन उससे पहले एक या दो रोज किसी कारण से चूंकि गैरहाजिर रहे तो उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की गई और मैंने स्वयं इस ओर जनरल मैनेजर तथा माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया, तो क्या ऐसे केसेज के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे और देखेंगे कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही न की जाय जिनको जानबूझ कर हैरेस किया जा रहा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): ऐसे केसेज में अगर रेप्रेजेन्टेशन किये जायें तो जरूर उन पर विचार किया जायेगा।

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I want the Minister to reply to my question. I have already written to the Minister and the General Manager also. But, no reply was given to it. So, I want a specific reply to that.

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी: ऐसे वाकयात हुए हैं कि जहां पर लोगों ने हड़ताल में हिस्सा नहीं लिया लेकिन बदकिस्मती से डर या खौफ से वे काम पर नहीं जा पाये। उसमें यह है कि जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने किसी खास केस के मुताबिक कहा . . . .

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय: मैंने किसी खास नहीं आम केसेज के बारे में कहा।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी: उसकी पूरी जांच की जायगी और ऐसे बेगुनाह आदमियों के साथ कोई सख्ती नहीं की जायगी।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Sir, may I know from Government whether all employees charged with sabotage and violence will be treated at par with the others?

MR. SPEAKER. Let him answer his question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have said that there will be difference between the persons who are indulging in sabotage and violence and those who were on strike. But, so far as the employees who indulged in sabotage, violence or intimidation are concerned, there would be no mercy shown to them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि प्रायः सभी रेलों में ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिनके खिलाफ कोई मामले अब न तो अदालत में हैं और न विभाग में हैं लेकिन फिर भी जिन्हें काम पर वापस नहीं लिया गया ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरह का कोई जनरल आर्डर देंगे कि जिन के खिलाफ कोई मामले नहीं हैं और जिनको अभी तक काम पर नहीं लिया जा रहा है उन्हें तुरंत काम पर लिया जाय ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी: 19 हजार आदमी तकरीबन इसमें गिरफ्तार हुए थे। सब के सब छोड़ दिये गये और अलावा उनके जो डिस्मिस्ड हैं बाकी सब को काम पर वापस ले लिया गया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: नहीं लिया गया। मैं आप को जानकारी देने को तैयार हूं, रेलों के नाम देने को तैयार हूं, कर्मचारियों के नाम देने को तैयार हूं।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : अगर ऐसी बात है कि जिनके खिलाफ कोई चार्जेज नहीं हैं या जिनको डिस्मिस नहीं किया गया है उनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया तो ऐसे केसेज माननीय सदस्य मुझ को दें । उन पर फौरन कार्यवाही की जायगी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य: मैंने खुद लिखा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लिखें इसकी क्या जरूरत है ? जिन सदस्यों ने लिखा है उनको तो जवाब नहीं मिला । अब हम सवाल पूछते हैं तो हम से कहा जाता है कि आप लिख कर दीजिये । क्या मंत्री महोदय अपने खुद की तरफ ऐसे आदेश जारी नहीं कर सकते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप ने ही तो कहा था कि मैं देने को तैयार हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: हम कहते हैं कि हम को मालूम है और माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं हम लिख कर दे चुके हैं, ऐसे केसेज हैं । तो जनरल आर्डर दिया जा सकता है कि जिनके खिलाफ कोई मामले नहीं हैं, उनको फौरन काम पर लिया जाय ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : रेलवे की तरफ से यह डायरेक्शन ईश्यू किया गया है और उसमें इस बात को साफ किया गया है कि अलावा उन लोगों के जिनके खिलाफ कोई क्रिमिनल आफेंसेज के चार्जेज हैं या जिनके खिलाफ कोई डिपार्टमेंटल कार्यवाही डिसमिसल या रिमूवल की गई थी है, बाकी तमाम कर्मचारियों को काम पर वापस लिया जाना चाहिए । अगर कोई ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं कि जिनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया है तो हम उनकी जांच कर के काम पर ले लेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जून महीने में संसद सदस्यों का एक डेलीगेशन रेल मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र से मिला था और जो बात-चीत हुई थी उसकी रिपोर्ट तत्काल उनके पास भेजी गई थी । उन्होंने उसको काटा नहीं है । उसमें उन्होंने स्पष्ट आश्वासन दिया था कि जिन कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ़ सैबोटाज और वायलैंस का चार्ज नहीं है, उनमें से एक-एक आदमी को वापस लिया जायगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिनको अभी तक नहीं लिया गया है, उनमें से कितनों के ऊपर सेबोटाज और वायलेंस के केसेज हैं तथा बाकी लोगों को काम पर लेने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी: मुझे यह मालूम नहीं है कि मंत्री जी और उन लोगों के दरमियान क्या बातचीत हुई है . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

श्री मधु लिमये: सदन में वे मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं जिनसे हमारी बातचीत हुई थी । श्री बनर्जी भी हमारे साथ थे । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इस प्रश्न का जवाब दें ।

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र): यह ठीक है—मधु लिमये जी हम से मिले थे, उनके साथ एक-दो साथी और भी थे । इन्होंने उस बैठक का हवाला देते हुए मुझे पत्र भी लिखा था, लेकिन उसमें कुछ ऐसी बात भी थीं जो नहीं हुई थीं . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . जिस तरह से हम को कोट किया गया है, वैसी बातें नहीं थीं, इसी लिये मैंने उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया ।

जहां तक मेरी एशोरेंस का सवाल है—हमारे भाई कुरेशी जी ने साफ बतलाया है, जितने केसेज पेन्डिंग हैं, जिस दिन अपील फाइल की गई थी उसके 6 हफ्ते में उसका फैसला हो जायगा । बहुत से केसेज में सपोर्टिंग एविडेन्स नहीं दिये गये हैं, जितने मैटीरियल की आवश्यकता थी, वह नहीं दिया गया है इस लिये देरी हुई है . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये: कितने केसेज पेन्डिंग हैं, उनमें से वायलैंस और सैबोटाज वाले कितने हैं ? मैंने अपील के बारे में आप से नहीं पूछा है—

My straight question is: How many of these people are involved in violence and sabotage and why all the rest of them have not been released?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से समय खराब चला जाता है, जो पूछते हैं उसका जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी: वायलैंस और सैबोटाज में कितने एम्पलाइज इन्वाल्व्ड हैं, उनकी फिगर्स इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े अचरज की बात है—हड़ताल होने के बाद 6 महीने बीत चुके हैं, ये आश्वासन भी दे चुके हैं, फिर भी यह कह रहे हैं कि इनके पास फिगर्स नहीं हैं . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: All the charges are false and fabricated (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lakkappa.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister says that even after six months he has no information as to who has indulged in violence and sabotage. Are you satisfied with the answer?

श्री मधु लिमये: इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा आप कुछ आबजर्वेशन दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of my observation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You must protect the members.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have called Shri Lakkappa. These questions come up very often. Normally we should proceed further.

आप स्पीकर को पूछते हैं कि तुम्हारी क्या राय है—ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ है—आप सवाल पूछ सकते हैं—

Other members can ask a supplementary.

लेकिन इस तरह से रोजाना दो तीन सवाल से ज्यादा आगे नहीं बढ़ पाते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You must give protection to the members who ask questions.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसी लिये मैं कह रहा हूं—कि दो तीन सवाल से ज्यादा आगे नहीं बढ़ पाते हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: All these charges are false and fabricated. There is no question of violence and sabotage. It is all a cooked-up story of the Railway Board.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Six months after the strike, the Minister has the temerity to say 'I do not know how many are guilty of violence and sabotage'. You must protect the member and get the answer from the Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am rising on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order during the question hour... I gave a chance; do not go on like this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is seeking your protection and you will give it.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know how to give protection if the question is answered and the Member is not satisfied. He can ask another question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: With regard to the dismissal or removal of various

categories of employees of the Southern Railway, the question is relevant. Those employees of the Southern Railway should be treated on a different footing. About the grievances of the employees at various levels representations were made to the hon. Minister and I want to congratulate Mr. Qureshi. I would like to put the question. There are employees who had not been involved in intimidation and violence. Such employees have not been treated properly and they have not been taken back. Such employees had been representing to the hon. Minister. Why has there been delay in taking them back? The assurance given by the hon. Minister has not been implemented.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: So far as the Southern Railway is concerned, I should like to pay a compliment to that railway; they behaved excellently well during the strike period; that was the railway which was the least affected; the workers showed their mettle. If the cases of some workers had been let out and had not been decided upon, I shall look into individual cases.

MR. SPEAKER: The whole dispute is whether any assurance was given or not.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I had given an assurance not only to the Southern Railway but to all the Railways.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When we on this side seek your protection, Mr. Speaker, you should give us protection and kindly allow us to say what we have been trying to point out. Six months after the strike they are taking refuge behind the same argument. He said five thousand or something; my information is that 7018 workers are still involved in court cases. They take refuge behind that argument; they imply that these are all cases of sabotage and violence. When the Minister comes here to reply to a question, he is expected to bring the information with him. Otherwise what is the use of the Question Hour? Mr. Limaye asked him specifically. They must know how many persons are actually on trial involving charges of sabotage or violence or destruction. They reply: we have not got the information. Is this a joke or what? Sittng here, smiling? They should be ashamed. The smile will be removed from the face of Mr. Mishra if he goes on behaving like this... *(Interruptions)*. I am saying this with a full sense of responsibility. If you come here to answer a question you have to respect this House and give information. Six months after the strike he does not know how many persons are involved in cases of violence and sabotage. I should like to know whether this is not contempt of the House.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have the highest respect for the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know what the Speaker should do in such circumstances.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Speaker should ask them to give the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker could have allowed a question. He has allowed a supplementary question. If there is any breach of assurance, it can be sent to the Assurances Committee. Let me know what are my powers. I want to be enlightened about my powers when a Minister does not give information.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can pass strictures against him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You should have done precisely what Mr. Indrajit Gupta did now.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Mr. Indrajit Gupta was not fair when he said that I have no respect for the House. I have the highest respect for the House.

I have never tried to ignore the House. My colleague has given all the information that is available. But this figure as to how many have been charged with sabotage and violence is not with us at the moment. We shall come before the House next week or even this afternoon, if you so desire, and give this figure. If the figures are not there, I can certainly ask for time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I only made some comments. Let me put my question. May I know whether it is a fact or not that several State Governments have expressed their willingness to withdraw the pending cases, but whenever our people went to them to make a representation, they said, "We are willing to withdraw the cases but the railway officers here are obstructing and saying that we should not do it"? If so, what are the instructions given by the railway ministry to the railway officers in this regard?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have already said that we are not going to withdraw the cases pending in the courts; the law would have its own course.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are hundreds of cases which have nothing to do with sabotage and violence. What about them?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Out of 16,700 appeals, 12,000 cases have already been decided and they have been taken back to work.

MR. SPEAKER: We can have some discussion on this some time. For the last half an hour, we are on one question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Only 4,700 appeals remain 2,500 people have not appealed at all. Unless they file their appeals, no decision can be taken. There have been cases where persons were charged with sabotage and violence, but in appeal it was found that they did not indulge in violence and sabotage and that charge was completely wiped off. So, it does not mean that we are not looking into these cases. You should appreciate that out of 16,700 appeals, we have already decided 12,000. Only 4,700 remain and they will be decided soon.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: May I know (a) what is the total number of court cases pending against railway employees for participation in the May strike; (b) whether the Government is agreeable to withdraw cases against those for whom there are no charges of violence, intimidation and things like that and (c) whether the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the NCCRS have expressed their desire to negotiate with the Government regarding dismissal, retrenchment and other punishments noted out to the employees and if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: So far as the N.C.C.R.S. is concerned, we are not going to negotiate with them. We are not going to talk to them. As regards other organisations, that is two recognised federations, we are prepared to sit with them. So far as the striking workers are concerned, we do not think it necessary to start any meeting. In a few weeks' time or a month's time, most of the cases will be disposed of. The hon. Members must realise that out of about 5 lakh cases of break-in-service, more than 3½ lakh cases have been disposed of. Individual appeals are looked into. It, naturally, takes time. That is why it has taken about 6 months' time. It is physically impossible to dispose of all the cases within a short time.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when at his level, at the Minister's level, was the progress in implementation of the assurance that he has given in this House today and before in regard to those employees who are not involved in sabotage, reviewed and when he proposes to review it again.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The review of action taken by the

Railway Board is undertaken every week at the Board level or at the Minister's level.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the hon. Minister tell us whether after the calling off the railway strike, new victimisation has started in the form of compulsory retirements, premature retirements, transfers, demotions, evictions from quarters, etc.?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There has been no victimisation at all. The normal administrative action is taken against the employees.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The hon. Minister has stated that after the Board reviews the cases, they come to the Minister for disposal. May I know if there is any time-limit which has been set to dispose of cases so that the employees heave a sigh of relief and know that they are going to be reinstated?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: First, the appeal is to be filed within the prescribed time and then there is the review at the Board level. When it comes to the Minister, the time is fixed and we have stated that the decision will be taken within six weeks.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Some hon. Members, Mr. Bibhuti Mishra and others sometime past said that we do less number of Questions than we used to do in the past. I examined it. I saw the practice in the past. We used to have 40 Questions. When we did not make any progress, we reduced it to 20. We are still not making much progress. I have tried to know the causes. In the olden days the member asking the question only used to ask a question and very rarely, one more member. Now, here you do not leave the question once it comes into your hands. Now, it is more than 40 minutes that I am trying to go to next question. I am not going to proceed further whether you take one question for the whole hour or more. I cannot go on arguing with every member and listen to his arguments every time. You do it, as you like—one question or more question. Why should I get agitated whether you do one question only or more questions? But, later on, do not complain that we do not do many questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There are exceptions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Kindly allow a short duration discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you have had more than that. The whole hour is spent on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that tomorrow, that is, on the 20th November, 1974, the All India Trade Union Congress is holding a *dharna* under the leadership of Shri S. A. Dange and Members of Parliament will also be there, as a protest against the abnormal delay in the implementation of the assurances of the Railway Minister. I would like to know from him whether he will see that all the assurances which he had given either to Shri Madhu Limaye or to this House are respected in letter and spirit and that the Railway Board officials will not be allowed to sabotage them. I want this six week's assurance to be implemented in letter and spirit. We would like to have an answer from the senior Minister.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: First of all I would appeal to Shri Dange and other leaders that it is not necessary at all to hold a *dharna*. I am very easily accessible and I am always prepared for a meeting with Shri Dange and other leaders or with the National Federation leaders. Let us have a meeting and if there are any cases as you have mentioned, we are prepared to consider. Most probably, there are no cases like that. But, tomorrow I

will not be here as I have to be in Hyderabad in connection with the inauguration of the Godavari bridge.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about your assurances?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं—तोड़-फोड़ और हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही जिन कर्मचारियों ने की है, उनके खिलाफ़ ये आरोप किस आधार पर लगाये गये हैं, वह कौन सी एजेंन्सी है जिस ने ये आरोप उन पर लगाये हैं? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि बहुत से डिवीजनों में जो अधिकारी हैं, उन लोगों की व्यक्तिगत रंजिश के कारण ये आरोप उन पर लगाये गये हैं? इस प्रकार के लोगों की टोटल संख्या कितनी है? जिन लोगों पर ये आरोप लगाये गये थे, लेकिन उनको अदालत ने बरी कर दिया है, फिर भी उन को काम पर नहीं लिया गया है—ऐसे कितने केसेज़ हैं?

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : आरोप किसी एजेन्सी ने नहीं लगाये हैं, आरोप उन्होंने लगाये हैं जिनको तकलीफ़ पहुंची है, जिनको मारा गया है, घसीटा गया है, गाड़ियों से उतार लिया गया है। मैंने कहा है कि ऐसे केसेज़ की मजीद तफसील इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जो बेगुनाह साबित हो गये हैं उनको सर्विस में नहीं लिया गया हो।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐसे हजारों केसेज़ मैं बतला सकता हूं। जिनको अदालत ने बरी किया है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : जिनको अदालत ने बरी किया है उनको हम नहीं रोक सकते हैं। लेकिन एसे कोई केसेज़ नहीं हैं जहां बरी कर दिया गया हो लेकिन उसको सर्विस में नहीं लिया गया हो। जिनके खिलाफ़ वायलेंस और सैबोटाज के चाजज हैं उनके केसेज़ अदालत में पड़े हुए हैं, उनको विदड्रा करने का सरकार कोई इरादा नहीं रखती है।

Decision to increase Ex-refinery Price of Petrol, Kerosene and Diesel

*104. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the ex-refinery price of petrol, kerosene, high-speed diesel, light-diesel and furnace oil by five paise a litre;

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof; and

(c) whether this would affect the fares of scooters, buses and taxis again?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) The basic ceiling selling prices of these products were increased by five paise a litre w.e.f. 18-9-74.

(b) In the general price increases of petroleum products w.e.f. 2-3-1974 due to steep increase in the prices of imported crude oil, the selling prices of Superior Kerosene, High Speed Diesel Oil and L. P. Gas (domestic cooking Gas) were kept at a low level, which resulted in an under-recovery of about Rs. 12.3 crores per month to the oil companies. The aforesaid increases w.e.f. 18-9-1974 were intended to partly compensate the oil companies for this under-recovery.

(c) The impact of the price increases w.e.f. 18-9-1974 would be very marginal. However, State Governments are competent to fix and revise the taxi/scooter|bus fares, taking into account all the relevant factors. Enquiries made with State Governments and oil companies indicate that there has been no increase in the fares of taxis, scooters and buses on account of the recent increase in the prices of petroleum products.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: It is admitted that there is new price rise of kerosene and cooking gas etc. The reasons given are humbugs. It is stated simply that this is because of rise in crude price. There is absolutely no need to increase the price of kerosene and cooking gas and other things which are consumed by the poor people. Kerosene is a major part of the commodity which is imported from the Soviet Union.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put a question, don't give the history of it; please ask a question.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: At the same time only a little quantity is imported from Iran. Absolutely there is no need to increase the price of kerosene and cooking gas in view of the major import from USSR.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put a question. Otherwise I am going to declare that the Question Hour is over. If you don't put a question, I will declare that the Question Hour is over.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Because it is a by-product I want to know whether the actual cost of production of this by-product has increased and to what extent that has been worked out so as to find out by what percentage this price of cooking gas etc. has increased.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: As I have said in my main answer there have been also very sharp rise in price of crude also, from October 1973. Now, to offset the high price of crude oil there was only one alternative. That is, to realise a little more money from petroleum products so that it could make up for the loss. Otherwise it was difficult for us to meet the ways and means position because of the steep price rise in crude oil. We therefore marginally increased the price of Kerosene and Motor Spirit, LDO, FO, HSD and cooking gas. The price increase was of the order of 5 paise or 6 paise only. This is not a very substantial increase. This has given the oil companies about Rs. 84 crores in a full year, which partly compensates the marketing companies for their under-recoveries arising out of the crude cost. And therefore there is no special increase as he has mentioned. I do not know why he should think like that. We have seen to it that the prices are not very high.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: In the case of our own Indian Oil Company price of crude oil does not increase. There is absolutely no reason why the price of by-product like kerosene and cooking gas should increase.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The increase in the price of LPG is not very high. Subsequently it will be reduced.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Memorandum from Ticket Checking Staff of Bilaspur Division

*103. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received any memorandum from the Ticket Checking Staff at Bilaspur Division;

(b) if so, salient points thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient points are;

(i) harassment of ticket checking staff by Railway Police;

(ii) inadequacy and unsatisfactory conditions of TTEs' Rest Rooms; and

(iii) inadequate rest of TTEs at headquarters.

(c) The points raised in the Memorandum are under examination.

Recommendation of the Fuel Policy Committee on Oil

*105. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fuel Policy Committee has suggested that the buffer stocks of oil should be kept for the emergency;

(b) if so, what are the other main recommendations made by the Committee with regard to the oil policy;

(c) which of them have been accepted by Government; and

(d) steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fuel Policy Committee have recommended that India's oil policy should be based on an understanding of the international oil situation. It should be designed with the specific objectives of (i) reducing the quantity of oil products to be imported; (ii) reducing the total foreign exchange expenditure; and (iii) improving the security of supplies of crude and oil products required from sources outside the country.

(c) and (d). The Report of the Fuel Policy Committee is under examination.

Production of Low priced Janta Soap

*106. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lifted price control over all varieties of soap;

(b) whether manufacturers have agreed to market a standardised soap to be called 'Janta soap' for the lower income group at Re. 1/- a cake; and

(c) if so, when the undertaking was given and when the soap would appear in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The agreed price was Re. 1.00 to Re. 1.05 per cake of 100 grams.

(c) The undertaking was given on 19th September, 1974; one manufacturer introduced the Janta variety of toilet soap in Delhi, Lucknow and Chandigarh areas during the last week of October and another in the Bombay area during the first week of November.

Shortage of Drugs

*107. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of drugs continue to be in short supply throughout the country even after steps were promised to remedy the situation;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the shortage is due to large scale cornering of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There is no general or acute shortage of drugs. As there are about 2,300 drugs and pharmaceutical units in this country and the number of formulations manufactured by these units run into thousands, occasional shortage of certain proprietory branded preparations for which similar pretions of other manufacturers are usually available, do occur from time to time. The international availability of bulk drugs, drug intermediates and chemicals became difficult during the later half of 1973 and early months of 1974 due to petroleum crisis. This had an adverse effect on the delivery schedule of certain items which are in the canalised list. Since then the situation in respect of the imported bulk drugs, drug intermediates and chemicals has also improved. Necessary steps are taken by the Government to relieve the shortages.

Balance Sheet Submitted by Maruti Ltd.

*108. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maruti Ltd. have submitted their balance sheet to the Company Registrar, Delhi, for the year 1973-74;

(b) the total deposits collected from distributors and dealers as mentioned in the balance sheet;

(c) the loans and advances received from nationalised banks and public financial institutions as revealed in the latest balance sheet; and

(d) the names and remuneration and allowances of Managing Directors and other Directors during the year?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2,18,91,042 has been shown under the head "dealership deposits" in the balance sheet of the company for the year 1973-74.

(c) The amount of loans and advances outstanding against the company as shown in the balance sheet of the company for 1973-74 was Rs. 1,06,07,950. The details of this amount as given therein are as follows:—

Secured loans (from Banks)	Rs. 59,53,735
Unsecured loans (from sources other than Banks)	Rs. 46,54,215

A further breakdown of the sources of loans and advances is not available in the balance sheet.

(d) The Managing Director of the company, Shri Sanjay Gandhi, received the following remuneration and allowances during the year 1973-74 as per the annual accounts of the company for 1973-74.

Salary:	Rs. 48,000
Perquisites:	Rs. 3,000
Car running and maintenance expenses (approx. value as per income Tax Rules, 1962)	
Total:	Rs. 51,000

The company has four other Dirtors namely:

Shri M. A. Chidambaram, Chairman

Shri Raunaq Singh

Shri Vidya Bhushan

Shri Kapil Mohan.

They have been paid an amount of Rs. 8,326 as travelling and conveyance expenses in 1973-74 as shown in the Profit and Loss Account of the company for the year.

Foreign Exchange requirements of Coal-based Fertilizer Plants

*109. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal-based fertilizer plants being established in the country will need any foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the total foreign exchange needed by these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; the total foreign exchange requirements of the three coal based fertilizer plants, being implemented by the FCI have been estimated at about Rs. 110 crores.

Agreement with Japan to set up Fertiliser Plant at Bhatinda

*110. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to to state:

(a) whether India and Japan have signed an agreement for setting up a fertilizer plant at Bhatinda in Punjab;

(b) if so, the cost of the project and the quantum of foreign exchanges component; and

(c) when the plant is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A credit assistance of 32.9 billion Yen has been extended by Japan towards meeting the foreign exchange cost of 3 (three) fertilizer projects to be set up in the North-Western region. Out of this, credit to the tune of 11 billion Yen has been made available for the Bhatinda project, which has been taken up for implementation.

(b) The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 138.40 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 53 crores.

(c) By October, 1977.

Work done on Apta-Dasgaon section of Konkan Railway

*111. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how much work has been done so far on the Apta-Dasgaon section of the Konkan Railway during the current financial year;

(b) how much work is proposed to be done on this very section before 31st March, 1975; and

(c) the reasons for neglecting this section of the rail link?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Reports of the Final Location Survey between Apta to Dasgaon have just been received and are under examination. The project has been included in the list of works to be taken up for the development of backward areas during the 5th Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds. According to the Final Location Survey reports, the project is likely to cost Rs. 13.92 crores excluding the cost of the rolling stock.

The Planning Commission had been approached for making additional funds to the tune of Rs. 255 crores available to the Railways for taking up projects for the development of backward areas in addition to Rs. 100 crores allotted during the 5th Five Year Plan for the construction of new Railway lines.

Inquiry into Flouting of Government regulations by Foreign Drug Firms

*112. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign owned drug firms in the country have flouted Government regulations and increased their manufacturing capacities beyond the licenced magnitudes;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted an enquiry into such cases; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Instances of excess production over and above licensed permissible capacity by various drug units in the organised sector including those by foreign companies have come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). The question of excess production by various drug units is being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Estimates of amounts for Construction of Kangra Valley Railway

*113. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far, upto the 31st October, 1974 in the construction of Kangra Valley Railway;

(b) the original estimates of the amount to be incurred on the project and the number of times the estimates were revised;

(c) the steps taken to see that the project is completed at an early date so that the estimates are not revised further; and

(d) the revised target for the completion of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The overall progress made so far on the project is 61.5 per cent.

(b) The original estimated cost of this project was Rs. 3.62 crores sanctioned in April, 1969. The estimate has been revised only once and the revised cost is Rs. 6.94 crores, acceptance of which is awaited from the Beas Dam Authorities.

(c) and (d). Despite various difficulties, Railways are making all out efforts to complete the project at the earliest possible. The line is expected to be opened to goods traffic by 31st December, 1975 and Passenger Traffic by 31st March, 1976.

Drilling of Oil Wells by Sagar Samrat in Bombay High

*114. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision that Sagar Samrat will henceforth concentrate on drilling wells around the first well in the Bombay High instead of pursuing the exploratory work in the area as scheduled earlier; and

(b) by what time the fixed platform, which is an essential equipment for production of oil, is likely to be ready and by what time commercial production is likely to be taken in hand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir; Sagar Samrat will be deployed to drill wells over the various parts of Bombay High and the adjoining structures in the Arabian Sea. The sequence of

drilling locations will depend, among other things, on the results obtained and operational conditions, from time to time.

(b) Production testing of the second well now being drilled on Bombay High is expected to commence in a few days. It is only after conducting these tests and evaluating the results and if necessary by drilling another well at a distance that ONGC can take up the question of first stage production and the necessary facilities to achieve this production, including the erection and fabrication of fixed platforms.

Dismissal/Removal/Transfer of Employees in connection with May, 1974 Railway Strike

*115. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway employees were dismissed or removed from service or transferred in connection with the last Railway strike; and

(b) how many of the employees dismissed or removed from service, have been reinstated with or without break in service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) (i) About 11240 permanent employees were dismissed/removed from service; and

(ii) About 950 employees were transferred.

(b) Out of about 11240, on consideration of individual appeals, about 7850 ex-employees have so far been taken back to duty. The process of reviewing the cases, on appeals, is in progress. In the case of those who were dismissed/removed before participation in strike, but have been put back on appeal there will be no break in service, but for those who participated in the strike, there will be a break in service as per rule.

Reports of Study Groups on Working of Foreign Drug Firms

*116. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a number of study groups to study the working of foreign drug firms during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether these study groups have submitted their reports to Government; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to ensure that all the reports are implemented without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Only one study group was appointed in June, 1970 to consider, *inter-alia*, progressive indianisation, remittances made by way of dividends, royalties etc. by foreign companies. This group held one meeting and decided about the collection of relevant data. No specific recommendations were made by this group. Government have since issued in February, 1972, the guidelines for reduction of foreign holdings in foreign majority companies and these are being followed. In addition Reserve Bank of India have

imposed certain restrictions on remittances by foreign companies. Their activities are also governed under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

(c) Does not arise

Rise in Prices of Soap

*117. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether soap prices have risen three-fold during the last two years; and

(b) what are the prices of popular varieties of soaps at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There is no statutory control over the prices of soaps. Prior to 19th September, 1974 there was, however, an informal price control on soaps produced by the organised sector (except the premium grade toilet soap) whereby the Indian Soaps and Toiletries Makers' Association consulted Government before making any upward revision in the prices. Increases in the prices of soaps manufactured by the organised sector were last allowed in July, 1973. In the 1st half of the year 1974 there was some fall in the production of soaps by the organised sector. Indian Soaps and Toiletries Makers' Association stated that in view of the unremunerative prices of soaps, they were unable to purchase adequate quantities of oils at the prevailing high prices. In the scarcity conditions, thus created, the soaps were selling at prices much higher than the list prices. The informal price control on all varieties of soaps has been removed from September 19, 1974. Due to improvement in availability of soaps in the market the consumer is now getting them at lower prices.

Before July 1973, the price increases were last allowed in June 1971. The Ministry used to indicate only the extent of the increases and did not fix prices of individual brands. The prices in the last two years and as at present are indicated by the illustrative list below:—

(Rs./Cake)

Variety of soap	Revised prices as from June,71	Revised prices as from July,73	Present price
Loundry (Sunlight) 150 grams	0·61	0·75	1·05
Carb ,lic (life Buoy) 150 grams	0·72	0·90	1·25
Toilet 100 grams (Rexona)	0·74	0·93	1·35
Lux	0·74	0·93	1·33
Janata	..	..	1·00—1·05

Amendment of M.R.T.P. Act according to Recommendations of M.R.T.P. Commission

*118. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act so as to impart mandatory character to the recommendations of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission; and

(b) if so, whether all the restrictive trade practices laid down under the Act will carry penal provisions?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The scheme of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 is that the Commission has been given mandatory powers in respect of restrictive trade practices only, in all other matters, particularly relating to concentration of economic power and monopolistic practices it has been entrusted with powers of inquiry and report in certain categories of cases which the Government may from time to time refer to it. The scheme of the Act was clearly explained by the then Minister for industrial Development and Company Affairs while moving for leave for consideration of the Bill in both Houses of Parliament. There is no proposal to deviate from the scheme of the Act.

(b) A detailed statement indicating the penalties in respect of offences for non-compliance of the orders of the Commission was laid on the Table of the House on the 12th November, 1974. Under Section 50 of the M.R.T.P. Act, any contravention of the order of the MRTP Commission under section 37 thereof relating to restrictive trade practices is liable to the penalties prescribed therein.

Inquiry into the working of Hindustan Insecticides Limited

*119. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found by Government; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the draw-backs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Programme to Intensify search for Oil

*120. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been chalked out to intensify and extend search for oil in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The measures taken and proposed to be taken by ONGC for intensifying exploration efforts and for maximising indigenous production of crude oil have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The objectives enumerated in the Fifth Plan include:

(i) Establishing additional recoverable reserves of anything between 70 to 100 million tonnes of oil;

(ii) A proportionate rise in production during the Fifth Plan period and an objective to produce at the rate of more than 9 million tonnes during 1978-79;

(iii) A cumulative production of 4902 million cubic metres of gas during the Fifth Plan period as well as a production rate of 1150 million cubic metres of gas per year by the end of 1978-79;

(iv) To carry out exploratory and development drilling of 1.47 million metres during the Fifth Plan period besides intensification of geological and geophysical services;

(v) Quick development of the discovered oil fields;

(vi) Maximum utilisation of the existing production wells; and

(vii) Wider application of secondary recovery methods.

Oil India Limited has taken up oil exploration in Arunachal Pradesh as well as in certain portion of Assam in addition to steps for maintaining production of crude oil at the level of 3 million tonnes per annum throughout the Fifth Plan period. Efforts will be made to persuade them to exceed this 3 million tonnes to more than 4 million tonnes.

In addition to ONGC's own operations in Bombay High area, contracts have been awarded to two foreign parties for offshore exploration of the Kutch and Bengal Offshore areas.

रांची में आय-कर अधिकरण की

1001. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रांची में एक आय-कर अधिकरण की स्थापना करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में अधिक उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव

1002. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा में एक ही उर्वरक संयंत्र है और देश के अन्य संयंत्र अपने राज्यों की आवश्यकता को पूरी करने के पश्चात मध्य प्रदेश की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने की स्थिति में नहीं है क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ और उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : उर्वरक कार्यक्रम, जैसा कि वर्तमान मे पांचवीं योजना में परिकल्पना की गई है, मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्थापना के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। तथापि इस राज्य में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र मे कोयले पर आधारित एक उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना हेतु एक आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। इस आवेदन-पत्र के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

विभिन्न राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उर्वरक के वितरण का कार्यक्रम बनाते समय, भारत के विभिन्न संयंत्रों के उर्वरक उत्पादन को आयातित उर्वरक के साथ मिला लिया जाता है।

Railway orders for wagons

1003. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wagon Manufacturing Industry is sustained mainly by Railway orders;

(b) whether Railways' cut in orders and the prolonged debate on the prices formula have had a crippling effect on the industry which has been forced to curtail production to 35 per cent of its capacity; and

(c) if so, the salient features regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) As far as Ministry of Railways are aware a substantial portion of the work load on most of the Wagon Building Units represents Railways' orders for wagons.

(b) No. There has neither been any cut in wagon orders nor any debate with the Industry on the price formula.

(c) Does not arise.

C.B.I. Enquiry against Eureka Type Foundry, Calcutta

1004. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a C.B.I. enquiry has been made against Eureka Type Foundry, Calcutta for their wrongful supplies to Railways;

(b) if so, whether any action was taken against the firm on the basis of C.B.I. Report;

(c) whether this firm made an appeal to the said Ministry; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the result of the appeal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SNGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The appeal has been considered at the highest level in the Ministry of Railways, but it was not found justifiable to change the decision already taken.

Bye-election to Bihar Assembly

1005. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether vacancies in the Bihar Legislative Assembly have not been filled up so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which bye-elections, to fill up the vacancies, are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the 43 vacancies in the Bihar Legislative Assembly, the Commission had notified bye-elections from 20 Assembly constituencies in respect of which vacancies were reported to it by 20th May, 1974, so as to complete the process before 25th July, 1974 to enable the returned

candidates to take part in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections held in August, 1974. However, several representations urging postponement of the bye-elections on the ground that the situation in Bihar was not conducive to the holding of free and fair elections and that the constituencies would also be waterlogged during that period were received by the Election Commission from political parties, such as Bhartiya Jana Sangh, Bihar, President Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee, C.P.I., Bihar State Council, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee and from Shri A. B. Vajpayee, M.P. and others. After a careful consideration of the aforesaid representations and taking into account the imminence of the monsoon, which would affect electioneering to a great extent and would even render it impossible, the Commission decided to cancel the programme for the proposed elections.

Subsequently, 23 more vacancies have occurred in the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The rolls of 16 out of these 23 constituencies have been revised and the rolls of the remaining 7 constituencies are in the process of revision.

The Commission proposes to hold bye-elections as soon as the conditions in the State have become normal, which would facilitate free and fair elections being held.

Unmanned Railway Crossings in Orissa

1006. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned Railway crossings in Orissa; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken to avoid accidents at these crossings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There are 1,062 unmanned level crossings in Orissa State.

(b) To reduce accidents at unmanned level crossings, the following preventive measures have been taken:—

(i) Stop Boards have been prominently displayed at the approaches to all unmanned level crossings within railway boundary on both sides of the track to warn the road-users to cross the railway track cautiously;

(ii) Whistle Boards have been fixed along the track, enjoining upon the drivers of the approaching trains to whistle as the train approaches the unmanned level crossings giving warning to the road-users about a train approaching the level crossing;

(iii) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport/State Governments have been requested to provide road signs on approaches to all unmanned level crossings;

(iv) The State Governments have also framed rules under the Motor Vehicle Act requiring the drivers of all vehicles to stop short of the unmanned level crossings and then cross the railway line after ascertaining that the track is clear on both sides;

(v) Educative campaign to spread safety consciousness amongst the road-users is also being carried out by way of appeals to automobile associations. issue of leaflets in regional language through the police authorities to owners/drivers of fast moving vehicles, publicity through the medium of All India Radio, cinema-slides, etc.

In addition, the level crossings where both road and rail traffic is

heavy and/or visibility is restricted are being converted into manned level crossings on the basis of periodical traffic census or on receipt of request from State Government/Road Authority, on a programmed basis.

Effect of faulty planning on wagon building industry in West Bengal

1007. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether faulty planning and indecision on the part of the Railway Board has affected the prospects of the wagon building industry in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. There has neither been any fault in the planning nor there has been any indecision with regard to placement of wagon orders on the industry in West Bengal. The wagon builders in the West Bengal have orders sufficient to engage their capacity for more than two years commensurate with their current production.

(b) Does not arise.

Directions to State Governments to restrict transport of goods by Motor Vehicles to save Diesel

1008. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have recently issued directions to all State Governments to restrict transport of goods by motor vehicles for distance exceeding 500 kilometres to effect a saving of 10 to 15 per cent High Speed Diesel;

(b) whether Government have taken any expert opinion in this respect and considered all other aspects;

(c) whether this step would discourage corruption, adulteration, hoarding and profiteering in Diesel oil;

(d) whether State Governments, especially Bihar, has refrained from implementing these directions keeping in view the agitations; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (e). With a view to achieving economy in the consumption of HSD several measures were suggested to the State Governments including restrictions on the transport of goods by road beyond 500 kilometres. A detailed circular in this regard was issued after consultation with the other concerned Ministries. A number of representations were received by the Government against such restrictions from the various Associations of Transporters and State Governments. The matter is being reconsidered by Government.

Petro-Chemical Industries set up with Foreign Collaboration

1009. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Petro-Chemical industries set up in the Public and Private Sectors with foreign collaboration;

(b) the names of the foreign countries collaborating in each case; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to start any more such industries in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8495/74].

(c) Within the resources available and the relative priorities of the Plan, no new major progress for petrochemicals is currently contemplated in the Public Sector during the Fifth Plan period; applications for new projects in the private sector would be considered on the merits of each case and taking into consideration our national interest.

Increase in India's Petroleum Bill

1010. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's petroleum bill has shot up from Rs. 200 crores in 1972-73 to over Rs. 1,100 crores during the current financial year due to the phenomenal rise in cost of petroleum prices, and this had posed serious economic and foreign exchange problems for the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the past consumption of petroleum products in the country has increased at a compound rate of about 9 per cent per annum. With the severe strain on our foreign exchange resources caused by the steep increase in prices of crude oil and petroleum products steps have been taken to curb the non-essential consumption of petroleum products to the maximum extent and maintain availability during the current year at more or less the same level as last year. At the same time, the endeavour is to meet all the essential requirements necessary for sustained economic development of the country. To contain the outgo of foreign exchange for import of crude oil and petroleum products the following steps have been taken:—

(a) Efforts to maximise the production of indigenous crude have been intensified.

(b) Through various optimisation exercises the yield pattern of crude in the refineries has been adjusted in a manner to get the maximum yield of higher valued products. Product specifications have also been adjusted as far as possible for this purpose.

(c) Fiscal measures have been taken to curb the consumption of some products like Motor Casolene. Lubricating oils, bitumen etc. Price of furnace oil has also been increased to encourage switch over to coal. Steps have been taken to encourage efficiency in the use of fuel. Availability of kerosene an item of personal consumption has been reduced to the maximum extent possible.

(d) Petroleum products which are surplus to our requirements are being exported. Export of value added products has also been maximised.

(e) Import of crude oil under bilateral deferred payment has been arranged from Iraq and Iran.

Production of Fertilizers in the Current year

1011. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of fertilizers so far in the current year and how does it compare with the previous year's production;

(b) the capacity utilisation at the various units against which the production was achieved;

(c) the expected total output for the whole year and how much more will be required to be imported to meet the country's demand; and

(d) the salient features of the arrangements made for imports and the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Production interms of nutrients ('000 tonnes).

	April-September 1974	April-September 1974
Nitrogen	510.7*	490.9
Phosphate	157.2	166.1

(*This include 13:0 from the plants at Durgapur and Cochin which have not yet stabilised.)

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8496/74].

(c) The estimated production in 1974-75 is 14:33 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3.63 lakh tonnes of phosphates. The following quantities of fertilizers have been planned for import in 1974-75:

Nitrogen	10.00 lakh tonnes.
Phosphate	3.50 lakh tonnes.
Potash	4.98 lakh tonnes.

(d) The information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inquiry into Train Accident at Kathgarh

1012. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether statutory inquiry into head-on collision between Dehra Dun-Varanasi Janta Express and stationary M-5 UP goods train at Kathgarh on 21st February, 1974 has squarely blamed the Railway staff for negligence; and

(b) if so, the action taken against those found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Cases against two railway employees have been sent to the court for judicial trials. Disciplinary action against another railway employee is also in progress.

Scarcity of Kerosene Oil in Eastern States

1013. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the distress of the common people, specially in the Eastern States due to scarcity of kerosene oil; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Because of the limited availability of foreign exchange and the steep increase in prices of petroleum products it has not been possible to meet the demand of kerosene oil in the country during the current year in full. Quotas allocated to State Governments have been cut to reduce consumption. It is likely that this may have given rise to shortages of kerosene in certain areas.

(b) From the current month, cuts applied on State quotas have been reduced to increase availability. The extent of cuts which was increased upto 30 per cent in some months has now been reduced to achieve a reduction in overall consumption of about 10 per cent only. State Governments have already been advised to have an effective system of kerosene distribution and to take suitable action against hoarding or black-marketing of kerosene oil.

चुनाव धांधलियां

1014. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को चुनावों में होने वाली धांधलियों के बारे में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो व धांधलियां किस प्रकार की हैं; और

(ग) इन धांधलियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कारगर उपाय किये गये हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) 1971 में लोक सभा के लिए हुए पांचवें साधारण निर्वाचन के बाद से ही जब-तब एसी कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रही हैं जिनमें निर्वाचनों में धांधली किये जाने के आरोप लगाये गये हैं।

(ख) निर्वाचनों में धांधली का आरोप लगाने वाली शिकायतों का संबंध इन आरोपों से होता है जैसे सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा सत्ताधारी दल के पक्ष में निर्वाचन प्रचार करना, मतपेटियों में गड़बड़ी करना, सत्ताधारी दल द्वारा शासकीय मशीनरी का उपयोग करना, निर्वाचनों के ठीक पूर्व परियोजनाओं और कल्याणकारी स्कीमों का उद्घाटन करना, मतदाताओं को अभित्रास देना और डराना, सशस्त्र व्यक्तियों द्वारा मतदान-बूथों पर कब्जा किया जाना, आदि।

(ग) विद्यमान निर्वाचन विधि में भी प्रभावकारी विधिक उपबंध हैं और इसके अतिरिक्त निर्वाचन आयोग ने संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को आवश्यक अनुदेश जारी किये हैं कि वे निर्वाचनों में धांधली को रोकने के लिए पर्याप्त और प्रभावशाली कदम उठाएं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 20 दिसम्बर, 1973 को लोक सभा में पुरःस्थापित विधयक में विद्यमान उपबंधकों को, विशषकर खण्ड 36 और 37 को, व्यापक बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त संशोधन सम्मिलित किये गये हैं जिससे कि उनके अन्तर्गत ये मामले भी आ सकें।

Applications pending with Deputy Commissioner, Delhi under Section 92 C.P.C.

1015. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending in the court of Deputy Commissioner, Delhi under Section 92 C.P.C.;

(b) the dates of filing the above applications, separately; and

(c) if these applications have been pending for the last three years the reasons for delay in the disposal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unmanned Railway Crossings in Goa

1016. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned railway crossings in Goa; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken to avoid accidents at such crossings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There are seven unmanned level crossings in Goa.

(b) To reduce accidents at unmanned level crossings, the following preventive measures have been taken:—

(i) Stop Boards have been prominently displayed at the approaches to all unmanned level crossings within railway boundary on both sides of the track warn the road-users to cross the railway track cautiously;

(ii) Whistle Boards have been fixed along the track, enjoining upon the drivers of the approaching trains to whistle as the train approaches the unmanned level crossings giving warning to the road-users about a train aproaching the level crossing;

(iii) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport/State Governments have been requested to provide road signs on approaches to all unmanned level crossings;

(iv) The State Governments have also framed rules under the Motor Vehicles Act requiring the drivers of all vehicles to stop short of the unmanned level crossings and then cross the railway line after ascertaining that the track is clear on both sides;

(v) Educative campaign to spread safety consciousness amongst the road-users is also being carried out by way of appeals to automobile associations, issue of leaflets in regional language through the police authorities to owners/drivers of fast moving vehicles, publicity through the medium of All India Radio, cinema-slides, etc.

In addition, the level crossings where both road and rail traffic is heavy and/or visibility is restricted are being converted into manned level crossings on the basis of periodical traffic census or on receipt of request from State Government/Road Authority, on a programmed basis.

Proposal for Comprehensive and Speedy Reforms of Election Laws

1017. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the light of recent Supreme Court's Judgement and the recommendations made by the Chief Election Commissioner and others, Government are considering a proposal to devise a scheme for a comprehensive and speedy reforms of Election Laws; and

(b) if so, the action proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). There will be adequate opportunity to take up suggestions and proposals for the Reform of Election Law at the time when the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1973, now pending in the Lok Sabha, comes up

for consideration. Government have an open mind in the matter and are thinking of holding discussions with political parties on the question of electoral reforms.

Filling up of Posts Reserved for Scheduled Caste Candidates in Delhi Judicial Service

1018. SHRI N. S. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of posts sanctioned so far under Delhi Judicial Service;

(b) total number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and total number of reserved posts filled up so far;

(c) total number of reserved posts still vacant and reasons for not filling them up so far;

(d) whether 21 Scheduled Caste candidates qualified in Delhi Judicial Service Examination held in 1973 and if so, what steps have been taken to absorb them in the service; and

(e) whether two Scheduled Caste Judicial Officers have resigned from their posts, if so, what steps have been taken to fill up the vacant posts from amongst the qualified Scheduled Caste candidates?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) 112.

(b) Reserved 16.

Filled 16.

(c) 7 posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes are vacant because of non-availability of qualified Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(d) It is true that 21 Scheduled Caste candidates qualified in the Delhi Judicial Service Examination held in 1973. As the number of posts to be reserved for Scheduled Castes in respect of the 1973 examination was 3, only three of the qualified Scheduled Caste candidates could be appointed.

(e) Yes, Sir. The question of filling these two vacancies will be taken up after the writ petition filed in the Delhi High Court by a Scheduled Caste candidate is disposed of.

Unmanned Railway Crossings in Rajasthan

1019. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned Railway crossings in Rajasthan; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken to avoid accidents at such crossings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) There are One thousand five hundred and seventy-eight unmanned level crossings in Rajasthan.

(b) To reduce accidents at unmanned level crossings, the following preventive measures have been taken:—

(i) Stop Boards have been prominently displayed at the approaches to all unmanned level crossings within railway boundary on both sides of the track to warn the road-users to cross the railway track cautiously.

(ii) Whistle Boards have been fixed along the track, enjoining upon the drivers of the approaching trains to whistle as the train approaches the unmanned level crossings giving warning to the road-users about a train approaching the level crossing;

(iii) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport/State Governments have been requested to provide road signs on approaches to all unmanned level crossings;

(iv) The State Governments have also framed rules under the Motor Vehicles Act requiring the drivers of all vehicles to stop short of the unmanned level crossings and then cross the railway line after ascertaining that the track is clear on both sides;

(v) Educative campaign to spread safety consciousness amongst the road-users is also being carried out by way of appeals to automobile associations, issue of leaflets in regional language through the police authorities to owners/drivers of fast moving vehicles, publicity through the medium of All India Radio, cinema-slides, etc.

In addition the level crossings where both road and rail traffic is heavy and/or visibility is restricted are being converted into manned level crossings on the basis of periodical traffic census or on receipt of request from the State Government/Road Authority, on a programmed basis.

पटना जंकशन और पटना सिटी स्टेशनों का विकास करने सम्बन्धी योजना

1020. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पूर्व रेलवे के पटना जंकशन और पटना सिटी स्टेशन के विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर पृथक-पृथक कितनी राशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करने में विलम्ब करने का क्या कारण है तथा सरकार का विचार इस कार्य को कब तक आरम्भ करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 55 लाख की अनुमानित लागत से पटना जंकशन पर कोचिंग से संबंधित अतिरिक्त पर्यन्त सुविधाओं (चरण I) की व्यवस्था का काम 1974-75 के बजट में शामिल किया गया था और यह प्राक्कलन पूर्व रेलवे द्वारा तैयार किया जा रहा है चूंकि यह काम एक अत्यन्त व्यस्त यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन से संबंधित है इसलिए इस संबंध में ब्यौरेवार जांच आवयश्क रही है ताकि यातायात के वर्तमान प्रवाह में गत्यावरोध से बचा जा सके। आवयश्क ब्यौरेवार प्रस्ताव पूरे हो रहे हैं और प्राक्कलन को अंतिम रूप देकर उसे मंजूरी देते ही काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायगा।

पटना सिटी में अप लूप लाइन को सामान्य लाइन में परिवर्तित करने का काम चल रहा है।

Double Railway Track between Sawai Madhopur and Baroda (Western Railway)

1021. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of putting up double railway track between Sawai Madhopur and Baroda on Western Railway; and

(b) when this project will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI (BUTA SINGH): (a) 378 km of

double track is available on the section and work on 257 km is in progress.

(b) The work on 257 km in progress is expected to be completed in stages by 1979 subject to the availability of funds and materials.

Restoration of Trains cancelled in Cachar District of Assam due to shortage of Coal

1022. SHRI NURUL HUDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for restoration of passenger trains between Katakhal and Lalaghat, between Karimganj and Dullabcherra and between Silchar and Karimganj in the district of Cachar (Assam) which were cancelled about a year back due to coal shortage;

(b) whether Government have plans to restore the above trains to mitigate the difficulties of the passengers; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). One pair of passenger trains each on Katakhal-Lalaghat, Karimganj-Dullabcherra and Badarpur-Silchar sections earlier cancelled for shortage of coal have not been restored in view of their poor patronisation and good availability of alternative road transport. These sections are still served by 1 pair, 1 pair and 3 pairs of trains respectively which are considered adequate. The pattern of traffic is, however, being watched and if traffic builds up, suitable augmentation of train services would be considered later.

Conversion of Trivandrum-Ernakulam Railway Line into Broad Gauge Line

1023. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the conversion of Trivandrum-Ernakulam railway line into broad gauge line has been slowed down due to paucity of funds; and

(b) if so, how far the work schedule has been affected and the steps taken by Government to speed up the work and complete the project in scheduled time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been some reduction in the allotment of funds in the current financial year due to curtailment in the Plan outlay for the Railways. However, the work is in good progress in all the reaches on this project and all possible steps are being taken to ensure that the work is completed according to original schedule.

Trains running between Howrah and Purulia

1024. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the trains running between Howrah and Purulia on South Eastern Railway;

(b) arrival and departure time of each train during the month of August 1974, date-wise, in these two stations;

(c) whether Chakradharpur-Howrah passenger train is regularly late by three hours and if so, the reason for the late running of each train in August, 1974; and

(d) the action taken in each case and results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 315 Up/316 Dn Howrah Chakradharpur Passenger trains touch Purulia station.

(b) the arrival and departure particulars are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). These passenger services have run late by over 3 hours into Purulia on 7 occasions in the UP direction and 9 occasions in Down direction. However the punctuality performance of these trains has not been satisfactory primarily on account of alarm chain pulling and theft of communication wires causing interruption of control working and consequent detentions enroute. Whereas avoidable detentions are being taken up with defaulting railway staff, such miscreant activities are being tackled in concert with civil authorities through coordination at suitable levels.

Statement

Arrival and departure particulars of 315 UP/316 DN during the month of August 1974

Date	315 UP	316 DN
	Extent of late running	Extent of late running
1-8-74	2'·15"	1'·49"
2-8-74	1'·5"	0'·35"
3-8-74	1'·10"	5'·50"
4-8-74	1'·30"	2'·35"
5-8-74	3'·40"	3'·6"
6-8-74	0'·38"	1'·45"
7-8-74	1'·26"	1'·49"
8-8-74	0'·45"	1'·9"
9-8-74	0'·33"	0'·54"
10-8-74	2'·25"	2'·50"
11-8-74	4'·30"	6'·19"
12-8-74	4'·35"	6'·42"
13-8-74	0'·49"	1'·00"
14-8-74	2'·20"	2'·46"
15-8-74	1'·20	2'·10"
16-8-74	9'·7"	12' 12"
17-8-74	3'·7"	3'·26"
18-8-74	3'·50"	4'·52"
19-8-74	0'·45"	1'·10"
20-8-74	2'·15"	3'·4"
21-8-74	1'·59"	0'·50"
22-8-74	1'·45"	0'·46"
23-8-74	1'·45"	0'·16"
24-8-74	1'·21"	0'·50"
25-8-74	1'·57"	1'·36"
26-8-74	0'·55"	0'·22"
27-8-74	1'·19"	0'·4"
28-8-74	6'·25"	7'·12"
29-8-74	1'·18"	0'·54"
30-8-74	1'·50"	1'·10"
31-8-74	1'·3"	2'·56"

Comfortable seats for lower class Passengers

1025. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is always a heavy rush of passengers in almost all the trains;

(b) whether most of the passengers prefer to travel in a bus because passengers are provided with comfortable seats there; and

(c) whether Government also intend to provide comfortable seats for lower class passengers so as to make Railway journey more attractive as compared to travel in a bus?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH: (a) There is a rush on certain popular trains during certain periods.

(b) Some passengers prefer to travel by bus to suit their convenience but it is not true that bus journey is always more comfortable than train journey.

(c) The facility of reservation of second class seats/berths have already been provided on several trains for the convenience of passengers. However, at present there is no proposal to provide cushions on seats of second class compartments in trains.

Restriction on Issue of Tickets

1026. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway fares have increased throughout India;

(b) There is overcrowding in certain fares, hundreds of passengers keep on standing in various compartments for want of accommodation throughout their journey; and

(c) keeping in view the difficulties of the passengers the reasons why Government issue more tickets than the seating capacity in a train?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) There is overcrowding in certain popular trains over certain sections.

(c) Tickets are issued subject to availability of accommodation in the trains. Persons unable to find accommodation can surrender their tickets at the station and obtain refund of the fares.

Non-implementation of Miabhoy tribunal's report on Northern Railway

1027. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Manager, Northern Railway has issued orders *vide* his letters, Nos. 3E|312|RLT-1969 (Adj) and 3E|315|RLT|1969 (Adj) dated 29th June, 1974 for implementation of the Miabhoy Tribunal's report w.e.f. 1st August, 1974;

(b) whether the above orders have not been implemented in Northern Railway so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). While a beginning has been made, the work involved being huge and stupendous, implementation will naturally take time to be completed.

सस्ता न्याय दिलाना

1028. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान न्याय प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत निम्नतम न्यायालय से लेकर उच्च न्यायालय तक न्याय प्राप्त करना बहुत महंगा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या लोगों को सस्ता न्याय दिलाने के लिए सरकार का विचार कोई योजना लागू करने का है ; और

(ग) उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजनी महिषी) (क) और (ख). सामान्यत: समाज के कमजोर वर्ग और सीमित साधनों वाले व्यक्तियों और विशिष्टत: सामाजिक

तथा वैधानिक रूप से पिछड़ी जाति के नागरिकों को कानूनी सहायता और सलाह के लिए सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का प्रश्न न्यायमूर्ति वी० आर० कृष्ण अय्यर की अध्यक्षता में कानूनी सहायता से संबंधित विशेषज्ञ समिति को निर्दिष्ट किया गया था समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है जिसकी जांच की जा रही है। यद्यपि समिति द्वारा दिए गए सुझाव के अनुसार व्यापक स्कीम अभी तक नहीं बनाई गई है, तथापि सरकार ने दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 की धारा 304 में और सिविल प्रक्रिया (संशोधन) विधेयक 1974 के आदेश 33 में तथा अधिवक्ता अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 7(1)(ख) में गरीबों के लिए सीमित परिमाण में कानूनी सहायता का उपबन्ध पहले ही कर दिया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Sale of Naphtha in the Foreign Market

1029. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 1,50,000 tonnes of naphtha has been sold in foreign markets at $80 per tonne recently;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this distress exports: and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to consume the entire production of naphtha in the production of fertilisers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to the naphtha offtakes by Fertilizer plants having been less than earlier applications, about 1,24,000 tonnes of naphtha has already been exported and another 20,000 tonnes is likely to be exported this month. These exports have been arranged at the prevailing market prices. Foreign exchange earings from these exports are expected to be about Rs. 13.48 crores.

(c) Efforts are being made to expedite the commissioning of new fertilizer projects nearing completion and to see that the existing projects run at maximum capacity. It is expected that the offtakes of naphtha by the fertilizer industry would improve from November onwards.

Production of Drugs to meet requirements

1030. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the drugs produced indigenously as compared to requirements; and

(b) the percentage in total production of drugs produced by the private drug industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The value of bulk drug production presently in the country is about Rs. 50 crores, of which public sector accounts for a production valued at Rs. 18 crores. During 1972-73 the value of bulk drugs imported was Rs. 30.88 crores. The import of formulations is negligible as formulations are not normally allowed for imports except in certain special cases. The value of formulations produced in the country is estimated at about Rs. 360 crores. The share of public sector in production of drug formulations in 1972-73 was about 8 per cent.

Illegal sale of aviation fuel

1031. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regular racket of illegal sale of aviation fuel while in transit from the I.O.C. depot at Wadala to Santa Cruz Airport has come to light;

(b) whether any investigations were conducted into this matter and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action being taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). No regular racket has been reported of illegal sale of aviation fuel in transit from the IOC depot at Wadala to Santa Cruz Airport. However, suspecting some theft of its aviation turbine fuel while in transit from Wadala to Santa Cruz, IOC organised a vigil as a result of which one employee was caught red handed while unauthorisingly transfering the product from IOC tank truck to private contractor's tank truck. The employee has been handed over to the police and the matter is under police investigation. Departmental action has also been initiated against the concerned employee.

Complaint against sub-heads working in D.A.O.'s Office New Delhi (Northern Railway)

1032. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1071 on the 30th July, 1974 regarding complaint against Sub-heads working in DAO's office, New Delhi (Northern Railway) and to state:

(a) whether investigations in the case have been completed;

(b) if so, results thereof; and

(c) action taken against the staff at fault?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The investigations are nearing completion and are expected to be finalised shortly.

(b) and (c). Appropriate action will be taken in the matter on completion of the investigations, on the basis of the facts revealed.

Collision of passenger train bound for Faizabad from Mughalsarai with truck at Railway Crossing

1034. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 27th October, 1974 a passenger train bound for Faizabad from Mughalsarai collided with a truck at a railway crossing; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No such accident occurred on 27-10-1974. However, on 25-10-1974 while train No. IMF Mughalsaria-Faizabad Passenger was running between Ayodhya and Acharya Narendra Dev stations on the Faizabad-Varanasi section of Lucknow Division, it collided with a truck at manned level crossing gate No. 114B/2.

As a result of this accident, 5 occupants of the truck sustained minor injuries.

Setting up of the Mathura Refinery

1036. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Mathura refinery is again being reviewed by Government on account of the anticipated shortage of funds and the prevailing excess capacity in refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the decision of Government on the project; and

(c) how far this refinery would help us in oil refining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Some discussions have been held regarding reconsideration of the Mathura Refinery project. There has, however, been no change in the investment decision alreday taken by Government with regard to the project. The work on the project is in progres and is expected to be completed by mid—1978. On commissioning, the refinery is estimated to process crude oil to the extent of 6 million tonnes per annum.

रेलवे कानून में सुधार

1037. श्री हरि सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान रेल समस्याओं से निबटने के लिए रेलवे कानून में सुधार की आवश्यकता अनुभव की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये सुधार कब तक कर लिए जायेंगे।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस कार्य को यथा शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

विश्व बैंक के अध्ययन दल के साथ उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता के बारे में विचार-विमर्श

1038. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1974 में विश्व बैंक के एक "अध्ययन दल" ने भारत की उर्वरकों की आवश्यकताओं तथा उसकी कीमत कम करने के बारे मे उनके मंत्रालय में विचार विमर्श किया हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका सारांश क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) :(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

C.B.I. Enquiry against P.W.I., Itarsi (Central Railway),

1039 DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiry by C.B.I. against P.W.I., Itarsi, Central Railway was not completed due to political pressure;

(b) whether lakhs of rupees have been misused by P.W.I., Itarsi, Central Railway; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation (Special Police Establishment, Jabalpur Branch), after completion of their enquiries against the P.W.I., Itarsi, Central Railway, for possession of assets disproportionate to his known sources of income, have since filed the charge sheet in the Court of Special Judge, Jabalpur on 3-10-74. The case is now *sub-judice*.

Representation of local Population in Railway Services

1040. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation is assured to the local population in the Railway's services;

(b) if so, the extent thereof in each class of Railway service;

(c) whether local population is treated on par with linguistic population; and

(d) the percentages of various language groups among Railway employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Such Statistics of Railway employees according to language groups are not maintained.

आगरा छावनी रेलवे जलपान सेवा द्वारा की गई बिक्री

1041. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1973 से 30 जून, 1973 तथा 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से 30 जून, 1974 के बीच प्रति दिन आगरा छावनी रेलवे जलपानसेवा द्वारा कितनी कितनी बिक्री की गई;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान वहां पर काम करने वाले जलपान निरीक्षकों के नाम; क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से 30 जून, 1974 के बीच 1973 की इसी अवधि की अपेक्षा अधिक बिक्री हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) 1-4-1974 से 30-6-1974 तक की अवधि में आगरा छावनी के विभागीय खान पान यूनिट की दैनिक औसत बिक्री 5600 रुपये थी जबकि 1-4-1973 से 30-6-1973 तक की अवधि में यह 4500 रुपये थी।

(ख) 1-4-1973 से 30-6-73 तक की अवधि में श्री डी० डी० चेड्डा ने खान-पान निरीक्षक के रूप में काम किया था और 1-4-1974 से 30-6-1974 तक की अवधि में श्री बृजेंद्र सिंह ने खान-पान निरीक्षक के रूप में काम किया था।

(ग) जी हां।

Memorandum from Tool Checkers, Kanchrapara Workshops (Eastern Railway)

1042. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from the Tool Checkers attached to Kanchrapara Workshops of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, nature of such memorandum; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The memorandum is addressed to the Third Pay Commission and contained demands relating to revision of pay scales and avenues of promotion.

(c) The scale of pay of Tool Checkers has been recommended by the Pay Commission after taking into consideration their duties and responsibilities and this has been accepted by the Government. Tool Checkers are eligible for promotion as Mistries in Grade Rs. 150—240 (AS) Rs. 380—560 (RS). They can also seek transfer to clerical cadre for further avenue of promotion.

Irregular supply of raw material to drug firms by I.D.P.L. and S.T.C

1043. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.D.P.L. and S.T.C. are irregular in supplying raw materials to the drug firms;

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof;

(c) whether the S.T.C. had not yet supplied its 1974-75 quota of empty gelatine capsules to the manufacturers;

(d) whether Government have looked into the matter; and

(e) if so, steps taken to supply the raw materials to the drug manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The international availability of drugs, drug intermediates, and chemicals became difficult during the later half of 1973 and early months of 1974 due to petroleum crisis. This had an adverse effect on the delivery schedule in respect of certain items. However, requirements of drug industry in respect of imported raw materials which are distributed by STC/IDPL have been by and large met in full according to their entitlement and recommendations of State Drug Controllers, except for Vitamin B-6 and Sulphaguanidine which are scarce in the world market.

(c) Gelatine capsules are imported by STC on the basis of indents placed with them by the Actual Users. During 1974-75 indents were received from M/s. Parke-Davis & IDPL only Orders were placed by STC in June 1974 after floating enquiries in the world market and the STC are pressing the foreign suppliers for early shipment of gelatine capsules. Some quantities are being air-lifted by STC to meet the immediate requirements.

(d) and (e). At present STC and IDPL have very large stocks of bulk drugs available with them which are not being lifted by the industry.

निर्वाचन कानूनों के सम्बन्ध में उच्चतम न्यायालय की टिप्पणी

1044. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 8 अगस्त, 1974 के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के इस कथन की ओर गया है कि :

(1) अंतिम क्षणों में प्रत्याशी घोषित करने से अनावश्यक अधिक व्यय और व्यापक चुनाव अभियान होते हैं ;

(2) किसी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से बहुमत समुदाय का प्रत्याशी खड़ा करना संघातात्मक है और जनतंत्र के लिए घातक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या इसको दृष्टिगत रखते हुए आगामी चुनावों में कानूनी निवारक उपाय किये जायेंगे ; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न दलों के वरिष्ठ नेताओं से इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) सरकार का ध्यान निर्दिष्ट निर्णय में उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए मत की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) उच्चतम न्यायालय के व्यक्त मत का निर्वाचन विधि में संशोधनों पर विचार करते समय ध्यान रखा जायगा ।

(घ) सरकार निर्वाचन सुधारों के बारे में राजनीतिक दलों के साथ विचार विमर्श करने पर विचार कर रही है ।

Scraps seized in Hyderabad

1045. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether scraps worth Rs. 25 lakhs belonging to the Railways has been seized from unauthorised persons in Hyderabad recently; and

(b) if so, the nature of such scraps;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Railway administration as to how such huge quantity came to be passed over to unauthorised persons; and

(d) the results of such an inquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. However, during a joint raid by Income Tax, Sales Tax, Iron & Steel Control, Police and Enforcement Directorate conducted at various private depots at Hyderabad & Secunderabad on 9th & 10th October 1974, some iron & steel scraps suspected to be from Railways were noticed with two fix firms of Maula Ali dealing in steel. The firms produced receipts for these materials which are under scrutiny by the Police. No seizures of property were made.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

Companies with foreign majority ownership in India

1046. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies in India with foreign majority ownership;

(b) the names of companies as on 31st October, 1974 having more than 40 per cent shares owner by foreigners; and

(c) the policy of Government in respect of these foreign majority compaies functioning in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) As on 31st March 1973, there were 202 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies and 538 Branches of foreign companies as defined under Section 591 of Companies Act operating in India.

(b) The information is not available in the Department of Company Affairs. It is being compiled by the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Government policy regarding foreign companies has been spelt out in the guidelines for administratation of Section 29 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 issued by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

Official Languages (Legislative) Commission

1047. SHRI S. C. SAMANTRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Official Languages (Legislative) Commission has been fully re-constituted;

(b) if not, how many vacancies still exist it the Commission and by what time the reconstitution is likely to be completed;

(c) what are the reasons that this Commission is considered to be at a lower position as compared to the Law Commission; and

(d) steps being taken to upgrade the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MEHISHI): (a) and (b). The Official Language (Legislative) Commission has been reconstituted for a period of two years with effect from the 1st April, 1974 to the 31st March, 1976, with the following composition:—

Chairman Full-time	 1
Members	.... 17 (5 representing Hindi and one Member each for Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Mayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu).

The post of Chairman and 10 posts of Members have not yet been filled. However, action has been initiated for the filling up of all the vacancies and every attempt will be made to fill all the vacant posts in the Commission as soon as possible.

(c) and (d). It may not be proper to compare the Law Commission with the Official Language (Legislative) Commission. The functions assigned to the two Commissions are different. The Law Commission is concerned mainly with the simplification of laws, consolidation of Acts pertaining to the same subject, suggesting a general policy in revising the laws, reviewing the working of the Constitution and suggesting amendments with a view to enabling the Government to implement the Directive Priciples enshrined in the Constitution, etc. For fulfilling the tasks assigned to the Commission, it consists of a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as its Chairman and eminent Judges of High Courts, jurists etc. as its Members.

The Official Language (Legislative) Commission is mainly concerned with the evolution of legal terminology for use, as far as possible, in all the official languages and the preparation of authoritative texts in Hindi of all Central Acts and Ordinances and Regulations promulagted by the President and of all rules, regulations and orders made by the Central Government under any Central Act or any such Ordinance or Regulation. For the performance of these functions, the Commission consists of a Chairman who is generally a retired Judge of a High Court and full-time Members for Hindi and other regional languages who are retired/serving District Judges, Advocates and University teachers with proficiency in the languages which they represent in the languages which they represent in the Commission. There is no proposal to change the composition of the Commission.

Accommodation for Parcels at Delhi-Shahdra Station

1048. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no proper accommodation for keeping the outward booked parcels at Delhi Shahdra station, Delhi Division, Northern Railway and these are left on the open platform unguarded and unattended;

(b) whether due to non-existence of this facility, several cases of thefts have taken place there recently; and

(c) if so, what arrangements the administration propose to make to ensure proper security of goods at this station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Delhi Shahdra Station has a parcel godown which is adequate to deal with average receipts. Only on days of unexpected heavy arrivals, parcels are kept on platforms properly guarded.

(b) A few cases of thefts were reported but this could not be directly attributed to want of accommodation.

(c) Northern Railway has been directed to tighten up the security arrangements.

Seismic Survey for oil in Bay of Bengal and Kutch Basin

1049. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether seismic surveys for oil exploration in the Bay of Bengal and the Kutch Basin in the West Coast have since been started;

(b) if not, when the same is expected to be started;

(c) whether the two American Companies with whom Government had entered into contracts for the purpose, posses the requisite experience and know-how to undertake oil exploration works; and

(d) if so, the salient features of their experiences in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The constituent companies of the Carlsberg Group which have been awarded exploration contract in Bengal off shore basin have between themselves exploration experience in USA, South America and Indonesia. The constituent members of the Reading and Bates Group which have been awarded exploration contract in Kutch Offshore, have between themselves exploration experience in Indonesia, and USA besides drilling experience worldwide.

Agreement for Import of Oil from Libya

1050. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India would get oil from Libya;

(b) whether an agreement has been signed between the two nations at Tripoli; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). In accordance with the agreement concerning cooperation in the field of oil between the Government of Libya and the Government of India signed in September 1974, a Joint Committee on Oil to superwise the execution of this agreement and to encourage and develop technical cooperation between the two countries had been set up. At the first meeting of the Joint Committee held in Tripoli from October 9 to 12, 1974, it was decided in principle that India would purchase 2 million tonnes of crude oil from Libya during 1975 on terms and conditions to be specified later. India would explore the possibility of exchanging this crude oil with fertilizers.

Grivances of ex-employees of Martin Light Railway

1051. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received any representation regarding the grievances of employees of ex-Martin Light Railway;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) the salient features are:

(i) Appointment in higher grades.
(ii) Protection of last pay drawn.
(iii) Transfer to Calcutta area.
(iv) Fixation of seniority.
(v) Provision of quarters.

(c) The employees of the ex-Martin Light Railway who were screened and found fit have been offered appointments on the various railways. All of them could not be absorbed in the same categories in which they were working in the ex-Light Railway. However, it has been ensured that all these employees get protection of their former emoluments. As the employees of the ex-Light Railway have been appointed as fresh entrants, their conditions of service for seniority, allotment of quarters etc., will be governed by extant rules applicable to employees of the same categories.

Instructions were issued to the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railway), Calcutta to consider favourably individual requests for transfer received from the employees of the Light Railway. Some of the employees have already been appointed on transfer in the Project. Individual requests from staff of ex-Light Railway for transfer to Eastern and South Eastern Railways are also being considered sympathetically.

Cases against Railway Employees in Courts

1052. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Wil lthe Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases are going on in various courts of the country against

those Railway employees who participated in the Railway strike of May, 1974;

(b) if so, the number of such cases at various Railway stations;

(c) looking into the post strike situation whether Government have decided for the withdrawal of cases like other movements; and

(d) if so, when and how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) About 5,300 cases.

(b) Information station-wise is not being maintained.

(c) and (d). Where employees have flouted the law of the land and violated clear orders, their cases have been suitably taken up, and the law has to take its own course.

Increase in Train Robberies.

1053. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the repeated occurrances of train robberies all over the country and especially in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to protect the passengers and to punish the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Such cases come within the purview of 'Law and Order'. 'Police including Railway Police' being a State subject, the State Governments are taking necessary steps to control such crimes in Railway trains within the means available at their disposal by way of escorting important trains at night, shadowing suspects by armed policemen in plain clothes in West Bengal area, posting of regular beat patrols at station platforms and waiting halls, keeping surveillance over criminals and known bad characters, prosecuting criminals for specific offences and under the preventive laws.

Allotment of Indane gas agencies and Petrol pumps to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1054. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 94 Indane agencies and 1047 retail outlets (Petrol Pumps) allotted upto 1971, only one Indane agency and two retail outlets had been allotted to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons;

(b) whether his attention has been invited to the comments made in para 3.116 of the Twenty First Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(c) if so, what further steps have been taken to put the above policy of the IOC into actual practice and what are the latest figures of such allotments to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Till 31st December, 1973, there was no provision in IOC's policy for reservation of its agencies/dealerships for persons belonging to SC/ST. However, from November, 1969, within the framwork of the unemployed graduates scheme, weightage was being given in selection to

members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes subject to other things being equal. Effective from 1-1-1974, 25 per cent of IOC's agencies/dealerships have now been reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. From 1st January, 1974 to 30th September, 1974, IOC have issued 18 appointment letters to the SC/ST candidates for its agencies, dealerships etc., and the situation is expected to improve further in future.

Fertilizer Factory at Paradep

1055 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of rupee resources has complicated the difficult fertilizer situation;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked any friendly countries to meet the total cost of setting up the fertilizer factory at Paradeep; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Employees of different categories suffered punishment due to strike on Western Railway

1056. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees, permanent, temporary and casual on monthly rates of pay, casual on daily rates of wages, who were dismissed, removed or whose services were terminated due to May, 1974 strike on the Western Railway, Division-wise and Workshop-wise;

(b) the number of employees of each category who have since been taken back duty;

(c) the number of employees of each category who are yet to be taken back; and

(d) the reasons for delay in their reinstatement.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8497/74].

(d) Individual appeals submitted by the staff are being reviewed on case-to case basis. The process is continuing, and the Administration are doing their utmost to review cases as expeditiously as is possible. Re-engagement of casual labour depends also on the work needs and resources position.

Decision to set up Fertilizer Plants

1057. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up five fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, when these plants are likely to be set up;

(c) the States where these plants will be set up; and

(d) the cost of each plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. These plants are proposed to be located at Bhatinda

(Punjab), Panipat (Haryana), Mathura (UP), Paradeep (Orissa) and Trombay (Maharashtra). The Bhatinda and Trombay (V) projects have been sanctioned for implementation; the former is estimated to cost Rs. 138.40 crores and is expected to be completed by October, 1977 while the latter is estimated to cost Rs. 111.40 crores and is expected to be completed towards the end of 1977. Of the other three projects, the Panipat and Mathura projects are expected to cost Rs. 140 crores and Rs. 146 crores respectively while cost estimates of the Paradeep project have not yet been finalised. These three projects will be taken up for implementation as soon as the financing and other arrangements are tied up.

Award of small unit contracts to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1059. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether suitable instructions exist for giving preference to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the award of small unit contracts on various Railways;

(b) if so, the total number of such contracts given in each of the Railways during the last two years, and how many of these were given to (i) Scheduled Castes, and (ii) Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) whether any preference is given in the award of contracts for bigger units also to those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe contractors who have done well in smaller units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes. Small catering and vending units are awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in preference.

(b) Information regarding the number of such contracts on each of the Railways except Eastern Railway is given in the statement attached. Information regarding Eastern Railway is not readily available and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

(c) For contracts of bigger catering units also, other things being equal or nearly equal, preference is given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

Statement

Railway	Total number of contracts awarded during 1972-73 and 1973-74	Number of contracts allotted during 1972-73 and 1973-74 to		
		Scheduled Casters	Scheduled Tribes	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Central	24	4	..	4
Eastern	*	*	*	*
Northern	163	15	..	15
North Eastern	90	..	1	1
Northeast Frontier	7	7	..	7
Southern	55	1	..	1
South Central	70	1	1	2
South Eastern	71	2	6	8
Western	80	6	1	7

*Information not readily available.

Decision to export motor-gasoline

1060. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to export motor-gasoline in order to relieve pressure on refineries; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Due to the accumulation of naphtha stocks caused by the reduced offtake by fertilizer units, exports for both naphtha and/or Motor Gasoline were planned. Since how-ever, no suitable offers were received for export of Motor Gasoline, only naphtha was exported.

Availability of drugs at cheap rates

1061. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to make cheap drugs available to the common man in the country;

(b) the results achieved so far; and

(c) the further steps envisaged in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Through the operation of this order it has been possible to maintain the prices of drugs by and large at reasonable level. The steps taken by the Government also aim at substantial expansion of the share of the public sector in drug production and the progressive increase in the number of items for which imports are canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

(c) A scheme aimed at making available at reasonable prices essential and house-hold remedies to the rural population particularly to the people residing in remote areas has been included in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The measures required for making common drugs and medicines available at reasonable prices to the Common man has also been examined by the Committee on Essential Commodities of Mass Consumption set up by the Planning Commission. The Government have also appointed a Committe under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, whose terms of reference, *inter alia* include (i) to examine the measures taken so far to reduce the prices of drugs to the consumers and to recommend such further measures as may be necessary to rationalise the prices of drugs and formulations and (ii) to recommend measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public specially in the rural areas. The Committee has yet to submit its report.

Unloading of foodgrains by F.C.I. at Mineral Siding of Kisanganj (Delhi)

1062. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kisanganj (Delhi) Railway authorities permit private businessmen to unload anything from R.C.C. pipes to potash and sulphur on the goods shed platform while F.C.I. is asked to unload foodgrains at the mineral siding;

(b) whether Government are aware that mineral siding is risky for unloading foodgrains because of the poor flooring and the presence of mineral substances on the soil and it is also expensive and causes delay; and

(c) if so, whether instructions are proposed to be given to Kisanganj Railway authorities to permit food grains unloading at goods shed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. Foodgrains are unloaded in the goods shed and only under exceptional circumstances when the goods shed is congested are foodgrains unloaded in mineral siding after taking adequate precautions to protect them from contamination and vagaries of nature.

(b) Yes.

(c) Foodgrains are already being unloaded in the goods shed at Kisanganj.

Notices regarding reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gauhati Refinery

1063. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gauhati Oil Refinery has started sending copies of notices of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to M.Ps. and M.L.As. of Assam and to the Members of the Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as recommended by that Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha), in their Sixth Report;

(b) if so, from what date this practice is being followed; and

(c) if action in that regard has not so far been taken what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Instructions regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes issued by the Government which are applicable to posts/services under Government provide for taking the following steps for securing Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates:—

(i) Notifying reserved vacancies to the Employment Exchange;

(ii) Advertisement of reserved vacancies in newspapers;

(iii) Intimation of reserved vacancies to the recognised associations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Similar procedure has been prescribed also in respect of services under the public sector undertakings, including IOC, through the directives issued by the Government. Since the directive issued to Indian Oil Corporation does not require copies of notices of reserved vacancies to be sent to the M.Ps. and M.L.As. or to the Members of the Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Indian Oil Corporation are not following this procedure.

Introduction of container service

1064. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railways have decided to introduce container service on a large scale to attract high-rated traffic and to improve the revenue; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Container service was first introduced in 1966 between Bombay and Ahmedabad. This service is now available on eleven routes and is being gradually expanded.

(b) The container service is a fast door-to-door service combining the advantages of rail and road transport.

The consignors load the containers of 4.5 tonne and 5 tonne carrying capacity) in their own premises. The loaded containers are carried by the railways in their specially designed road vehicles to the rail-heads. They are then transferred by cranes on to special rail wagons and carried by fast goods trains to the destination stations. At destination, the containers are transferred on to road vehicles which carry them to the consignee's premises for delivery.

Since the container itself is moved from godown to godown, multiple handling of goods inherent in conventional rail transport is eliminated thereby reducing the chances of pilferage and damage. There is also considerable saving in packaging cost to the customers.

Allocation of diesel oil to Punjab

1065. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government had approached the Central Government for more allocation of diesel oil to that State;

(b) if so, Central Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) quantity of diesel oil supplied to Punjab during August, September, October and November, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Punjab Government has approached this Ministry for making increased diesel allocation to the State. Supply of diesel oil is however, at present free and no State-wise quotas are being allocated. Demand of Punjab has been met in full and supplies have been increased by the oil companies to the extent required. Figures of diesel supplies are not maintained on a statewise basis.

गरीबों को निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता देने की योजना की क्रियान्विति

1066. श्री चम्पूलाल चन्द्राकर: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वे राज्य कौन कौन से हैं जहां गरीबों को न्यायालयों में कानूनी सहायता देने की योजना को क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) शेष राज्यों में इस योजना को लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस योजना को देश भर में कब तक लागू कर दिया जायेगा ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) यह समझते हुए कि माननीय सदस्य, न्यायाधीश श्री कृष्ण अय्यर की अध्यक्षता में गठित समिति द्वारा सिफारिश की गई व्यापक कानूनी सहायता स्कीम के प्रति निर्देश कर रहे हैं, उत्तर यह है कि अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार सिफारिशों की जांच कर रही है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Decision to start New Fertilizer Plants

1067. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start new fertilizer plants during the Fifth Plan period when the capacity utilization of the existing plants is less than 60 percent of its installed capacity;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the under-utilization of the existing capacity and which are the plants that showed low capacity utilization; and

(c) in such circumstances, whether Government will reconsider its decision to start new ones and try to maximise the present capacity utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Government have decided to establish five large-sized fertilizer projects in the public sector and one in the cooperative sector during the Fifth Plan period. While the capacity utilisation in some of the old and ageing plants as at Sindri, Alwaye, Neyveli etc. has been low, the performance of units based on modern processes has been satisfactory. External constraints such as power cuts and labour problems also contributed to overall low capacity utilisation. Action, such as debottlenecking, renovation modernisation, etc., is being taken so as to imporve the performance of the operating units. The cooperation of State Governments has also been sought for ensuring adequate and stable power supply to the fertilizer units.

The strategy is to increase domestic production to keep pace with the demand for fertilizers including creation of additional capacity, as also measures referred to above to maximise production in the existing units.

Low Production of Fertilizers

1068. SHRI RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fertilizer Unit at Durgapur and other places are producing less than their targeted capacity; and

(b) if so, the causes therefor and steps taken to rectify the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). While the capacity utilisation in the old and ageing plants such as those at Sindri, Alwaye and Neyveli etc. has been low, the performance of other units based on modern process has been satisfactory. The capacity utilisation of the latter units could have been better but for certain external constraints mainly power. Several measures such as renovation, debottlenecking and modernisation of operating units have been/are being taken to optimise production.

The production at the Durgapur fertilizer plant has not yet stabilized due mainly to technological constraints. Action is under way to overcome these constraints and bring up the plant to a satisfactory level of operation.

Shortage of Drugs

1069. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA): Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHECICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the shortages of drugs have been created by foreign drug manufacturing firms in our country and larger houses and that it is also due to a great extent the policy of linking of Rs. 2 crores turnover with bulk drug manufacturing which is responsible for the shortage; and

(b) if so, what Government propose o do in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There is no general or acute shortage of essential drugs in the country. Reports of occasional shortages of certain drugs mainly proprietary branded preparations

manufactured by Indian companies, foreign companies and large houses are received in the Ministry from State Drug Controllers from time to time. For these, similar preparations of other manufacturers are usually available. The policy of linking turn-over to manufacture of bulk drugs is being followed generally with a view to establish a firm base for the pharmaceutical industry and for its further growth. The firms with smaller turn-over are however exempted from this linkage. The availability of drugs cannot, therefore, be deemed to be connected with the policy of linking turn-over to manufacture of bulk drugs for firms seeking industrial licences.

(b) The reasons for shortage and the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of drugs are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

(1) The import plan for each financial year is drawn up in December of the previous year on the basis of the estimated demand of the country for the bulk drugs and drug intermediates imported through State Trading Corporation and the expected indigenous production. Due to the petroleum crisis the prices of drugs in the international market increased steeply and availability became difficult since October 1973. Even so STC have been able to contract for adequate quantities of various bulk drugs except Vitamins B6 and Sulphaguanidine. But in view of the difficult availability in case of a number of item early delivery schedule could not be arranged. However, adequate supplies of majority of the items have since been received and large stocks of bulk drugs and drug intermediates are available with STC and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited. The shortfall in availability of Sulphaguanidine was made up by arranging import of Phthalyl Sulphathiazole which is a substitute.

(2) Due to unusual increase in the prices of raw material and other input costs the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices received an unusually large number of applications for allowing price increase. So far as bulk drugs are concerned Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have been instructed to suggest interim price revisions based on increases in the prices of raw materials and inputs only. The procedure for interim price revisions for formulations has also been streamlined and the necessary guidelines issued to BICP. Drug manufacturing units with turnover not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs per annum have been exempted from the requirement of obtaining Government approval to the prices of their formulations.

(3) Periodical meetings are held in the Ministry to review reports received from State Drug Controllers regarding shortages reported by them. Whenever instances of shortages come to the notice of Government, the matter is taken up with the manufacturers concerned and the latter advised to meet such requirements on an emergent basis.

(4) Whenever shortages occur, due to inadequate production, steps are taken to remove the bottlenecks with a view to increasing production, and when this is not possible, import licences are recommended or arrangements made for import of drugs through STC.

(5) The import Policy allows the import of essential life-saving drugs which are not produced in the country, to established importers against their quota licences.

(6) The Import Trade Control Policy also permits individuals and hospitals to import drugs required for treatment upto a monetary ceiling of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1000 respectively at a time without the necessity of obtaining a licence under the Import Trade Control regulation.

(7) In cases where the established importers' licences held by firms are not adequate for importing of the essential drugs marketed by them, *ad-hoc* licences are granted for the import of such drugs to meet the requirements of the country.

Accumulation of Fertilizers in the Plants

1070. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale accumulation of fertilizers in the plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Except in the case of GSFC, Rourkela and Cochin fertilizer plants, no large scale accumulation of fertilizers has been reported by the manufacturing units. While the accumulation at Rourkela and Cochin is said to be due to shortage of wagons accumulation of stocks at GSFC is reported to be due mainly to the severe draught conditions in the company's marketing area.

Proposal to allot Five more seats in Rajdhani Express for Baroda

1071. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allot five more seats for Baroda in Rajdhani Express;

(b) whether the Western Railway Authorities propose to minimise the inconvenience to the passengers by allowing the Rajdhani Express to arrive on platform No. 1 at Baroda Station; and

(c) whether Government also propose to allow one person to accompany each Member of Parliament in Rajdhani Express?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SNGH) (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Platforms being nominated for Up and Down trains, reception of Dn. Rajdhani on Up platform is not operationally desirable..

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Punctuality maintained by Kalka Mail, Frontier Mail and Grand Trunk Express

1072. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) the punctuality maintained in respect of 1 Up and 2 Dn. Kalka Mail 31 Up and 32 Dn. Frontier Mail and 15 Up and 16 Dn. Grand Trunk Express during the last 6 months; and

(b) whether Government propose to withdraw surcharge levied upon the passengers of these trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement showing the punctuality percentage

of 1 Up|2 Dn. Howrah-Delhi Mail, 3 Dn./4 Up Bombay-Delhi Frontier Mail and 15 Dn./16 Up Madras-New Delhi GT/AC Express for the last six months ending October, 1974 is attached.

Statement

Train number and description	Punctuality percentage during—					
	May, '74	June, '74	July, '74	August, '74	Sept., '74	Oct., '74.
1 Up Howrah-Delhi Mail	Railway Strike	10·0	43·3	51·6	80·0	42·0
2 Dn. Delhi-Howrah Mail. . . .		23·3	48·4	48·4	50·0	45·1
3 Dn. Bombay-Delhi Frontier Mail . .		70·0	50·0	58 0	80·0	61·3
4 Up Delhi-Bombay Frontier Mail. .		50·0	70·9	87·0	83·3	83·9
15 Dn. Madras-New Delhi GT/AC Express. . . .		30·0	61·2	67·7	89·9	83·9
16 Up New Delhi-Madras GT/AC express. . . .		73·3	77·4	83·8	89·9	80·7

Armstrong Smith Limited, Calcutta

1073. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the illegal retrenchment in and mal-administration of Armstrong Smith Limited, Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have ordered an inquiry into this matter; and

(c) if so, the finding thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Complaints have been received alleging retrenchment of six workers in the engineering division of the company at Calcutta and mismanagement of the affairs of the company by the previous management under the late Shri G. D. Morarka.

(b) No.

(b) and (c). M/s. Armstrong Smith Limited is a subsidiary of Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries Limited. The Central Government had appointed two directors under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 on the Board of Directors of the holding Company. Enquiries made show that in December, 1973 the Board of Directors of the subsidiary Company was restructured by the induction of the two directors appointed by the Government under section 408 on the Board of the Holding Company. The new directors of M|s. Armstrong Smith Limited have been considering measures by which the engineering activities of the company at its Calcutta branch could be profitably stepped up. The present Board of Directors of

this company have engaged the professional services of a reputable firm of industrial consultants. The said engineering branch has about 30 or so daily rated workmen who had been engaged about 2 or 3 years back on a purely temporary basis. The investigation conducted by the industrial consultants had shown that there was no work whatsover for the daily rated workmen. The Board of Directors have therefore, retrenched six such workmen who were found redundant to the requirement of the Calcutta Branch.

Production of Oxytetracycline by M/s. Pfizers

1074. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the licensed capacity of M/s. Pfizers for Oxytetracycline and what is their production during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what quantities they have made available to non-associated formulators during this period; and

(c) what was their production of formulations based on Oxytetracycline during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) The required information is as follows:

(in Kgs).

Capacity	Production		
	1971	1972	1973
9000	29,456	36,587	39,719

(b) No quantity was supplied by M/s. Pfizers to non-associated formulators during these years. This was not one of the conditions of their licence.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Trombay Fertilizer Project

1075. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minieter of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for 4th and 5th expansion stages of the Trombay Fertilizer Project with financial assistance from World Bank, Austria and Italy are under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) total assistance offered by the World Bank and above mentioned two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Government have approved the expansion of Trombay plant in two stages: Trombay IV and Trombay V. The Trombay IV scheme envisages production of 361,000 tonnes per annum of nitrophosphates at an estimated cost of Rs. 44 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 19 crores. The foreign exchange requirement of this project would be met out of the credit of $33 million, already negotiated with the World Bank. The project is scheduled to go into production early in 1977.

The Trombay V scheme envisages production of 900 tonnes per day of ammonia; after meeting the ammonia requirement of Trombay IV, the balance would be utilised for production of urea by Trombay V. The project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 111 crores (with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 28 crores) is expected to go into production in April, 1978. Originally, it was expected that this project would be financed out of credits from Italy and Austria. Taking into account the subsequent change in the availability of credits, the project presently envisages use, among others, of Austrian, Dutch and French credits.

Firms Supplying Printing Machinery and Materials to Railways

1076. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the firms which supplied printing machinery and materials to Railways during the last three years;

(b) whether a firm of Calcutta was black listed for five years during the month of July, 1973 by the Railway Board; if so, the salient features of the complaint against this firm;

(c) whether at present Railways are purchasing printing machinery and materials without any competition amongst the firms; and

(d) the salient features in regard to purchasing of printing materials and machines by the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A list of the firms which supplied Printing Machinery and Materials to Railways during the last 3 years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8498/74]

(b) No. However, business dealings with one Calcutta firm were banned for five years in July 1973 on account of their resorting to unfair trade practices.

(c) No. Railways are purchasing Printing Machinery and Materials on the basis of competitive tendering.

(d) The Railway follow the usual procedure of inviting tenders (Proprietory, Single, Limited or Advertised) depending upon the value of purchase and the nature of the item while purchasing the Printing Machinery and Materials. Items valuing above Rs. 50,000 are normally procurred through Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

Allocation of Amount for Jakhapura-Bamspani Railway Line in Fifth Plan Period

1077. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been provided for undertaking the construction of Jakhapura-Bamspani Rail link in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the current year (1974-75) which is the first year of the 5th Plan. More funds will be allotted year-wise depending upon their availability, during the subsequent years of the 5th Five Year Plan.

Running Room Facilities to Running Staff at Cost of Guards

1078. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the running room facilities are availed of by other running staffs at the cost of Guards who have to pay for that; and

(b) whether the Guards do not get the accommodation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Running room facilities have been provided primarily for the runing staff including Guards. Certain categories of non-running staff like TTEs who perform duty in running trains have been allowed use of the spare accommodation wherever available without causing inconvenience to the running staff.

बरौनी तेलशोधक कारखाने की 'बिटूमैन यूनिट' की स्थापना

1079. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने की 'बिटूमैन यूनिट' बिना जांच किये ही वर्ष 1966 में स्थापित की गई थी और यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थापना पर कुल कितनी लागत आई ;

(ख) क्या 'बिटूमैन यूनिट' की स्थापना से पूर्व इंडियन स्टैन्डर्ड इन्स्टीट्यूशन तथा सैन्ट्रल एण्ड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट से परामर्श नहीं किया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या बरौनी तेलशोधक कारखाने में 'बिटूमैन' के उत्पादन में हानि उठानी पड़ी और यदि हां, तो कितनी और कितने वर्षों तक तथा उसके लिये कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) डिजायनकारों द्वारा विस्तृत प्रयोगशाला जांच करने के बाद बरौनी शोधनशाला में 'बिटूमैन यूनिट' की स्थापना की गई थी तथा आई एस आई (इण्डियन स्टैन्डर्ड इंस्टीट्यूट) के नमूनों के अनुरूप बिटूमैन उत्पादित किया गया था । इस यूनिट की स्थापना करने में 1.06 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत आई थी ।

(ख) पेट्रोलियम उद्योग में उत्पादों के नमूने सामान्यता नेशनल स्टैन्डर्ड इन्स्टीट्यूट द्वारा प्रकाशित मानकों के अनुसार होते हैं तथा शोधनशाला के डिजायन के लिए इन राष्ट्रीय मानकों को अपनाना एक सामान्य पद्धति है । तदनुसार राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों से परामर्श लेना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया ।

(ग) बिटूमैन एकक का एक-एक कर परिचालन केवल परिक्षणात्मक बेचों के उत्पादन हेतु किया गया था । नवम्बर 1966 में इस एकक के पूरे किए जाने के बाद इस एकक के बेकार रहने के कारण इस एकक की स्थापना के लिए लगाई गई पूंजी पर शोधनशाला जो हानि, मूल्य ह्रास के लिए तथा बीमा व्यय के रूप में हुई है वह लगभग 5.8 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष हैं ।

बरौनी शोधनशाला द्वारा उत्पादित बिटूमैन को गुणवता की असफलता जिसकी जानकारी केवल उसके मौके पर प्रयोग करने के बाद हुई के कारण बिटूमैन एकक बेकार पड़ा रहा । आई एस आई के नमूनों के अनुसार होने के बावजूद यह खराबी आप वादात्मक प्रकृति की थी और इस के लिए किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है ।

Train Services between Katpadi-Tirupati-Renigunta and Pakala-Dharmavaram (Southern Railway)

1080. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great hardship caused by non-restoration of all the train services between Katpadi-Tirupati-Renigunta and Pakala-Dharmavaram on Southern Railway; and

(b) whether steps are proposed to be taken urgently to restore all these services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Out of six pairs of trains scheduled to run on Katpadi-Tirupati-Renigunta section, three pairs of trains at present stand cancelled fully and one pair of trains partially. On Pakala-Dharmavaram section, out of two pairs of trains scheduled to run, one pair stand fully cancelled because of coal shortage. Restoration of these trains will be considered only when the loco coal position improves and stabilises at a reasonable level.

Plan for Expansion of Trombay Fertilizer Plant

1081. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved expansion plan of the Trombay Fertilizer Plant; and

(b) if so, the broad feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expansion of the Trombay plant will be effected in two stages. known as Trombay IV & V. The Trombay IV scheme envisages production of 361,000 tonnes per annum of nitrophosphates at an estimated cost of Rs. 44 crores, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 19 crores. This is a World Bank aided project and is scheduled to go into production in early April, 1977.

The Trombay V scheme envisages production of 900 tonnes of ammonia per day at an estimated cost of Rs. 111 crores, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 28 crores The project is expected to go into production in April, 1978.

Former President's Views on Railway Strike

1082. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn into the criticism made by former President of India Shri V. V. Giri about the non-acceptance of President's advice to Railway Minister regarding the Railway strike;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the reasons for non-implementation of the advice of the President?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). After the strike was called off unconditionally, Government took sympathetic view of the cases and decisions taken in the matter of taking back to duty the staff whose services had been dispensed with and in the matter of condonation of break in service as a result of their absence during the strike have been in the process of implementation since then with all possible promptitude.

Setting up of More Drilling Platforms in Bombay High

1083. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more drilling-cum-production platforms in the Bombay High Offshore where the possibilities of securing oil have brightened;

(b) if so, the number of platforms proposed to be set up and whether these platforms are to be set up with the foreign collaboration; and

(c) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). For the present ONGC proposes to instal one drilling-cum-production platform on the Bombay High structure and produce oil in the quickest possible time. It is still too premature to forecast the number of drilling-cum-production platform that would need to be installed on Bombay High structure

Movement of High-rated Traffic to Increase Earnings

1084. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board is taking several measures to step up the movement of high-rated traffic to increase its earnings; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps being taken and time when these steps will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The Railways have already taken the following steps which are of continuous nature, to attract high-rated traffic:—

(i) The Marketing & Sales Organisation on each Zonal Railway maintains liaison with principal manufacturers and traders to improve the quality of service, conducts market surveys and takes steps to arrest diversion of rail traffic and attract additional traffic to the Railways;

(ii) Intoduction and development of container services and freight forwarder services which provide an integrated door-to-door service.

(iii) Running of super express goods trains between important cities to a fixed time-table to provide speedy transport of goods.

(iv) Provision of "Quick Transit Service" between important cities under which goods are carried within a fixed target time.

(v) Movement of selected high-rated commodities on higher priority.

(vi) Quotation of competitive station to station rates.

Foreign Firms in West Bengal

1085. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign firms in West Bengal whose terms of operation had expired on the 31st August, 1974;

(b) names of foreign firms which have applied for extension of time;

(c) what were the (i) profit repatriation, (ii) progressive dilution of equity shares, (iii) indianisation of staff and (iv) fresh investment made and employment offered by these firms; and

(d) the decision taken by Government in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Soda Ash to industry

1086. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI TUNA ORAON:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are difficulties in the supply of Soda Ash to the industry;

(b) if so, the nature of difficulties;

(c) whether there is any control on prices and distribution thereof; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the arrangement made so far for its distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) Due to present production of soda ash being short of demand, some consumers are experiencing difficulties in obtaining their full requirements.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Train Accidents in Orissa during the last One Year

1087. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents which took place in Orissa during the last one year;

(b) loss suffered by Government as a result of these accidents;

(c) total number of persons killed and injured; and

(d) the amount of compensation given to the deceased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Information about train accidents is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. On the South Eastern Railway which serves Orissa State, there were 96 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains during the period November, 1973 to October, 1974.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 50,32,225/-.

(c) In these accidents 17 persons were killed and 125 injured.

(d) No compensation has so far been paid to the dependents of the deceased.

Non-Availability of Diesel for Farmers in Orissa

1088. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers of Orissa are facing difficulties due to non-availability of dieasel;

(b) whether agricultural production has been affected directly due to this;

(c) if so, measures taken to provide diesel at Central rate to the farmers; and

(d) quantity of diesel supplied to Orissa during the last quarter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) There have been no reports of any shortage of diesel oil in Orissa in the recent past. In one instance there was a HSD dry out in one of the Caltex pumps and on a request from the State

Government, the demand was met by stepping up supplies from the IOC outlet.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) No allocation of diesel oil is made State wise. Sales of diesel oil from the Oil Companies retail outlets being free, supplies to states are made according to demands.

Difficulties faced by Small Scale Plastic Manufacturers in Orissa

1089. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale plastic manufacturers in Orissa are facing difficulties due to non-availability of raw material;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) to (c) The plastic processing industry which is largely in the small scale sector in facing difficulties in procurement of plastic resins throughout the country. This is due to the fact that the indigenous production has not kept pace with the demand. There is no price and distribution control on thermoplastic raw materials.

Efforts are being made to increase indigenous production and make imports to the extent possible.

Steps to Improve Efficiency of M.R.T.P. Commission

1090. SHRI VEKARRIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member of M.R.T.P. Commission has expressed the view during the course of the discussion on prices and income policy organised in New Delhi on the 16th September, 1974 by the National Productivity Council that the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and the Commission has proved largely ineffective in diffusion the concentration of economic power in a few groups; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken to make the Commission more effective?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). On the 16th September, 1974 Dr. H. K. Paranjape is reported to have participated in a series of duscussions organised by the National Productivity Council in New Delhi. The views expressed by him were only his personal views and as such the Government has no proposal to examine such personal views.

Construction of Railway Line for Mahoba to Khajurao

1091. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility of construction of a railway line from Mahoba to Khajurao;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, when the examination of the survey is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Provision has been made in the Budget for 1974-75 for carrying out the Reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for construction of a new railway line from Mahoba to Khajurao (75 Kms.). The Railway has been asked to submit an estimate for the same. A decision regarding its construction will be taken after the survey is completed and the results thereof become known.

Loss suffered by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited

1092. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited has sustained a loss of Rs. 38.25 crores as on March 31st, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any assessment has been made about the financial position of the Company as on 31st March, 1974; and

(d) what remedial steps have been taken to reduce the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a), (b) and (d). Necessary information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2395 answered on the 13th August, 1974. However, the figures furnished under the heading 'Remedial steps taken' in respect of Profit|Loss before depreciation and interest and Net loss for 1973-74 are rectified as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1973-74
Profit (plus)|loss (—) before interest and depreciation	(plus) 367.10
Net loss	182.28

The rectification has arisen as a result of finalization of annual accounts for 1973-74.

(c) Yes, Sir. The loss incurred by the Company for the year 1973-74 and the cumulative loss upto 31st March, 1974 is Rs. 1.82 crores and Rs. 40.08 crores respectively.

Weak Financial Position of Companies in Gujarat

1093. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial position of the following companies incorporated in the State of Gujarat is very weak as per their balance sheets: (1) Santosh Benefit Pvt. Ltd. (2) Mohan Benefit Pvt. Ltd. (3) Seagull Benefit Pvt. Ltd. (4) Gujarat Saving Unit Pvt. Ltd. (5) Davita Benefit Pvt. Ltd. (6) Navjeevan Trading Finance Pvt. Ltd. (7) Kingson Benefit Pvt. Ltd. (8) Swashraya Benefit Pvt. Ltd. (9) Parul Finances Pvt. Ltd. (10) Kaithmangalam Chit Fund Pvt. Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether the weak financial position attracts the provisions of section 433 of the Companies Act, 1956 for the winding up of the Companies not in a position to pay their debts; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government to move the Courts against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

रेल भाड़ों में वृद्धि

1094. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में रेल भाड़ो में, वर्ष वार, कितनी वृद्धि हुई ;

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : सभी राजस्व उपार्जक माल यातायात के लिए प्रति मीटरिक टन कि० मी० वसूल की जाने वाली सांख्यिकीय औसत दर के आधार पर, पिछले तीन वर्षों में दरों में प्रतिशत बढ़ती इस प्रकार रही :—

वर्ष	पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले प्रतिशत बढ़ती
1971–72	3.3%
1972–73	2.3%
1973–74 (अनुमानित)	2.6%

[illegible]

1095. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों और उपक्रमों की भांति रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भी बोनस दिया जाता है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है और क्या यह प्रतिशतता अन्य उपक्रमों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले बोनस की प्रतिशतता के बराबर है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) विभागों द्वारा संचालित सभी सरकारी उपक्रम जिसमें भारतीय रेलें शामिल हैं, बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 के उपबन्धों से सांविधिक रूप से अपवर्जित हैं ।

Non-Availability of Diesel for Farmers in Goa

1096. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers of Goa are facing difficulties due to non-availability of diesel; and

(b) if so, whether agricultural production has been affected directly due to this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) There have been no reports of any shortage of diesel oil in Goa in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Difficulties faced by Small Scale Plastic Manufacturers in Goa

1097. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale plastic manufacturers in Goa are facing difficulties due to non-availability of raw material; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH). (a) and (b) The plastic processing industry which is largely in the small scale sector is facing difficulties in procurement of plastic resins, throughout the country. This is due to the fact that the indigenous production has not kept pace with the demand. There is no price and distribution control on thermoplastic raw materials.

Efforts are being made to increase indigenous production and make imports to the extent possible.

Train Accidents in Goa during the Last One Year

1098. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents which took place in Goa during the last one year;

(b) loss suffered by Government as a result thereof; and

(c) total number of persons killed and injured?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Information about train accidents is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. On the South Central Railway which serves the territory of Goa, there were 84 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains during the period November, 1973 to October, 1974.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 10,63,507/-.

(c) In these accidents 16 persons were killed and 44 injured.

Shortage of Life-Saving Drugs in Hospitals

1099. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of life-saving drugs in the country affecting the working of the hospitals and consequently the public health; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps have been taken to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) There is no general or acute shortage of drugs. Reports of occasional shortages of certain proprietory drugs for which similar peparations of other manufacturers are also available are received in the Ministry from the State Drug Controllers from time to time. The international availability of bulk drugs, drug intermediates and chemicals became difficult during the later half of 1973 and early months of 1974 due to petroleum crisis. This had an adverse effect on the delivery schedule in respect of certain items. Since then the situation in respect of these items has also improved.

(b) The following steps have been taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of drugs:—

1. Periodical meetings are held in the Ministry to review

reports received from State Drug Controllers regarding shortages reported by them. Whenever instances of shortages come to the notice of Government, the matter is taken up with the manufacturers concerned and the latter are advised to meet such requirements on an emergent basis.

2. Wherever shortages occur due to inadequate production, steps are taken to remove the bottlenecks with a view to increasing production; and when this is not possible, import licences are recommended or arrangements made for import of drugs through STC.

3. Import programme for bulk drugs canalised for imports through STC is periodically reviewed to meet the shortages.

4. The Import Policy allows the import of essential life-saving drugs which are not produced in the country to establish importers against their quota licence.

5. The Import Trade Control Policy also permits individuals and hospitals to import drugs required for treatment upto a monetary ceiling of Rs 200 and Rs. 1000 respectively at a time without the necessity of obtaining a licence under the Import Trade Control regulation.

6. In cases where the established importers' licences held by firm are not adequate for importing of the essential drugs marketed by them, adhoc licences are granted for the import of such drugs to meet the requirements of the country.

Defective Equipment supplied to Fertilizer Units by Germany and Italy

1100. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that equipment supplied by Italy and Germany for use in the fertilizer units has been found to be defective;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-Availability of Diesel for Farmers in Rajasthan

1101. SHRI SHRIKISHEN MODI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether farmers of Rajasthan are facing difficulties due to non-availability of diesel; and

(b) if so, whether agricultural production has been affected directly due to this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) There have been no reports of any shortage of diesel oil in Rajasthan in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

Difficulties faced by Small Scale Plastic Manufacturers in Rajasthan

1102. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether small scale plastic manufacturers in Rajasthan are facing difficulties due to non-availability of raw material;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). The plastic processing industry which is largely in the small scale sector is facing difficulties in procurement of plastic resins, throughout the country. This is due to the fact that the indigenous production has not kept pace with the demand. There is no price and distribution control on thermoplastic raw materials.

Efforts are being made to increase indigenous production and make imports to the extent possible.

Train Accidents in Rajasthan during the Last One Year

1103. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Railway accidents which took place in Rajasthan during the last one year;

(b) loss suffered by Government as a result of these accidents; and

(c) total number of persons killed and injured?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Information about train accidents is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. On the Northern and Western Railways which serve Rajasthan State, there were 232 train accidents in the categories of collisions derailments, level crossings accidents and fires in trains during the period of November 1973 to October 1974.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 46,51,445/-.

(c) In these accidents 159 persons were killed and 192 injured.

पटना सिटी स्टेशन पर एक हिंसात्मक भीड़ पर पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाने के कारण रेलवे को हुई हानि

1104. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5 अक्तुबर, 1974 को पटना सिटी स्टेशन पर बिहार बंद के संबंध में जनसंघ नेता के नेतृत्व में हुए सत्याग्रह में पुलिस को हिंसात्मक भीड़ पर गोली चलानी पड़ी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुलिस की गोलियों से कितने व्यक्ति मरे व आहत हुए;

(ग) क्या सत्यग्रहियों को तोड़फोड़ व लूटपाट से रेल को कोई हानि हुई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणाम स्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह)

(क) जी हां।

(ख) पटना सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन के परिसर में गोली चलने के परिणामस्वरूप किसी भी व्यक्ति के मृत्यु या घायल होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) लगभग 7000/- रुपये।

Allotment of Book-Stalls to Unemployed Graduates

1105. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployed Graduates were offered Book Stalls contracts at small Railway stations which were not at all paying; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Offer of Free Land and Sleeper for Construction of Ernakulam—Kayam Kulam Railway Line

1106. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2353 on the 13th August, 1974 regarding free land and sleeper offer of Kerala Government for Ernakulam and Kayam Kulam railway line and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding this offer; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) The offer is under consideration.

Contract with Saudi Arabia for Crude Oil

1107. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is considering to back out of its contract with Saudi Arabia for the purchase of crude;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether any official delegation was sent to Saudi Arabia in September, 1974 for negotiating a credit and a cut in price; and

(d) if so, what was the reaction of Saudi Arabian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). An official delegation went to Saudi Arabia in September, 1974, to explain the constraints in foreign exchange, due to which the Indian Oil Corporation was unable to lift any further shipments of crude oil during the remaining period of the current calender year under the three year contract between PETROMIN (the National Oil Company of Saudi Arabia) and the Indian Oil Corporation. Recognising

these compelling reasons PETROMIN agreed to absolve I.O.C. of any liability to lift any further quantities of crude during the remaining period of 1974. Since no further crude supplies were to be lifted during the remainder of the current year the question of negotiating a credit and a cut in price did not arise.

Suggestion made by Industrial Finance Corporation to Amend MRTP Act

1108. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Wil the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation has suggested amendment of the MRTP Act to permit big business houses to take over sick undertakings in which large investments had been made by it and other Government Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFARS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No such proposal was received in the Department of Company Affairs.

(b) Does not arise.

Retrenchment of employees under Bridge Inspector, Rajahmundry

1109. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 33 employees with 10—15 years of service under the Bridge Inspector, Rajahmundry have been retrenched from service;

(b) whether before serving notice of retrenchment, a cadre review in the Bridge Engineering Department in Vijayawada Division was undertaken; and

(c) the reasons for not accommodating the surplus workers in other vacancies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The services of 30 casual labourers with less than 10 years service and 3 casual labourers with more than 10 years service have been terminated due to completion of the works for which they were engaged.

(b) Yes, but no vacancies could be found.

(c) No vacancies were available to accommodate them as there is curtailment of works.

Dismissal|Removal|Termination of Permanent, Temporary, Casual on Monthly Rate of Pay Employers who participated in May, 1974 Strike (South Central Railway)

1110. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees, permanent, temporary, casual on monthly rates of pay, and casual on daily rates of wages, who were dismissed, removed or whose services were terminated on account of May, 1974 strike, on the South Central Railway, Division-wise, workshop-wise;

(b) the number of employees of each category, since taken back on duty;

(c) the number of employees of each category yet to be taken back, and

(d) the reasons for the delay in reinstatement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9499/73/74].

(b) Individual appeals submitted by the staff are being reviewd on case to case basis. The process is continuing, and the Administration are doing their utmost to review cases as expeditiously as is possible. Reengagement of casual labour depends also on the work needs and resources position.

Retrenchment in Engineering Department (South Central Railway)

1111. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Engineering Department on the South Central Railway employees in CPC scales of pay, with 20 to 25 years of service, have been given notice of retrenchment, without confirming them against any permanent posts thus depriving them of provident fund and pensionary benefits;

(b) if so, how many cases of retrenchment were there during the last three years; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Law Commission's recommendations on trial and punishment for Social and economic offences

1112. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations of the Law Commission relating to the trial and punishment for social and economic offences; and

b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Recommendations of the Law Commission relating to the Customs Act, 1962 Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, Golid (Control) Act, 1968 Code of Criminal Procedure, Foreign Exchange Regulation and Essential Commodities, as were acceptable to the Government, have been implemented through suitable legislation. Those pertaining to penal laws which are sought to be implemented by the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972 and public health which forms the subject matter of Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill 1974 are before the Joint Committees of the Houses. The recommendations regarding punishment for wilful failure to pay the tax assessed under the Act, making false statement in declaration abetment of false return and taking away the taxation offences from the application of Probation of Offenders Act 1958 have been incorporated in the Taxation of Law (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which is presently before the Select Committee.

Reduction in Import of Kerosene Oil due to the Planned Increase in Production of Cooking Gas by I.O.C.

1113. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation plans to increase the production of cooking gas from 70,000 to 90,000 tonnes per annum in the near future;

(b) whether this would mean reduction of imports of kerosene oil; and

(c) in view of this will it not put more strain on the availability of kerosene which is at present in short supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) IOC has drawn a plan to increase its LPG (Cooking gas) availability from the present estimated level of approximately 1,36,000 M. Tonnes per annum to about 3,12,000 M. Tonnes per annum by 1979-80.

(b) Increased use of LPG would effect saving in other domestic fuel. Its impact on kerosene demand and imports in particular cannot however be clearly assessed.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

New Type of Railway Wagons

1114. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways had a successful trial of new type of rail wagons;

(b) if so, whether bulk of minerals would be transported with the introduction of these new wagons; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A new eight wheeled open BG wagon type BOY especially designed for transport of iron ore is undergoing service trials.

(b) On successful completion of the trials, wagons of the new type would be available for transport of iron ore in bulk on the Kirandul-Waltair section of South-Eastern Railway, suitable for heavy mineral traffic, mainly 22.9 tonnes axle load with mechanical handling arrangement at the unloading end.

(c) Salient features of the new type of wagons are:—

Overall length	11930 mm
Inside body height	1175 mm
Inside body width	2924 mm
Inside body length	10990 mm
Floor area	32·2 sq. metres
Volumetric capacity	37·8 cubic metres
Axle load	22·9 tonnes
Tare	20·6 tonnes
Pay load	71·0 tonnes
Grass load	91·6 tonnes

Accidents occurred at Railway crossing on Indian Railways

1116. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents occurred at railway crossing during the last two months on the entire Indian Railways;

(b) the number of persons killed and disabled in these accidents; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to check such accidents in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During September and October 1974 there were 21 accidents at level crossings on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) In these accidents 25 persons were killed and 50 injured.

(c) In order to reduce the incidence of accidents at level crossings, Railways have taken various measures such as provision of 'Stop Boards' to warn the road users of the level crossing ahead and provision of 'Whistle Boards' at unmanned level crossings; periodical census of traffic to determine the need for manning or upgrading of the level crossings; educative campaigns among road users through leaflets, cinema slides, announcements on loudspeaker, radio talks, personal contacts with drivers and transport associations and surprise checks at level crossings etc. In addition to providing road signs, State Governments have legislated under the Motor Vehicles Act to oblige the drivers of passenger buses to stop short of level crossings and only then cross them with the conductor walking ahead.

Proposal to attach Gaya Bogie in 2DN and 1 UP train at Gaya

1117. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start attaching Gaya Bogie in 2 DN and 1UP trains with immediate effect to facilitate the public of that locality; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss suffered by Railways due to ticketless travelling during 1974

1118. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss to the Railways on account of ticketless travelling during 1974;

(b) whether Government are considering to set up special squad to check ticketless travelling and to punish the offenders; and

(c) if so, the estimated expenditure on such squad and the likely financial gain to the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Estimates of the loss of revenue on account of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways are not made from year to year and, as such, separate figure for the year 1974 is not available. On the basis of sample checks conducted on all Indian Railways during 1967-68, the loss was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 20 to 25 crores per annum. Subsequent checks have revealed that incidence of ticketless travel has come down noticeably. Another sample survey to assess the extent of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways is on hand.

(b) Ticket Checking Squads are already functioning on railways to apprehend ticketless travellers and no new squad is proposed to be set up.

(c) Does not arise.

Improvement in amenities consequent on increase of Railway Fares

1119. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been frequent increase in Railway fares from time to time;

(b) whether despite increase in fares, the travelling public had not been provided with proportional improvements in amenities and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps to improve amenities and facilities on Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The fares have been increased atleast once every year from 1970.

(b) and (c). Provision of passenger amenities is made on a programmed basis according to the availability of funds and needs of the passenger traffic. Essentially the increases made in the passenger fares are for the purpose of meeting the increasing costs of operation.

Robbery on Himachal Express

1120. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a robbery was committed on the Himachal Express near Muradnagar during the last week of September, 1974, if so, the facts thereof;

(b) the total number of robberies committed during the last three months on various railway lines in the country;

(c) whether any special steps have been taken to give protection to the travelling public;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(e) how far there has been a success in his regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes. On 22nd September, 1974 when train No. 53 Up Himachal Express started from Ghaziabad, about 8/10 criminals aged 22/25 years boarded second class bogie No. 963 and robbed 15 passengers at the point of pistol and knives and got down at Muradnagar railway station. A report was lodged with Government Railway Police, Meerut City on which the case was registered by Government Railway Police, Ghaziabad on crime No. 196 under section 395/397 IPC on 23rd September, 1974 and it is under investigations. Six persons have so far been arrested and some property also recovered.

(b) 21.

(c) and (d). Such cases come within the purview of 'Law and Order', 'Police including Railway Police' being a State subject, the State Governments are taking necessary steps to control such crimes in Railway trains within the means available at their disposal by way of escorting important trains at night, shadowing suspects by armed policemen in plain clothes, posting of regular beat patrols at station platforms and waiting halls, keeping surveillance over criminals and known bad characters and prosecuting criminals for specific offences under the preventive laws.

(e) Occurrences of robberies in trains are under control.

Plan for production of certain chemicals by Hindustan Insecticides Limited

1121. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Insecticides Limited plans to take up manufacture of some vitally needed chemicals and newer pesticides by using indigenous technology;

(b) whether schemes have reached the final state of implementation;

(c) if so, broad features thereof;

(d) the total investment that the schemes will entail;

(e) whether any steps have been taken to manufacture basic pesticides and formulations of new products; and

(f) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f). A statement is attached.

Statement

In recent years, several new and sophisticated pesticides have been pressed into use in the various countries for crop protection and public health purposes. It was considered that Hindustan Insecticides Limited. which is engaged in the production of the two insecticides viz., DDT, and B.H.C. should proceed to expand/diversify its product mix, which could also improve further its profitability. For this purpose a Committee of Experts was set up in 1970 to recommend the product lines that could be taken up by Hindustan Insecticides Limited. Based on the recommendations of this Committee and also the demand of pesticides for Fifth Plan as estimated by the Task Force on pesticides set up by the Planning Commission, the following schemes have been included in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan:—

S. No.	Name of the project	Capacity	Estimated capital cost
			Rs.lakhs
1.	Endosulfan	1600 TPA	941
2.	Malathion	1800 TPA	220
3.	D.D.T.	5000 TPA	739
4.	Caustic Soda/chlorine		600
	Total		2,500

An investment decision has since been taken in regard to Malathion project and detailed cost estimates are under preparation. Feasibility report in regard to the DDT plant is expected to be ready shortly. Both these projects will be based on indigenous technology. The choice of technology for the Endosulphan project has not yet been decided.

Direct trains between Vaidyanath Dham-Deoghar and Patna, Vaidyanath Dham and Gaya and between Vaidyanath Dham and Samastipur

1122. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to re-align the main line of the Eastern Railway in such a way that it passes through Vaidynath Dham, a major pilgrim centre of North India;

(b) whether Government have under consideration proposals to start

direct trains between Vaidyanath Dham-Deoghar and Patna, Vaidyanath Dham and Gaya by extending the train which halts at Kiul for several hours before returning to Gaya and between Vaidyanath Dham and Samastipur;

(c) whether Government have examined the alternative suggestion of providing certain through bogies from Vaidyanath Dham to be attached to trains going to Delhi, Howrah, Patna, Gaya and Samastipur; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not implementing these suggestions and proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys for the extension of the line from Mandar hill to Sainthia via Dumka with a Branch line to Baidyanathdham is in progress. Further consideration to this proposal would be given after the surveys are completed.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). One through coach already runs between Howrah and Baidyanathdham. Convenient connecting services have also been provided for through passengers between Baidyanathdham and Delhi, Patna, Gaya as well as Samastipur. Provision of through bogies between these latter points are neither commercially justified nor operationally feasible.

Agreement with Saudi Arabia and Iraq for purchase of Oil

1123. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have entered into any agreements with Saudi Arabia and Iraq for the purchase of oil since the 1st January, 1974;

(b) the details of the agreement;

(c) the quantities negotiated and the price paid for Saudi crude and Iraqi crude;

(d) whether higher prices were paid for Saudi Arabian crude than for Iraqi crude;

(e) if so, the reason why; and

(f) whether Iraq has protested against the higher prices paid to Saudi Arabia by this Country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c): Indian Oil Corporation had entered into an agreement with PETROMIN of Saudia Arabia for the import of 1.1 tonnes of crude each during 1973, 1974 and 1975. Indian oil Corporation had also entered into agreements with the Iraqi National Oil Company for the import of 2.8 million tonnes of crude during 1974. It is not desirable to disclose the details of the agreements.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Investigation in case of locomotive driver charged with throwing burning coal at B.S.F. tent on Jhansi-Manikpur Section (Central Railway)

1124. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the debate on the Appropriation (Railways) Bill on the 9th September, 1974 in Lok Sabha and state:

(a) whethre the case of the locomotive driver charged with throwing

coal at a BSF tent near the Betwah Bridge on Jhansi-Manikpur Section of the Central Railway has since been looked into; and

(b) the reasults of the inquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Railway Administration has no information of the alleged incident.

(b) Question does not arise.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बारे में समाजवादी संसद सदस्यों द्वारा भेजे गये पत्रों की पावती

1125 श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री भागीरथ भंवर :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण रेलवे कर्मचारियों का दमन करने/ उन्हे नौकरी से हटाने/मुअत्तिल करने आदि के बारे में उनके मंत्रालय को समाजवाद संसद सदस्यों से बड़ी संख्या में पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) उनकी वास्तविक संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उनमें से कितने पत्रों की पावती दी गई हैं और कितनें पत्रों का विस्तार से उत्तर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या इस विशिष्ट विषय पर लोक सभा के सदस्यों को उनके पत्र की पावती के उत्तर देने की साधारण शिष्टता से भी वंचित करने की सरकार की नीति है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):

(क) से (घ) . जी हां। साधारणतया रेल मंत्री को प्राप्त होने वाले संबंधी पत्रों की पावती दी जाती है। हड़ताल से संबंधित अधिकांश पत्रों में विभिन्न रेलों के कर्मचारियों के व्यक्तिगत नाम दिए होते हैं। चूंकि कई रेलों पर ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या काफी अधिक थी जिन्हे हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण गिरफ्तार किया गया था, अथवा बर्खास्त किया गया था नौकरी से हटा दिया गया था या जिनकी सेवा समाप्त कर दी गयी अथवा जिनकी सेवा भंग हो गयी थी, अतः थोड़ाथोड़ा करके विचार करने की बजाय इस समूचे प्रश्न पर रेलों के साथ विचार किया गया था। अपील तथा प्रतिवेदनों के जरिए अधिकांश कर्मचारियों को ड्यूटी पर वापस ले लिया गया है और अधिकांश कर्मचारियों के सेवा भंग को माफ कर दिया गया है। संसद् के पिछले सत्र भर इस प्रश्न की विषयवस्तु पर काफी संख्या में प्रश्न पूछे गये थेऔर उनके उत्तर दिये गये थे। इस विषय पर दोनों सदनों में बारम्बार बहस भी हुई थी और सरकार द्वारा निर्णय लिये गये थे तथा कर्मचारियों के संबंध में की गयी कार्रवाई का भी समय समय पर उल्लेख किया गया था। संसद सस्दयों को पावती तो भेज ही दी जाती है, लेकिन उनके द्वारा प्रेषित ऐसे विषयों के उत्तर भेजने में कभी कभार कुछ समय लग जाता है, जिनमें अधिक विस्तार से विवरण देना होता है।

Reservation in Kalka Mail from Delhi to Dehri on Sone and back

1126. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no seat reservation is allowed in Kalka Mail 2DN and 1UP from Delhi to Dehri on Sone and back from Dehri to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Reservation of berths/seats is made in 2Dn/1 Up Kalka Delhi-Howrah Mails from

Delhi to Dehri-on-Sone and back from Dehri-on-Sone to Delhi. Specific quotas for reservation of berths/seats in these trains have also been allotted to Dehri-on-Sone station in both Up and Down directions.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal-based Fertilizer Plants under Public and Private Sectors

1127. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of Coal Based Fertilizer Plants being established in the Fifth Five Year Plan under public and private sectors; and

(b) whether any new letters of intent for establishment of coal-based fertilizer plants are propsed to be issued in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) 2,27,000 tonnes of nitrogen per annum each at Tacher, Ramagundam and Korba—all in Public Sector.

(b) Some proposals have been received, but no decision has been taken.

Improvement in the terms and conditions of service of Judges of High Courts

1128. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for the improvement in the terms and conditions of service of the Judges of High Courts in India; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the likely date of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b): There is a widespread feeling that the terms and conditions of service of Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court are not atttractive enough for able members of the Bar to accept judgeship. Certain proposals to improve their conditions of of service are under active consideration of Government.

Number of Railway workers who suffered various punishments, inflicted by Railway Administartion

1129. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Railway workers who were (i) dismissed (ii) discharged (iii) demoted (iv) compulsorily retired and (v) given break in service for taking part in the railway strike of May, 1974; and

(b) what is the percentage of such punished workers to the total number of railway workers to the total number of workers who had gone on strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) (i) and (ii) No. of Railway employees permanent or temporary who were removed/dismissed or whose services were terminated. . . 16749

(iii) No. of reversion of striking staff officiating in higher posts for less than 18 Months 355

(iv) No. of persons compulsorily retired at the age of 55 or thereafter. . 96

(v) . . . . . 5.91 lakhs

(b) percentage of punished workers to the total number of railway workers . 1·22%

Percentage of punished workers to the total number of railway workers who had gone on strike. . . . . 2·91%

On-shore and off-shore oil drilling at various places

1130. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT): Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) at which on-shore, off-shore and inland places drilling for oil is going on at present; and

(b) what are the achievements of the drilling so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) The ONGC are drilling at present at 16 places on-land—12 in Gujarat, namely, Ankleshwar, Ahmedabad, Kalol, Galodhra, Petroj Nawagam, Dholka, North Surkhej, Khambel, Wara, North Kadi and Sobasan; 3 places in Assam namely. Lakwa. Galeki and Amguri; Baramuka in Tripura; Karaikal in Pondicherry; and Shumarwali Tallai in Rajasthan. The ONGC is also drilling at one location on the Bombay High structure.

Oil India Limited are continuing exploration for oil in Naharkatya, Hugrijan, Dum Duma areas and at Khaisang in the Ningru area.

(b) The ONGC have so far completed the drilling of 1117 wells on land and in the off-shore areas, as a result of which the Commission have been able to discover on land over 108.66 million tonnes of initially recoverable reserves and a litttle over 25,000 cubic metres of natural gas. The Commission have produced 33.45 million tonnes of crude oil since inception up to September, 1974.

Oil India Limited have so far drilled about 322 wells. Oil has produced 31.3 million tonnes of crude oil up to September, 1974 since inception. The estimated reserves of crude oil of OIL as 1.1.74, is 37.49 million tonnes.

Central Assistance for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kerala

1131. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sought financial assistance from the Centre for the expansion programme of the State-owned Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the project and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b). No request from the Government of Kerala for financial assistance for the expansion programme of the State-owned Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited has been received in the Ministry. The information is however being collected from other Ministries and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Insanitary condition in Kishanganj Railway Colony, Delhi

1132. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the miserable sanitary conditions in Railway Colony at Kishanganj; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Railway Administration is aware of the insanitary condition prevailing in Kishanganj Railway Colony. This is mainly due to the misuse of the Community latrines provided for the Railway staff by outsiders dwelling in the unauthorised Jhuggies around this Colony. Further, cows, buffaloes and pigs from outside areas, roam about in the Colony, creating nuisance.

Constant efforts are being made to improve the general sanitary condition in this Colony. The Railway Administration also proposes to provide separate bath and latrines to individual quarters, dismantling the Community type latrines, on a programmed basis subject to availability of funds. It is also proposed to creck the animals trespassing into the Colony, with the help and cooperation of Railway staff.

Profits earned by Textile Mills

1133. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of profits earned by the textile mills in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of textile mills which have registered profits during this period and the percentage of increase in profits of each firm; and

(c) the names of mills which have registered loss during this period and the extent of loss in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) There were 783 textile companies operating in the country as on 31st March, 1972. Information about profits earned by all these companies is not readily available. However a study has been made of 133 of these companies. The total amount of profits (before tax) earned by these 133 companies for three years is as follows:

1969-70	1970-71	(Rs. in '000) 1971-72
45,38,87	52,19,19	43,39.30

(b) The names of 82 textile companies which recorded profits during all the three years alongwith the percentage of increase in profits of each company are given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8500/74*).

(c) The names of 51 textile companies which have registered losses in any of the three years and the extent of their losses are given in Statement II.

Decrease in cases of ticketless travelling

1135. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether alongwith the decline in the number of cases of ticketless travel in the Railways over the last three years, revenue of Railways therefrom has also been falling;

(b) whether the decrease in number signifies less ticketless travel or slackness in detecting the culprits;

(c) the break-up of the number of cases of ticketless travelling detected and revenue earned therefrom during the past three years, year-wise; and

(d) the reason for slackness in efforts for detecting the ticketless travelling over these years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There have been only marginal fluctuations in the number of cases of ticketless travel detected during the last three years upto 1973-74 and the revenue therefrom. There has been no continuous decline in this regard.

(c) The information is as under:—

Year	No. of cases of passengers detected without or with improper tickets	Fare & Excess charges realised therefrom
		Rs.
1971-72	16,65,083	2,01,31,661
1972-73	17,49,004	2,17,39,384
1973-74	16,17,222	2,09,12,731

(d) There has been no slackness in the efforts for detecting ticketless travel.

Settlement of Grievances of Railwaymen

1136. SHRI N. R VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry will initiate steps soon to go into the grievances of railwaymen following representations made to this effect by the various Trade Unions;

(b) if so, when the discussion is expected to start; and

(c) whether all the representatives will be invited for talks to iron out the grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Action on the representations received from various Trade Unions is always taken on the merits of the cases.

(b) and (c): Discussions with the Organised Labour are already provided for under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery Scheme and Joint Consultative Machinery and the question of associating any organisations, other than those enjoying the negotiating facilities, does not arise.

Suspension of Sub-Heads of D.A.O., New Delhi (Northern Railway)

1137. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Quesetion No. 1074 on the date 30th July, 1974 regarding suspension of Sub-Heads of D.A.O., New Delhi (Northern Railway) and to state:

(a) whether the disciplinary proceedings have been finalised; and

(b) if so, result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Cooking Gas

1138. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDAR SINGH RAO:

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of cooking gas in the country at present;

the Mettur Reservoir is also exhausted— this will last only for 10 days or so—the hopes of harvesting bumper Chamba crop within the next three months will be completely belied. On the one side, as I stated just now there is no monsoon and on the other side, the Karnataka Government is in fact hoarding water, depriving Tamil Nadu of water urgently needed. Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, has also sent a telegram to the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation here. If the famine conditions that obtain in Rajasthan, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh are to be averted in Tamil Nadu, assured water supply is to be ensured immediately. When all of us are talking about national integration, one united nation, etc.. it is unfortunate that in the southern part of our counry, there is this kind of unwarranted discrimination being practised. The Karnataka Government has stored more water than the actual requirement. If water is not supplied within 15 ways, 7 lakh acres of wet land with the capability of producing 15 lakh tonnes of rice will become an arid zone. As the great national poet of Tamil Nadu, Shri Subramania Bharati, used to recite, if one individual is deprived of his food, the entire world faces the threat of annihilation. If Tanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts are denied water within the next fortnight, it is not only that the 4 crores of Tamil people will face the danger of extinction but in fact the entire country.

I wonder why Narmade water dispute between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, the Godavari dispute between Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, the Cauvery water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu could not be settled amicably in the interest of entire nation especially when famine stalks the country.

The Government of India, unfortunately, were keeping Irrigation for so many years under the charge of junior Ministers. At last, they have shown signs of wisdom in bringing together Agriculture and Irrigation under the charge of a competent and capable senior Minister like Shri Jagjiwan Babu. We are all happy that this very important portions has been assigned to him. I have got great faith in his capacity to solve knotty problems facing the country. Similarly, our D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu has unwavering and abiding confidence in his competence. I would even go to the extent of saying that perhaps he tops the list of those having administrative and public experience. I appeal to him that during his tenure as the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation all the unseemly river water disputes should be resolved as early as possible. I would also request him to take immediate steps for persuading the Karnataka Government to supply water to Tamil Nadu, which it has stored more than its actual requirement. If this is not done immediately. I am afraid that 7 lakh acres of wet land in Tanjavur district which would yield 15 lakh tonnes of rice would become barren and consequently a bloody revolution will become inevitable because a hungry stomach is more violent than a volcano.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are no two opinions on this subject that our country is passing through one of the gravest economic crisis. There should not be any two opinions on this subject that all of us together, whether we are on this side or on the other, not only put our heads together but also we should put hand in hand to solve this economic crisis rather to make a capital out of it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Mukherjee was saying that energy of the youth should be utilised for de-hoarding and solving many such vital problems. I think, he is certainly aware of the fact that in his home State West Bengal the Ministers are also today on the streets for de-hoarding purposes. I know one young Minister Mr. Subroto

(Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra)

Mukherjee was himself taking the lead on the open streets for de-hoarding purposes. This is one single instance to show that the Congress is alive to the fact and the ruling party Ministers are nowhere superior in their minds than the ordinary workers that they can go whole hog with the public interest in the drive for de-hoarding. Mr. Mukherjee must bear in mind that Kremlin was not built in a day as Rome was not built in a day. Russia had to sacrifice tremendously—thousands of souls—to establish socialism. But only a few years ago there was wheat scarcity and Kremlin had to stretch their hands to Washington. So, crisis does not come to one country alone. Crisis in economic process comes to many countries wherever such exigencies are there. It is a global crisis because only a few months back 2,500 distinguished scholars from over 200 countries appealed to the United Nations Secretary General as below:

"Food shortages has created serious social unrest in many parts of the world."

I further quote:

"In the name of humanity we call upon all governments and people everywhere—rich and poor—to act together."

It is a global crisis. Our Agriculture Minister—I must say hon. Agriculture Minister—is a political Midas. Whatever he touches, it turns into gold. I personally feel that under his regime, stewardship and presidentship the Agriculture Ministry will be able to solve many problems unsolved till today.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Prime Minister giving an interview to an American journalist only the other day said: This is a population much larger than most countries in the world. We should not lose sight of the fact that India has a population of 55 crores and such natural calamities, whether flood or drought, have been ravaging the soil of India almost every year since 1967. I have been working in the flood and drought affected areas since 1967. If the nature becomes erratic and betrays and goes out of the way, can scientists solve it? There are many things unsolved till today which the scientists have not been able to solve. Are we alive to the fact and are we trying to solve it in right earnest or not? This is the question. Every Chief Minister of India whether it be from Orissa or West Bengal or Madhya Pradesh or Kerala are trying their level best to see that no starvation death takes place.

I have already said about this and now again I appeal to the hon. Minister that the Famine Code should be changed. Two years ago, I think, I made an appeal to Mr. Shinde that this Famine Code should be changed, so that we may know who dies of starvation. If a person eats grass seeds he suffers from gastroentritis people naturally suffer from malnutrition because there is no food. But let us change the Famine Code. We should know who are the persons who suffer from starvation and subsequently die.

In this connection I would like to refer to a unique statement made by a French Journalist only a few days ago. The correspondent Mario Bianchi said:

'Ex-President Richard Nixon is reported to have told his collaborators last year—when I hear.... The word India I think of Famine. It is the well-worn clicke of the wealthy countries. But today it is untrue.'

There is no famine in India. This is what the French Correspondent says. He gave two examples. One example was this. He said:

'During the last 15 years agricultural produce has doubled. Over

the same period population increased by 60 per cent.'

This is what this French Journalist has said about the situation in India. So, I appeal to the opposition to appreciate the situation which is prevailing in India today. I could agree that we are passing through a crisis. Merely condemning the Government, criticising the Government, hurling invectives at each other is not going to solve the problem.

As far as relief is concerned the Government of India under the able leadership of Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has done a commendable job. We have rushed relief to every nook and corner of the country wherever there were demands raised by the Chief Ministers and the Government has given all aid possible, *ad hoc* sanctions etc. immediately to those concerned States. But let us not also forget the fact that we have got to work under certain limitations. There are limitations of economic resources and we cannot create our resources out of nothing. In my early days I remember what I have studied that money is what money does. Only if we can produce more and more in terms of wealth can we improve and for that we have to put our shoulders together and we must work together to see that production becomes more and more.

I want to say a few words about Orissa. Orissa has passed through one of the most serious economic situation in the country since 1952. I must appreciate that the Government of India helped Orissa Government to the maximum extent. Today the position is this that the price of rice has come down to one rupee fifty paise a kilo. Previously it was Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 and now the prices have come down. This is due to two reasons, namely, one, because of the early crop and two, because of the dehoarding drive by the youth, by the Government, by other social agencies etc.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, Orissa Government has provided Rs. 9 crores as loans to the agriculturists and 2,500 quintals of seeds have been disributed among the agriculturists. Rs. 47 lakhs have been released for the test relief work.

The cardinal point is to give employment to the rural people. Only the other day I had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister saying that we have to provide jobs to the rural unemployed people. The crux of the problem in the present situation is this. No Government would have been able to show better results. I have seen the performance of the Opposition Government in 1967. There was a flood in Bengal in 1967, there was a flood in Orissa in 1967 and there was also a flood in Madhya Pradesh. Was here no similar type of lethargy on the part of bureaucracy? Similar conditions of starvation existed. There was a similar kind of allegation that the Government had not come up to the task. Similar situation existed. So, we have to fight with the nature and we have to fight with all the might that we have at our command to save the people from starvation; we have to channelise the relief available to us from the international agencies and they have to see that the same reaches the people in time. We have to see that there is best selection of people in the government machinery to see that the people get the relief in time.

In this context I must say that the Agriculture Ministry has done a commendable job; the Government has a commendable job. What is lacking here is appreciation on the part of the Opposition that the Government has not done anything at all.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by Shri Samar Guha in connection with starvation deaths which are occurring in our country.

[Shri Bhaljibhai Parmar]

I come from the State which is most affected due to famine and drought conditions this year. I have brought this fact to your notice also. Out of 19 districts in Gujarat, 17 districts are very much affected. No adequate relief or earth work is started in the State. The District Officer in my district are doing something but with no results till now because they are waiting for money which is not available for our State. They are not getting the money at all. I do not know when they are going to take up the work. This year due to no rain or insufficient rain the State is very much affeced. You know that in this year the foodgrains quota that is given to the State is only to the extent of 77 thousand tonnes monthly recently which is no sufficient at all. Double the quota is required monthly here. As you know, the population of this State is about 2.75 crores. Out of this, at least 1.75 crores of people are affected. They do not get the grains regularly from the fair price shops. The grain that is given is 1 or 2 kg. monthly to each individual which is not sufficient. You may say that they are not very much affected.

Relief works must be stated immediately and they must be prolonged upto twelve months, may be upto the end of October 1975. Today the question of giving bread and butter to the people hard-hit in the drought-affected areas has arisen and for this relief works are necessary. These may cost more than Rs. 100 crores. I think schemes have been submitted in regard to this, but no heed has been paid to them. The famine or scarcity conditions prevailing in the State are unique as this type of famine has not occurred within the last 100 years. Poor people have sold their household utensils, agricultural implements, bullocks, cows and buffaloes for nominal amount of Rs. 40 and Rs. 50. Now they have no money to purchase their daily requirements. If relief works are not started, they will be between the devil and the deep sea. They will not be able to survive. This is the problem which I bring to the notice of the Food Minister and also the Government.

People are in the grip of starvation. They move from district to district. They do not get any relief. They do not get work. Scarcity is prevailing everywhere. This is the great problem for them. The conditions of the Adivasis in my constituency are very miserable. They are very hard hit and are quite helpless. They used to sell firewood from the jungle to earn their livelihood, but that too is not available now. This is the great problem for them.

As you know, now there is President's rule in Gujarat. So it is the special responsibility of the Central Government to look after the welfare of the State till the next general elections take place. I therefore requset the Central Government to pay proper heed to this problem and give adequate grants to the State so that they can tackle these problems and come out of these difficulties.

District officers like Collectors and DDOs simply plan and do nothing. So please see to it that relief works are started very soon.

Gujarat has a big cattle population Now the problem of securing fodder for the cattle has become great. There are 78 lakh heads of cattle there. Proper arrangements should be made for procuring fodder. The Maldharis go from place to place to graze their cattle. They used to get fodder from Kutch. But in Kutch scarcity conditions are prevailing for the last four years. This aspect may also be taken into consideration.

The Government should hurry up grant in cash doles to the infirm and aged persons and to distribute grass to the needy cultivators and Maldharis and to grant subsidies to pinjrapoles. Even free kitchens may be started to feed the poor people.

The Government should not sit silent over these matters but should work with speed in tackling these problems. The Central Government has an equal reseponsibility in these matters as the State is under President's rule.

The financial condition of Gujarat is also very critical. This year only 10 lakh tonnes of foodgrains will be produced by the State. So there will be great need to supply foodgrains. Central help by way of grants, foodgrains, whatever is needed by the State, should be rendered to the State.

So far the Government has spent Rs. 8 crores to fight famine conditions in the State. The central team has not given any decision. They must come to proper decisions immediately and they must see to it that proper grants are given to the State.

At least 12 Kilos of foodgrains for month should be supplied to each labourer on relief work. At present present 1 to 2 kilos of foodgrains are supplied monthly to each individual which is nothing.

In the end I appeal to the Prime Minister Indiraji and her Government to take keen interest and go to the rescue of Gujarat Government and do justice to the State in solving financial as well as other difficulties pertaining to food for the people and fodder for the cattle. Nothing should come in their way in solving the problem of the State of Gujarat as it is under the President's Rule.

I once again suggest that Narmada River project may please be imlemented in order to solve the food problem of Gujarat for ever and they should not keen the State in the agony of hunger and starvation by keeping it pending for years together by saying that Government have no money to implement the same.

In the end I suggest that one Cabinet Minister may be kept incharge of the State for solving all the problems till it remains under the President's rule.

I suggest that Babu Jagjivan Ram may take this charge as he is the Food Minister and he will be able to solve the difficulties.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगाव) : सभापति जी, मुझे स्मरण है जिस रोज बाबू जगजीवन राम जी की नियुक्ति खाद्य पोर्टफोलियो के लिए की गई उस समय उस में इरीगेशन भी जोड़ दिया गया। जब सिंचाई विभाग जोड़ कर आप को यह विभाग दिया गया उसी दिन सारे देश भर में वर्षा हुई यह बात मैं प्रशंसा के लिए नहीं कहता हू। यह बात मैं इसलिये कहता हूं कि एक भाग्यवान व्यक्ति के हाथ अगर देश की बागडोर आ जाय तो उस से एक आशा बधनी स्वाभाविक है। कम से कम धान की फसल के मुकाबिले रबी की फसल अच्छी होगी, उस वर्षा का अर्थ यह होगा। आप ने जैसे ही इस विभाग के दायित्व को संभाला वैसे ही विश्व भर के देशों की एक बड़ी भारी कान्फरेंस खाद्य समस्या के समाधान को लेकर रोम में हुई। आप भारत के प्रतिनिधि होकर उस में गए और वहां पर एक सब से बड़ी उपलब्धि जो प्राप्त हुई वह यह कि सब से पहली बार इतिहास मे जैसे सेक्योरिटी कौंसिल पर दुनिया भर के देशों की सुरक्षा का दायित्व है उसी प्रकार से मानव-मात्र को भूख के कष्ट से बचाने और उस के लिए आपसी सहयोग के लिए एक संस्था का जन्म हुआ। उस की प्रेरणा श्री जगजीवन राम ने दी। वर्ल्ड फूड कौंसिल बनी।

[श्री रामसहाय पांडे]

इसके पहले इतिहास में ऐसा अवसर कभी नहीं आया कि सारे विश्व के छोटे और बड़े, समर्थ और असमर्थ, डैवलप और अन-डैवलप्ड या डैवलपिंग, सभी देशों ने एकमत होकर इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया हो और स्वीकार करने के साथ साथ इस गम्भीर समस्या के प्रति अपना ध्यान दिया हो। इस वक्त विश्व भूगोल की सीमा रेखाएं सिकुड़ गई हैं। सह-अस्तित्व की भावना का जन्म हो चुका है। अब यह नहीं हो सकता कि संसार का एक देश या दो देश, चार देश भूखे मरे और कुछ लोग बहुत आराम से रोटी खाएं। चार ही पांच ऐसे देश हैं आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा और अमेरिका जिनके पास अनाज का बाहुल्य है और यही दो तीन मिलियन टन की इंटर-नेशनल ट्रेडिंग करते हैं। चार्टर के मुताबिक 38 या 40 ऐसे देश हैं जहां पर कि आवश्यकता के अनुरूप कभी वर्षा होती है कभी नहीं होती, कभी फ्लड आता है कभी सूखा पड़ता है। अर्थात् प्रकृति के प्रकोप की एरिया में वह आ जाते हैं। हमारी स्थिति भी इसी प्रकार है। यदि हमारे यहां पानी ठीक समय पर बरस जाय तो अनाज की कमी न रहे। हमारे यहां नदियां हैं, पानी है। संसार का दसवां हिस्सा पानी इस देश को उपलब्ध हैं। 83 ऐसी पैरिनियल नदियां हमारे देश में बहती हैं, लेकिन एक वर्षा नियम-पूर्वक होने के कारण कहीं पर बाढ़ और कहीं पर सूखा इस से हमें सफर करना पड़ता है। हमारी तृतीय और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह कल्पना थी कि 110 से 115 मिलियन टन अनाज हम पैदा करेंगे। 107–108 मिलियन टन के निकट हम पहुंच गए थे। 7–8 मिलियन टन का हम ने वफर स्टाक भी बना लिया। यह सोचा था कि अगर कभी यह साइकिल फेल हुई तो हम अनाज की कमी पूरी कर सकेंगे। लेकिन हम ने यह नहीं देखा कि लगातार तीन वर्ष तक साइकिल बिगड़ती रही, पानी कहीं अधिक बरसा, कहीं सूखा पड़ा, इसके कारण हमारे देश में अनाज की कमी हो गई और जो वफर स्टाक था हमारा वह समाप्त हो गया। यह पहली बार ऐसा हुआ।

आखिर इसका मूल मंत्र क्या है, खेती का तत्व दर्शन क्या है? बाबू जगजीवन राम जी नेतृत्व में पहली बार यह हुआ कि इरीगेशन को खाद्य के साथ जोड़ दिया गया क्यों कि खेती प्यासी है। सब से पहले उस की प्यास बुझानी चाहिए। जब पानी मिलेगा खेत को तो फिर फर्टिलाइजर, पैस्टिसाइड्स और हाईब्रिड सीड ये सब चीज उस के बाद आती हैं। मैं आपको बहुत बहुत बधाई देता हूं कि आप ने इस विभाग की स्वीकृति के साथ साथ यह कहा प्रधान मंत्री के कि जब तक सिंचाई विभाग नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक मैं क्या कर सकूंगा। यह प्रशासन की कल्पना है और मैं साधु-वाद देता हूं कि आप ने ऐसा किया। इसलिए ऐसा किया कि जब तक खेत में पानी नहीं जायगा तब तक क्या होगा? आज 27 वर्षों के बाद हमारे देश में केवल 23 प्रतिशत सिंचाई का प्रावधान अभी तक हो पाया है और मध्य प्रदेश में तो केवल 8 प्रतिशत है जब कि वहां कितनी ही नदियां हमारी हैं। नर्मदा है जो गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान को पानी दे सकती हैं। उसके झगड़े को भी आप निपटाएंगे, ऐसी हमारी प्रार्थना आपसे

होगी । तो यह सिंचाई विभाग लेने के बाद धरती की प्यास आप बुझायेंगे । यह 44 करोड़ एकड़ खेती हमारे पास है । यद्यपि संसार में जितने प्रतिशत खेती होती है धरती पर हमारे पास उसका केवल दो ही प्रतिशत है और उस दो प्रतिशत धरती पर जिसमें खेती होती है 19 प्रतिशत आबादी का लोड है । दस प्रतिशत पानी हमको मिलता है यह हमारी खुश-किस्मती है । उस पानी को यदि हम सिंचाई के प्रबन्ध से नहरों से, नालों से, नदियों से खेत की तरफ उन्मुख कर दें तो हम समझते हैं कि हम आज से दस बीस पचास वर्ष तक, आबादी चाहे हमारी 2.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ती भी जाय तो भी उसको खाना खिला सकेंगे ।

बफर स्टाक के साथ साथ जो आपने पांच सूत्री कार्यक्रम विश्व सम्मेलन में बनाया उसमें एक तो यह है कि सारे विश्व के देशों ने यह स्वीकार किया किया कि पूल होना चाहिए, वर्ल्ड का बफर स्टाक का पूल । दूसरा है हैल्पिंग प्रोडक्शन । अब हैल्पिंग प्रोडक्शन में यह है कि फर्टिलाइजर्स, पेस्टिसाइड्स और दूसरे आवश्यक उपादान देने चाहिएं । तीसरा है मेकिंग दि रिसोर्सेस अवेलेबल, जितने साधन संसार भर में विख्यात हैं आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक, सब इन देशों को देना चाहिए जो देश इतने प्रगतिशील नहीं हैं । फिर है ऐट दि टाइम आफ कैलेमिटी, उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए । जोशी जी ने बड़े भावावेश में कहा कि आप भीख मांगते हैं, त्राहि माम त्राहि माम करते हैं । आज के संसार में भीख का प्रश्न नहीं है सह अस्तित्व की बात है। यह नहीं चल सकता आज की सभ्यता के अन्तर्गत, आज का नागरिकता का यह मौलिक सिद्धान्त बन गया है, मौलिक आदर्श, मौलिक दर्शन बन गया है कि आज यह नहीं हो सकता कि कहीं पर अनाज का अम्बार लगा हो और कहीं पर लोग भूख से मरें । आज जहां से भी चाहें हम खरीदें । जैसे हमने अमेरिका से पी एल-480 की भीख नहीं मांगी । हमने कहा कि हम खरीदेंगे, डालर देकर खरीदेंगे, हमने कैनाडा को पे किया, आस्ट्रेलिया को पे किया । इसमें भीख मांगने की क्या बात है ? हमारे पास जो चीज नहीं है वह हम लेंगे, जो चीज होगी वह हम देंगे । यह जो आदान प्रदान की प्रक्रिया है उसमें भी भीख मांगने की क्या बात है ? आज मानवता का जीवन में सबसे बड़ा महत्व भी है । भीख मांगने की बात नहीं है । अगर हम उनसे उधार मांगें, उनसे कर्ज लें तो उसमें क्या बात है ? आज तो सह-अस्तित्व है । आज भूगोल की सीमाएं सिकुड़ गई हैं । आवागमन के साधनों से दुनिया इतनी निकट हो गई है कि सारे संसार का दर्शन हम कुछ घंटों में कर सकते हैं । तो इसमें क्या बात है ? यदि एक देश में पानी नहीं बरसता, सूखा पड़ गया है तो दूसरी जगह से अनाज ले सकते हैं । जैसे कि लैटिन अमेरिका है जहां परपेचुअल फेमिन है, परपेचुअल फेमिन अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज में है, हमारे एशिया के कुछ भू भागों में भी एक परपेचुअल फेमिन की जैसी कंडीशन हो गई है । तो जहां ज्यादा अनाज पैदा होने की प्रक्रिया आरम्भ हो चुकी है; ज्यादा अनाज जो पैदा करते ने अगर वह उदारता के साथ और एक मानवता के सूत्र में सम्बद्ध होकर हमारे साथ सहयोग करते हैं सह-अस्तित्व की भावना से तो इसमें भीख मांगने की क्या बात है । और जो आप भाषण करते हैं इस पवित्र

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

सदन में उसको अगर रिप्रोड्यूस किया जाय तो क्या होगा ? हम जो भाषण करते हैं उसमें एक अपोलोजेटिक ऐटीट्यूड है हम कहते हैं यह एक नेशनल प्राबलम है । इसमें राजनीति नहीं आती । रोटी के साथ राजनीति नहीं आ सकती । रोटी वह चीज है जो हमें सुबह शाम चाहिए ही चाहिए । हमारा परिवार है बेटे बेटियां हैं उनको तो हम खिलाएंगे ही । देश के नागरिक खाएंगे ही । जिसके ऊपर प्रशासन का दायित्व है वे खिलाएंगे ही ।

श्री शिण्डे साहब भी रात दिन इसी प्रयास में हैं, श्री जगजीवन राम जी भी इसी में लगे हुए हैं, हमारे ऊपर जो दायित्व है उसका निर्वाह होना चाहिए । जहां तक आपके सहयोग का प्रश्न है, चलिये, हम ही सहयोग की भीख मांगते हैं इसमें कोई बुरी बात नहीं है । अनाज की भीख मांगना, में समझता हूं, ठीक नहीं है, उचित नहीं है, लेकिन क्या सहयोग की भीख को आप देंगे । लेकिन आप तो बहुत बढ़ा चढ़ा कर चित्र को उपस्थित करते हैं । महाराष्ट्र में लोग भूखे मर रहे थे, जरा सोचिये—जब महाराष्ट्र में अन्न की कमी थी, तो लोकोमेन की स्ट्राइक किसने करवाई थी ? क्या यही सहयोग है ?

जोशी जी ने बड़ी उदारता से कहा कि हम सहयोग करने को तैयार हैं । आप सबसे पहले तो सहयोग करने को तैयार ही नहीं हैं, यदि तैयार भी हों तो आपका सहयोग लेने से पहले हम को दस मर्तबा सोचना पड़ेगा कि वह सहयोग क्या होगा ? आप का सहयोग, श्रीमन्, यह है कि जब भाव बढ़ते हैं तो किसानों के पास जाते है और उनसे कहते हैं कि तुम्हारी खेती में जो इन्पुट्स लग रहे हैं उनके दाम बहुत ज्यादा हैं और ऊपर से यह सरकार लेवी लगा रही है दाम कम दे रही है—इस तरह से एक तरफ तो किसानों को भड़काते हैं, दूसरी तरफ शहर में जाते हैं—वहां इनका झण्डा देखा, मंच से इनका भाषण हुआ—नागरिकों, तुम को 3 रुपये किलो में लेना पड़ता है । गांव में भी आग लगाते हैं और शहर में भी आग लगाते हैं—यह इनका सहयोग है । रोटी भी ये राजनीति की आग में सेंकते हैं । हम मना नही करते हैं, खूब सेंकिये लेकिन रोटी के साथ जब राजनीति का इतिहास लिखा जाएगा—तब ये बातें छिपी नहीं रह सकेंगी ।

आपने कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश के लोग भूखे मर गये, घास खा रहे हैं । में जानता हूं—मध्य प्रदेश की क्या स्थिति है । 45 जिलों में 25 जिले ऐसे हैं जहां पानी न होने के कारण या वर्षा न होने के कारण कठिनाई पैदा हो गई है । जहां 50 इंच पानी बरसता था, वहां 13–14 इंच पानी बरसा—एसी स्थिति में अनाज पैदा हो ही नहीं सकता, बोआई हो ही नहीं सकती, कुछ भी पैदा नहीं हो सकता । जब ऐसी स्थिति हो और दूसरी तरफ भाव बढ़ रहे हों—तब आप किसी भी विरोधी दल के सदस्य का भाषण कोट करके बतला दें, जिसने यह कहा हो—कि यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, कांग्रेस और विरोधी दल की समस्या नहीं है, यह राष्ट्र की समस्या है, हम मिल कर इस का समाधान करेंगे । किसी ने ऐसा नहीं कहा ।

हमारे जि. भी कष्ट होते हैं—प्राकृतिक कष्ट हों, मानव से उत्पन्न कष्ट हों या राजनीति से उत्पन्न कष्ट हों—उस सबका एक्सप्लायटेशन ये राजनीति में करते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि सहयोग का स्वर भी इन के गले से निकलेगा तो मुझे शक होना स्वाभाविक है।

अब मैं दो शब्द मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहता हूं—मैंने आप से कहा था कि हमने एक प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिया था जिसमें यह कहा था कि हमारे यहा अनाज की कमी हो गई है। जब मे यह कहता हूं कि अनाज की कमी हो गई है, तो मैं यह भी कहता हूं कि हमारे यहां तीन वर्षों से अकाल की स्थिति हो गई है—हम को 10 करोड़ रुपया-रिलीफ़ वर्क के लिये दीजिये और 20 हजार टन अनाज तीन-चार महीने तक दीजिये, जब तक कि हमारी फसल न आ जाय। लेकिन अभी तक शिण्डे साहब ने कुछ नहीं दिया है हालांकि उन्होंने आश्वासन जरूर दिया था। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आप अपने उत्तर में इसके बारे में जरूर बतलायेंगे। हमारे यहां जैसे रायपुर में 18,59,250 एकड़ भूमि में धान की बोआई की जाती थी, लेकिन इस वर्ष केवल 3 लाख एकड़ की सिचाई का पानी मिला, बाकी सूखा रह गया। दुर्ग में 8,85 हजार एकड़ में धान की बोआई की जाती है, जिसमें केवल 1 लाख एकड़ भूमि को पानी मिला। राजनांद गांव में 595 हजार एकड़ में धान की बोआई होती थी, केवल 30 हजार एकड़ में बोआई हुई। बिलासपुर में 15 लाख एकड़ में धान की फसल होती है, केवल 2 लाख एकड़ की सिचाई का पानी मिला। इसी तरह से छत्तीसगढ़, महाकौशल, बेतूल, जहां से साल्वे साहब आते हैं, माण्डला जहां से उइके साहब आते हैं, बिलासपुर——जहां से राम गोपाल जी तिवारी आते हैं—अगर आप इन सब को बोलने का मौका देते, तब आप को वहां की दुख की कहानी सुनने को मिलती। जब हम लोग वहां जाते हैं तो राहत-कार्य न होने की वजह से हम को कितना कष्ट होता है—आप स्वयं इसका अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। लोग बेकार बैठे हैं, पैसा नहीं है—हम पैसा मांगते हैं तो आप पैसा नहीं देते, अनाज मांगते हैं तो अनाज भी नहीं देते।

ठीक है—वह दिन रोज रोज देखने को नहीं मिलेगा, आज बुरा दिन है तो अच्छे दिन भी आयेंगे। हम आशावादी हैं और प्रकृति में विश्वास करते हैं—एक दिन हम रोटी-पर-रोटी रख कर जनता को खिला सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मोशन का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री रण बहादुर सिंह (सिधि) : सभापति महोदय, भूख से मृत्यु के बारे में यह जो प्रस्ताव आज सभा के सामने है, उसमें आरोप और प्रत्यारोपों के बीच में मैं चन्द बातें सभा के समक्ष इसलिये रखना चाहता हूं ताकि इन का कुछ निराकरण निकले। आरोपों और उनके जवाबों में निराकरण ही एक ऐसा शब्द है जो बाकी रह जाता है।

पहली बात तो मैं यह रखना चाहता हूं—संसद् के सामने यह जो समस्या आई है—इसके लिये हम जो कदम उठाते हैं, उन कदमों को स्थायी बनाने के लिये इस समय सरकार के

[श्री रण बहादुर सिंह]

पास कौन सी नीतियां हैं ? वैसे खाद्यान्न की कमी सारे देश में है और जैसा कि कई वक्ताओं ने कहा कि यह कमी अब अन्तराष्ट्रीय भी हो चली है। परन्तु मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कोई स्थायी नीति सरकार के सामने है ?

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक सुझाव है और उस सुझाव का जन्म भी यहीं पर उठे हुए कुछ प्रश्नों से हुआ है। जैसा कि प्रो० मुखर्जी ने कहा—हम अभी तक एब्राहम लिंकन के माध्यम से जनतन्त्र की जो परिभाषा बनी थी, उसी पर चलते चले आ रहे है। क्या अब ऐसा समय नहीं आया है कि हम उसमें यह भी जोड़ दें कि हम अपने शासन में जनता को भी शामिल करेंगे। जब खाद्यान्न की नीति के बारे में विचार होता है तो क्या यह मौलिक सुझाव भी सरकार के सामने रहता है अथवा नहीं—इसके बारे में एक विशेष मार्ग दर्शन की मुझे अभिलाषा है। इसमें इतना मैं कह दू कि हमारे ही क्षेत्र में—रीवा, शहडोल, सीधी, सतना—जहां इस साल ही नहीं, दो वर्षो से 40–45 इंच की बजाय 15–16 इंच वर्षा हुई है, वहां के लोगों ने एक प्रस्ताव सामने रखा है—उनका कहना है कि हम अपने पंचायत स्तर पर ही अपने खाद्यान्न का भंडार न करेंगे और इतने पर्याप्त मात्रा में रख लेंगे कि दो-तीन वर्ष भी वर्षा न हो तो हमें किसी से मांगना न पड़े। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि शासन इस प्रकार के प्रस्तावों के बारे में क्या रुख अख्तियार करने का विचार रखता है ? क्या शासन इसे स्वीकार करेगा कि हमारे देश के लोग अपना इन्तजाम स्वयं करें अथवा शासन की नीति यह होगी कि भण्डारन का अनाज ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर इकट्ठा हो और फिर उसको वहां से उठा कर शहरों में पहुंचा दिया जाय। यदि ऐसा होगा तो गांवों के लोगों का दिल टूट जायगा, क्योंकि गांव के स्तर पर जब भोजन के लाले पड़ते हैं, तो जैसी आज की परिस्थिति है कि हमारे ही गाव में जहां की जनसंख्या करीब 10 हजार है, उसे हर महीने केवल 8 क्विंटल अनाज मिलता है। मैं चाहता हू कि शासन इसके बारे में अपनी स्पष्ट नीति बताये। क्या भण्डारन ग्राम स्तर पर ग्रामीणों द्वारा स्वीकार होगा अथवा नहीं ?

इसके अलावा यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हू हमारे उस क्षेत्र में चूंकि अवर्षण से टेस्ट वर्क खोलना आवश्यक हो गया और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खोले भी, परन्तु वहां पर 15, 20 दिन तक मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती, और यदि 50 से कम मजदूर हो जाते हैं तो काम तुरन्त बन्द कर दिया जाता है। जिस मजदूर को खाना न मिले, उसे अगर 15 दिन तक मजदूरी न मिले तो वह दूसरी जगह जाकर काम करने के लिये मजबूर हो जाता है। ऐसी हालत में उस गांव में रिलीफ़ वर्क बन्द कर देना कहां तक उचित है ? और ऐसा निर्णय शासन द्वारा लिया जाता है अथवा स्थानीय अधिकारी इसके लिये उत्तरदायी हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा। इस अवर्षण के कारण हमारे गांव में सैकड़ों लोग जो बिजली के कनेक्शन के लिए पैसा जमा कर चुके हैं, जब कि आसपास

के इलाके में बिजली उपलब्ध है और वहां से एक बिजली की लाइन भी जाती रहती, वह पिछड़ा क्षेत्र जिसे सीधी कहते हैं वहां पर आर० ई० सी० की स्कीमें पड़ी हुई हैं। वहां की जमीन पथरीली होने की वजह से केवल बिजली के माध्यम से ही सिंचाई सम्भव है, इसलिये उन स्कीमों को विशेषकर चितरंगी और बिठौली की स्कीमें जो दो साल से यहां पर पड़ी हुई हैं, उनको शीघ्र पूरा करना चाहिये। बानसागर योजना हमारे लिये एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण योजना है जिस के माध्यम से रीवा, सीधी, सहडोल जिलों को सात लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती है, उस योजना पर जोकि मध्य प्रदेश, यू० पी० और बिहार की सरकारों में समझौता हुए एक साल हो रहा है, लेकिन हम सब चिन्तित है कि उस योजना का क्या हुआ। जब कभी पूछते हैं तो बताया जाता है कि उसे वित्त मंत्रालय की अभी स्वीकृति नहीं मिली। इस योजना के बारे मे योजना मंत्रालय कहता है कि अभी हमें इसकी रिवाइज्ड प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली, वित्त मंत्रालय कहता है कि योजना मंत्रालय से हमारे पास मांग नही आयी, और इसी चक्कर मे हम उस दिन की राह देखते है जब सिंचाई के माध्यम से हम कृषि के लिये प्रकृति पर निर्भर नहीं रहेंगें, और हर स्थिति में अधिक पैदा कर सकेंगें।

अन्न बैंक की जो बात मने सामने रखी है और जिसके बारे में शासन से मार्गदर्शन की अपेक्षा करता हू, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हू हमारे एक मित्र जो शासकीय सेवा में हैं वह हम से कहा करते थे अशासकीय व्यक्ति जितने भी हैं इस देश में वह है माया और जितने भी शासकीय व्यक्ति हैं वह हैं ब्रहम। जो कुछ भी इस देश में काम होता है वह ब्रहम के माध्यम से होता है, और माया तो आती जाती रहती है। जब तक हमारे देश में यह विचारधारा रहेगी कि शासकीय अधिकारी ब्रह्म हैं और जनता माया है तब तक हम इस माया के चक्कर से कभी भी पार नहीं होंगे। रायलसीमा में अगर 200 करोड़ रु० पिछले 20 साल में खर्च हुआ है तो वह माया के जरिये पहुंचा है और ब्रह्म जिसके हाथ में ताकत रहती है कोई स्थायी कार्य का निर्माण कर दे जिससे अकाल न हो, उस ब्रह्म का तबादला हो जाता है और फिर उससे भेंट नही होती। इस माया और ब्रह्म के चक्कर को शीघ्र ही दूर किया जाय तभी हमारा विकास सम्भव हो सकता है।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): The Hon. Mover of the Adjournment Motion has moved it in a fashion as if he has depicted a picture, but after carefully listening to him and following him and trying to understand the question I really do not understand what he wanted to depict. As a matter of fact certain statements and figures which the hon. Mover of the Adjournment Motion put before the House are themselves quite contradictory in nature and with overtones of a political nature and nothing more than that. The contradiction is this. He asked, why in India since 27 years of our independence this has not happened in this country, why thousands and thousands of people are now being faced with lack of utter necessities of their daily lives, which position is being faced by people in different parts of the country. It simply shows that during the last 27 years such unprecedented circumstances have never happened. And if it is really unprecedented then one has to go deeper into this problem to find out what are the reasons for these unprecedented circumstances. Millions and millions of people are affected and there is no doubt about this. The hon. Mover comes from West Bengal and he knows the

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position. During the last two years if not three years, different parts of the State have been affected both by flood and by drought. Large parts of West Bengal particularly North Bengal and some districts of South Bengal have been immobilised for months and months together because of these unprecedented circumstances and they could not earn their livelihood. These are the facts.

But, is it to be the spirit of the Motion to say that these has been failure of the Government, to say that this Government could not supply to the people of this country whatever they needed in terms of basic necessities of their lives like food, shelter, clothing, health, education and so on? I would like the hon. Mover of the Motion and other opposition members who have spoken in favour of this Motion to look at the pages of history beginning from the period of civilisation in general. Was it possible to solve all the problems of the human beings in any time in any part of the history of the civilisation? No. It was not possible. Certain problems were solved but certain new problems came up and attempts are being made to solve those new problems and in this way the process of civilisation will go on from century to century creating history, keeping a link between the past and the present. Therefore we have to face the challanges which may come up from any quarter and we should try to solve them. There is no denying the fact that a vast number of people of this country are below the poverty-line. Even the Planning paper circulated by the Government of India has shown that 40 per cent of the people of this country are below subsistence level. The West Bengal Government itself admitted that even 60 per cent of the population are living below the subsistence level. But would it be possible for the friends from the opposition and the Hon. Mover of the Motion to show from their speeches and single report to show that the Government was not alive to the problem or to the situation.

As a matter of fact, the Government of the State was very much alive as was most emphatically stated by my hon. Friend, Shri Mohapatra. All State Governments whether it is Assam or Nagaland or West Bengal or Orissa or Bihar or Gujarat or Maharashtra, whenever such unprecedented situations happened—the Chief Ministers of these States—did their level best to face this challenge. What happened about one month ago? That was not so in any of the States in India. My hon. friend just now referred to Cooch Behar District. The same was the situation here as in most of the States. And most of the State Governments have met the situation and have come forward with all the resources as were available with them. And wherever it was necessary they were extending their help. Thousands of people have died due to starvation and all that. Still the State Governments have come forward with the patriotic zeal or impulse to face the unprecedented challenge or situation. Was it possible anywhere else? I now come to West Bengal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You had no guts. They had no paise or farthing to spare to West Bengal Government though all demands are coming from there.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Shri Raghu Ramaiah is here. I say that Government is doing its best. As a matter of fact, the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal had helped—the hon. Member quoted that fifty million people of West Bengal were in distress—these people. It is true that they were in distress. What did the West Bengal Government do? 30 to 35 or even 36 per cent of these people was given this relief. As a matter of fact, in my district—Cooch Behar District—this was worst affected—I may tell you that 17 per cent

of the people were allowed the gratuitous relief known as G.R. In Cooch Behar alone, 73 schemes were taken up to give this immediate relief to the needy people. A number of gruel kitchens have been opened. Until 5th of November or let us say in the first week of November till I came here to attend the Parliament session, while I was in my constituency, it was within my knowledge, that everyday 25 to 30,000 people were fed by this gruel kitchen either arranged by Government or arranged in cooperation with certain charitable organisations. They requested some of the organisations to supply meals at a cheap rate of 20 or 25 paise a meal. They were supplying the same at 85 paise or so from the cheap kitchen. In various ways, in Cooch Behar, out of 50 lakhs people, the Government could give relief to the extent of five to six lakhs of people on each and everyday. Was it possible? Even during the U.F. Government's time in West Bengal we have seen the situation and hardly 2 to 3 per cent of G.R. was given. It is also true that because of these tremendous pressure on West Bengal Government, whatever was sanctioned in their budget for the relief measures was already spent. They have already spent more than Rs. 18 crores or so. They were going to spend Rs. 30 crores or so for which West Bengal Government is going to ask for nearly Rs. 15 crores as assistance from the Centre. What the hon. Member wanted to say was this. I would like to request him whether at the time of moving his Resolution, he had mentioned this particular aspect that the West Bengal Government wanted Rs. 15 crores from the Centre, and the Centre said 'You cannot be helped looking to the impending necessities of the humanity at large in this part of the country'. He forgot in his own emotion to mention it; rather he mentioned some other things. I do not deny that.

I would say there is a basic thing that has to be taken cognisance of. Of course, because of these crop failures, this has happened. But more so a new look has to be given. What is it? There must be a land-population ratio, particularly for the agricultural sector. In some parts of the country where the people are mainly affected, in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Andhra, Maharashtra or anywhere else, if one goes very deeply into this matter, one will find that land-population ratio in a particular region, in one or two districts of a region or one or two sub-divisions of districts and so on, is not there; if it was there, the poor agricultural families could maintain their livelihood by forming their own agricultural land. What is more needed is to take care of the extra labour force that is added every year because of the jumping up of the the population. This extra labour force must be absorbed by giving some economic rehabilitation benefit or assistance. For these schemes have to be prepared. Fortunately, the Central Government have for the first time given a direction to all State Government: 'You have your own State Planning Boards and you have your own district plans'. The process of district planning is going on throughout the country, not only in West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and some other States. When this is properly finalised, I believe this Government will be in a position to give certain economic rehabilitation assistance to all those poorer sections of society, particularly the agricultural labour, those who are now outnumbered, so that in an emergency, when they get immobilised and do not have the money to purchase their daily necessities, they get this rehabilitation assistance and then this source of trouble will no longer be there.

I do hope the Government will expedite this process. I would beg of the Government on behalf of the West Bengal and other Governments that whatever special relief the State Governments have asked because of these peculiar circumstances they should give them grants very liberal-

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ly and not stick to the principle enunciated by the Sixth Finance Commission that no further grant should be given. Taking into consideration that this is a peculiar circumstances, the scheme of special grants by the Centre to all the schemes for the district plans, at least for the development of backward regions, should be approved as early as possible.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Before I begin to offer my comments on the adjournment motion, I would crave your indulgence to give me a few more minutes if I cross my timelimit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very good speaker; you can finish your speech in time.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I will try to, but if I do not, I crave your indulgence for a few more minutes.

Listening to the speeches that have flowed from the Congress benches, I feel one common strand runs through all of them: do not make a political capital out of the food situation and the starvation stalking the land leading to deaths. I would invite the attention of the House to Entry 33 of List III of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution under which the Government of India has the responsibility of supplying and distributing foodstuffs including edible oilseeds and oils. So my submission will be that failure of the Government of India to supply and distribute foodgrains in the famine-stricken States has resulted in a man-made femine and if for bringing this into proper focus, it is alleged that we are making political capital out of it, I plead guilty to that charge. I do not want to mince matters. The question of starvation deaths is a political question; it cannot be a humanitarian question only; it cannot be a question which is beyond the purview of politics.

Having said that, I would say that every mute corpse that is collapsing today on the footpaths of the cities and is rolling on the dust of the village lanes bears eloquent indictment of the failure of the Government of India and also the failure of the State Governments.

It is a sad irony that the man who was primarily responsible for the failure of the Government of India on the food front, instead of being indicted and punished is today adorning the Rashtrapati Bhawan.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: No references like this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Could we not discuss the conduct of the former Food Minister.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already advised Mr. Mohanty not to make any such references; that should be the end of it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Before you give the ruling will you kindly tell us, if we want to discuss the behaviour of the former Food Minister, in what way this is to be done? Or, are all the crimes committed by the former Food Minister to be wiped out now from the memory of all Indians?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are concerned with the present Food Minister and not with the past Food Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will you quote the rule under which you have given this ruling because as far as I know there is no bar on mentioning the Rashtrapati?

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): He can make a reference to the past Food Minister but he cannot say that he was inducted as Rashtrapati. That is objectionable.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Now I will come to the present Food Minister. The present Food Minister visited Rome for the World Food Conference where he is reported to have stoutly denied any starvation deaths in India. The House would be interested to know from him how much fat tax he has paid in the World Food Conference. According to Press reports in the lobby of the Food Conference in the Congress Palace the delegates were confronted with a scale which was urging them to weigh themselves and pay a voluntary fat tax at the rate of 3 dollars for every 2 lbs. over their ideal height-weight ratio. The fat tax fetched 150 dollars for the freedom from hunger campaign. These fat obese men who met in Rome discussed the problem of hunger of the world.... (*Interruptions*).

What did these entrustic gentlemen do in Rome? According to Press reports emanating from Rome on November 17th. "While the 1,250 delegates representing 123 nations at the World Food Conference talked a lot about hunger they also did a lot of eating, reports the associated Press. What did they eat? They consumed 6 tonnes of pastry, 6 tonnes of meat, a tonne of fish, 7 tonnes of fruits and 8,000 quarts of wine, beer and mineral water, according to the conference caterers. Their expenditure on food alone during the eleven day conference was about 2.7 lakhs dollars." In that euphoric context I would not be surprised if Babu Jagjivan Ram denies any starvation deaths occurring anywhere in India.

For his kind information, here is the screaming headline in *Times of India*, a paper very much with the Congress Party: "2 million starve in Orissa". Here is *Patriot*, which is more loyal than the king. Its headline screams "Starvation deaths in Bhubaneswar". While starvation deaths are stalking the land, in a smug way the Congress Party has been preaching us sermons and telling us what to speak and what not to speak. Who is responsible for this? I make bold to say it is the failure of the Government in its food policy which has resulted in a man-made famine. I call it man-made deliberately because there is no scarcity of foodgrains in the bazzar. It is available but the prices are beyond the purchasing capacity of the people, as a result of which people are dying like rats in a blind alley.

Much has been said of the dehoarding drive of the Congress Party and their loyal ally, the Communist Party. It had been bandied about that this year the Congress Government would procure 5 million tonnes of wheat and the Congress Party with their loyal allies went about drumbeating "dehoarding drive". But their procurement is not going to exceed 2 million tonnes, in spite of all these exercises.

Coming to Orissa, last year we had a bumper crop and the Congress Government's target was to procure 4 lakh tonnes of rice. Under the pressure of the hoarders, it was reduced to 3 lakh tonnes. 3 lakh tonnes were smuggled out by road, rail and sea with their connivance, as a result of which their procurement today would not exceed 2 lakh tonnes. When Government was confronted with a very serious situation with no food stocks and people dying of starvation, the Congress Government and their allies, the Communist Party—which I call 'B' team of the Congress—surrendered themselves to the hoarders and millers, and the dual price system came Millers were told, "You can procure any quantity, but you have to give 50 per cent as levy. The other 50 per cent you can sell at any price anywhere you like." The result is today you have allowed the millers to have this dual price system and sell rice at Rs. 3. What is the purchasing capacity of the people in the State? When 80 per cent of the people live

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below the poverty line, you can imagine the purchasing capacity of the people in the State of Orissa. Then, how much have you done in test relief? It will not exceed Rs. 1.05 crores. Shri S. S. Mohapatra was waxing eloquent about the munificence of the Central Government. How much have you given to the Orissa Government? You have given 23,000 tonnes in October, which is the lowest which have been allotted to other afftcted States. I do not grudge the allotments to other States. They are also having starving people and I am glad you are helping them adequately. You are giving to Bengal 1,15,000 tonnes, Gujarat 77,000 tonnes and Bihar 60,000 tonnes. But how much are you giving to Orissa? Only 23,000 tonnes. I think Assam is the lowest with 18,000 tonnes and Orissa comes next with 23,000 tonnes But even then, the population involved in Assam is lower than in Orissa. I make bold to say that the failure of the Government policy on the food front has resulted today in a man-made famine, the kind of which we had not in living memory.

18.00 hrs.

Now the question is what is going to be done for the future. The Government do not seem to have any clear food policy. In the course of the reply to the debate would the Food Minister tell us what is the actual food requirement till the next khariff or rabi crop? In Rome he declined to mention what is the actual food requirement. We do not know what is the actual food requirement. The Government do not say confidently that they will be able to face the food situation. They take umbrage behind the recommendation of the Fifth Finance Commission and they do not grant any money that would be required by the States for undertaking adequate relief work. Kalahandi and Balasore are the rice bowls of Orissa. It is a cruel irony that famine is stalking those districts of Kalahandi and Balasore and a number of starvation deaths are taking place, not because foodgrains are not available but because the people have not got the purchasing capacity. I would like to know what purchasing capacity you are going to enthuse among the consumers so that they will be able to purchase foodgrains so that they will be able to survive.

The Food Minister should take this House into confidence and tell us what is the actual food requirement. He should also tell us whether they have abandoned the policy of State trading in foodgrains and whether they have surrendered themselves to the monopoly interests.

I want the Government to assure us that not a single man would be allowed to die of starvation. With these words, I very strongly support the adjournment motion moved by Professor Samar Guha. As I said in the beginning, every mute corpse that is collapsing and rolling on the dust of the village lanes and bylanes is an eloquent indictment of the callousness, lack of sympathy and lack of understanding of this Government and the failure of its policies.

SHRI B. R SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know how hard-pressed for time you are. But that is no fault of mine. In this House, there is so much difficulty about distribution of time You can very well imagine how difficult it would be about the distribution of food articles in those parts of the country where floods and famines are affecting the millions of our countrymen.

The question is not that the situation is not grave. The Government is quite alive to the gravity of the situation The food scarcity is there. The question is whether the Government deserves censure for failure to meet effectively the situation which is partly man-made and which is mainly as a result of natural calamities. The food scarcity is not

mainly due to the failure of rains or excessive rains. If in one year there is failure of rains or there are excessive rains, then there should not be any food shortage because there are other years in which there are bumper crops. Therefore, the Government should so manage the food affairs that there should be sufficient buffer-stock to meet any eventuality which is caused by flood or famine.

The Government has, therefore, taken right steps to take over the wholesale trade in wheat. It also tried to take over wholesale trade in paddy. But the hon. Members occupying the Opposition Benches raised a hue and cry and they tried to sabotage the scheme. In order to meet the difficult situation, the Government modified the scheme of wholesale trade. It was followed by hoarding, profiteering and black-marketing by foodgrain dealers who had given a solemn assurance to provide sufficient and adequate foodgrains for distribution by fair price shops. But they failed in honouring their commitment. Therefore, there was reversion to the taking over of wholesale trade policy in foodgrains. However, that could not succeed to a very material extent.

Now, since our present Minister has assumed the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, he rightly pointed out that there is not so much dearth of foodgrains in the country. What is necessary is that rich farmers should be compelled to de-hoard the foodgrains which they have hoarded, motivated by profit. The anti-smuggling operations have been started. When these operations are making a visible, marked, dent on the lowering of the prices of essential commodities, the hon. Members opposite, irrespective of their party commitment, are raising a hue and cry. They are saying that their fundamental rights to freedom and property are in jeopardy. The President who is duly authorised because of the State of Emergency in the country to suspend the enforcement of fundamental rights is being decried. The other day, these very hon. Members who are so vociferous about the cause of the poor and the exploited people in these parts of the country where there is scarcity and famine are now saying that this is an arbitrary act, that this is something which cuts at the very root of our democracy and, therefore, they staged a walk out.

Today, they are coming with an adjournment motion. The hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, is in a perpetual state of emotion and he is always given to exaggeration. The regard for truth and fact is foreign to him.

Prfo Mukherjee spoke in anguish. He is in state of distress because he is seeing and witnessing failures and lapses in some parts of his own State. So, let us not take note of these things.

Now, in a few minutes I will put certain concrete facts which will highlight the achievements of the State Governments and also the Central Government.

Bihar has got 275,000 tonnes....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a problem. I want the House to note it. My predecessor has decided that the Government reply should begin at 6.30. My list is still quite long. I do not think all members can speak if the Minister is to reply at 6.30. 3 to 4 Members can speak and each should not take more than 5 minutes.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: There is a dyarchy in the functioning of the Agriculture and Food Ministry between the States and the Centre. The Government is oblivious of the situation except when some abnormal situation arises and taking advantage of the opportunity furnished by this debate, I will say that in UP although there is no famine condition, there is no allegation of starvation

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and there are, in fact, no starvation deaths, the irrigation facilities are so negligible that it needs the concentration of the attention of the hon. Food Minister who fought a war against a foreign country and brought it to a splendid finish and I hope that the food situation also would be tackled by him in the same effective and splendid way and there will be no cause for anxiety in the country.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): With regard to the food situation in the country, much has been said and I will confine myself to the State of Orissa where the situation is unthinkable and the miserable plight of about 120 lakhs of people, even according to the Government's statistics, has become so miserable that it is unprecedented in the magnitude. Therefore, here the question is that everybody talks about the miseries of the people. Even my respected friend on my right, Shri Mohanty of BLD has also expressed his sympathies for the miseries of the people. But he did not even make a single suggestion how it can be solved, whether we shall have wholesale trade in rice or any other suggestion. If the prices have gone up and if there is hoarding, who are the people who are benefited? Is he in a position to make a reference to it? Therefore, I have nothing much to criticise either the Pragati Party which has now taken the shape of BLD because all through the Biju, Mehtab, and Singh Deo's rule, what has happened in Orissa? When they were ruling, the same conditions of famine, the same scarcity conditions were there which are man made and they are continuing till to-day. But this time, our State has gone to the level of 1918 as far as the rainfall is concerned.

It is something beyond our imagination so far as drought situation is concerned. Why are they not prepared to change the allotment. I want to know. The report of the Sixth Finance Commission has said, Rs. 3 crores; 1.5 crores is to be given by the State and Rs. 1.5 crores is to be borne by the Centre. Our demand has been this. We demanded Rs. 20 crores for immediate rushing of test-relief programmes and for that the minimum of Rs. 19 crores would be necessary. I wish to point out in this connection that only 0.1 per cent of the total institutional finance has been allotted for Orissa. This has to be increased for rabi crop immediately to make up for the shortage of 20 lakh tonnes of rice. As far as the institutional finance is concerned, this must be immediately increased for Orissa. 46 lakhs of tonnes of rice was produced last year. 36 lakh tonnes of rice is to be consumed in the State. That is their requirement. And, 10 lakh tonnes are the balance out of which 2 lakh tonnes could be procured. The rest remained with the hoarders. On behalf of my party therefore we demand that there should be dehoarding drive and the BLD people and some people who are inside Congress, who are in league with those hoarders, went out to the extent of assaulting three of our comrades, one of whom was a harijan who was killed in the village Podamari simply because he participated in dehoarding drive which brought about 1500 quintals of paddy. In spite of the order from the Government the police people have not cooperated but they helped the hoarders and I demand that they should be taken to task and the severest punishment should be accorded to them and they should be dismissed from service.

In answer to my Question No. 992 the Minister stated that it has been planned to increase the production of summer rice from about 3 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 4.5 million tonnes in 1974-75. That means even for this 45 lakh tonnes there is no crash programme. He said 'No crash programme has been drawn as such'. Therefore, how can you meet the

deficit in Orissa this year, to the tune of 20 lakh tonnes of rice? That is only in one State. In my district from where Mr. Giri also comes, the condition is such that it is already declared to be a 'famine area'. We demanded one lakh dug wells and one thousand tube-wells which was quite possible. But they take the plea about want of rigs. I do not know why it should not be brought from Punjab or from outside. You cannot take the plea that bureaucrats and Pragati poeple were ruling for 26 years and they are responsible for all this. Such types of excuses and plea cannot be allowed when people are dying of starvation. Immediate aid should be given in required quantities. Institutional credit has to be increased by 10 per cent. At present this is 0.1 per cent only. This should be immediately increased. All the incomplete irrigation projects and Central Projects like Rare Earth Factory should be completed. There should be coordination between concerned departments and Planning Commission. We have difference with the Chief Minister of Orissa regarding food policy. But they depend upon three pillars. Three pillars who are supporting them are the hoarders, the millers, the traders and the producers.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY. May I set right the record here? While we were in office we procurred 4 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains. It has been reduced to 2 lakh tonnes now. We set that thing right when we were in office.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My basic question is this. If we depend on these hoarders, milliers and producers as well as big landlords—we expect 70 per cent procurement from these people—they can never help you.

Coming to fertilisers 80 per cent the requirement is given to these landlords. (*Interruptions*). We never expect the B.L.D. people to come to power. It is out of question. We will consistently fight against these hoarders and these big landlords. In the last election we fought against the same blackmarketeers and some of these big monopolists and capitalists.

So my only suggestion is this. A minimum of Rs. 10 crores should be allowed to Orissa. Otherwise a very critical situation may take place. Already the situation is very worse and it is worsening day by day. Therefore, with the central aid that you may rush in, the Orissa Government should also change their policy as far as procerument and distribution system are concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall call the Minister at 6.30. I cannot help it. Mr. Munsi.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: (Calcutta—South) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall confine myself only with a few suggestions.

So far as the speech of my friend Prof. Guha is concerned, he spoke with emotion perhaps. He spoke about his constituency only. He might not have visited the other places in West Bengal. If he has really visited the other places like M.P. etc., he would have known the conditions existing there. Under the present economic system in our country, it may not be satisfactory so far as distribution of foodgrains is concerned. It is partly true that the people are also not happy at the moment.

What I would like to emphasise here is this that it is not wise to exaggerate things which are really not true as it sometimes confuses the people and they may take advantage of the present situation in doing certain things which are not called for. The situation in Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Madhya Pradesh and other places is not quite smooth. I

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

have also visited some of these areas and I can certainly say that the Government of India and the State Governments like Assam, Bengal, M.P. and U.P. have been able to tackle the situation well. In spite of the crisis that we see at the present moment, I can say with courage and conviction that it is rather unexpected of the people how to face that situation and control it. About two months before, I have myself seen the situation in Bengal and I can say that it was rather difficult to understand how it could be tackled. I can proudly say that the situation was tackled by the Government and the party and the people there in a right manner which is not comparable with any of the situation obtaining in any part of the country. Prof. Guha is interested to politicalise the issue. I can say that the gruel kitchen in West Bengal—I myself have visited this—is an example of what they have done.

The allocation of food assistance and central finance to all the States is really not satisfactory. We know it. But how does the Centre get money or foodgrains? From the different States after procurement. If that is not satisfactory, how can there be a proper and systematic distribution system? We must understand this.

What I would emphasise is this. In spite of this crisis, when a call was given by Government to all the political parties to fight the menace and when a dehoarding operation went on on a big scale, except the Congress and the CPI from the Opposition, not a single Opposition party took any initiative in giving support to this measure. When we were fighting the hoarders in West Bengal, Prof. Samar Guha was busy with JP (*Interruptions*) You people kept quiet at that time. Do not talk like this. You ask your leader. Three crores were unearthed before the Puja festival. Your party was keeping quiet and giving shelter to the hoarders for getting money. You only shout here and in the streets When relief operations were going on, you tried to collect people in the streets and instigated them to fight against Government. Even then you could not do anything. So please keep quite. With the support of Prof. Guha, JP, BLD and others, you are not going to come into power in five years. You keep quiet.

18.27 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

What I want to submit to the Food Minister is that in the present situation food and irrigation alone can deal with the present situation. If you really want to fight the situation, you must not concern yourself only with allocation of foodgrains. You must think of tackling some basic problems. The peasants and farmers have got to be inspired. I know he supports the downtrodden. But he must immediately call a conference of all the Food Ministers and finalise measures for a minimum wage for agricultural labour. He should also expedite land reforms. Then he should attend to the utilisation of subsoil water. These measures alone can help us to deal with the present situation fully.

I know I can count on the wisdom of the Food Minister. But he should not be influenced by the comments of the Opposition and their exaggeration. While they speak inside the House like they did, outside they are busy with JP. Do not take cognisance of their speeches. Prof. Guha is mourning and is frustrated seeing the huge rallies of the Congress in Bihar and Jaipur. This has also made him angry. But I would request the Food Minister to do his utmost on the lines of the suggestions I have made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mavalankar.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been requested by the Ministers of Parlia-

mentary Affairs categorically in writing that positively at 6.30 the hon. Minister has to be called. So at least as far as the government side is concerned, those members who have not been able to participate so far will have to forego their claim. Shri Mavalankar will kindly cooperate by taking only five minutes.

DR. KAILAS: You may allow one or two members one or two questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Afterwards.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Quite frankly, I should have liked this debate to be based differently, not on the basis of an adjournment motion because in such a motion aggressive and defensive postures are struck. This is not a matter of any party alone; this is a matter which concerns the entire nation. Therefore, I would have liked Government themselves to have come forward with a motion for discussion soon after the return of Shri Jagjivan Ram from the Rome conference.

Anyway I would suggest that we cannot make speeches here purely and exclusively on the basis of emotions. If emotions can feed people, let us have more of them. But we have to think in terms of certain concrete proposals and concrete ideas. This problem is not something which only our country is facing. It is a global problem; it is a problem particularly facing the entire developing world. I have not the time to go into details. But look at the two books which have come out. One is by Barbara Ward and Rene Dubos *Only One Earth*. It is published in the form of a report in time for the Rome conference. It clearly lays down certain basic facts. The developing countries of the world are facing this tremendous problem. While population is increasing at the rate of 11.5 per cent, in spite of the utmost effort food supply is increasing only by 6.9 per cent.

That report says that the widening gap has to be bridged until we do something concreately and massively about increasing food supplies and restricting the population, I am afraid that we will go on attacking and defending and that is not the way to solve the problem. I wish that this motion had come in different form. I am glad that no less a person than Shri Jagjivan Ramji has become the new Food Minister. Babuji returned from Rome recently. Even in Rome he must have seen that the Rome Conference produced more words than food. I would have very much liked the Government of India to advance the idea of the World Food bank so that irrespective of ideological differences would go to those countries which are in need of it, irrespective of whether they are behind the iron curtain ... (*Interruptions*).

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : : साढ़े छः बज गए है । सभापति महोदय, अगर आप और टाइम बढ़ाएंगे तो दूसरों को भी बोलने का टाइम देना पड़ेगा । यह केवल आप की बात मैं याद दिला रहा हू ।

सभापति महोदय : मेहरबानी करके सुनें । मैंने पांच मिनट में मावलंकर जी खत्म करें, ऐसा उनसे कहा था । जब मैं यह कह रहा था तब पाच मिनट का कुछ समय तो मैंने ही ले लिया आप लोगों को समझाने में, इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूं बाबू जी उतना दो मिनट का समय मावलंकर जी के लिए देंगे ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad that a seasoned and eminent Parliamentarian Shri Jagjivan Ram has taken charge of this portfolio and I am hopeful that agriculture will receive the right priority. Secondly, the food produced should be distributed properly and it should not be allowed to be hoarded by criminal and anti-social elements. The public distribution system should be strengthened.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

We must change our attitude. Instead of trying to go head with industrialisation we must first set our agriculture right by having a right priority. If we do that the other sectors will take care of themselves. Let food, and agriculture be given the first priority. Our priorities were misplaced. If we have to produce more food, major and minor irrigation works and the generation of electrical energy should also be given equal importance. In this context I do not want to repeat what has been said about the Narmada Water dispute. It should be expedited by the Tribunal because that is the only way to solve the problem quickly. The recommendations of the Finance Commission make it impossible for drought hit States to get adequate financial assistance. States like Orissa, and Gujarat must be given massive assistance. I come from Gujarat and this year we had great difficulties. Jagjivan Ramji knows that it will be very difficult next year, beginning from January 1975. Kharif has gone and Rabi is not promising. That is the condition in many other parts of the country also. If we give agriculture the first priority, within the forceable future, next five or ten years, things would improve. I hope that the new Minister with his experience and resourcefulness will tackle the situation effectively and boldly.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Sir, I approach the delicate subject of food, which is no doubt in a distressing situation, with all the humility at my command. I agree with the last speaker that the best way to discuss the subject would have been not through a censure motion, especially at a time when fortunately for the country, the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities have shown a markedly downward trend. I have said that food is a very delicate subject and it reacts very sharply to even the slightest suggestion this way or that way. So, while discussing it, care should be taken to see that we do not disturb the trend that has started in the country. I am not saying that the country is not passing through a very difficult situation. It is, nobody can say it is not. That is not the claim of the Government. The problem created by flood and drought is colossal. The area and population involved are much larger than the area and population of many countries of the world. To tackle such a problem to the General satisfaction of the people involved is something which should be appreciated.

Prof. Guha who initiated the debate is an emotional person. In all sincerity he puts the subject with all the emotion that he possesses. He started with the humanitarian in him being the uppermost. But when he was ending the politician in him overpowered the humanitarian in him. I have all appreciation for what he said. Only he has not the proper appreciation of the situation we are dealing with. I will not claim that there is no distress to the people in the affected areas. There is, but everything will have to be judged in the context of the overall national situation what is our national income, what is our per capita income, what is our lowest per capita income, what percentage of our people have the income with which they can afford to have nutritious food, what percentage have income with which they can only subsist and what percentage have income with which it is very difficult even to subsist. So, the present situation will have to be judged in the context of the overall national situation. You cannot judge it apart from that. I think if Mr. Samar Guha will bring his scientific, analytical mind to bear on the subject, he will agree that whatever has been done in this matter, i.e. providing relief in affected areas, is really an achievement by the government. He has said that this question should not be considered from a political angle. As Food Minister, I would make it quite

clear that politics in the matter of food and agriculture has never weighed with me and shall never weigh with me.

People are in distress. But is it correct to say that because of that alone there are starvation deaths? When we hear so many people have died of starvation, is it not open for us as responsible persons to verify at least a few of them to see whether those allegations are really correct and borne out by facts or not? When we at the Centre hear such reports, when such reports are brought to our notice by some persons, or they appear in newspapers, we do refer them to the proper agency in the States concerned, and it is only after verification by them that we make any statement whether there have been starvation deaths or not. This again will have to be considered in the context of the overall national situation. Something appears in the paper and some people read between the lines. Or the correspondent himself says "it is reported that such a thing has happened"; he does not take the responsibility for what he says or sends to the newspaper. That sense of objectivity is not there whether the reporter verifies what has been reported is correct or not before the news is published. If a verification is done we will find that many of the cases reported are not correct.

I have got figures of cases which have been verified by the State Governments, on the basis of the allegations made, and in some cases it has been found that the people who have been alleged to have died of starvation are still alive and are in proper health. Then it is found that some people who have been reported to have died because of starvation recently had actually died a few years ago.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is cruel to quote only one or two such instances.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I would request Samar Babu to have some patience. I will straightway say that this does not mean that there is no case of distress. Having said that in some cases after verification we found that some people who have been reported to have died are still alive and some people who have been reported to have died of starvation recently died a few years ago, I would straightway concede there are cases where people have continuously been in distress for want of purchasing power.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Do you mean to say that there is no starvation death? Please reply categorically.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I will not reply categorically. If you have commonsense, you can understand it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: By referring to common sense you are trying to cover up a reality... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: In our country even in normal times there is a large percentage of our population whose income is such that they cannot afford to have nutritious food. If you follow that, what is the inference?

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Please tell us.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I said you can draw your inference.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): The motion is on starvation deaths and there are reports of starvation deaths.... (*Interruptions*). We have gone to those places ourselves and seen the condition .... (Interruptions.)

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am not yielding. So, according to the convention what others speak should not be reported.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would inform hon. Members that only when the Minister yields they can speak. I do not want to strike out of the proceeding anything now. But please bear this in mind,

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: The difficulty with the hon. Members is that they want me to serve their political ends. I may assure them I am not going to oblige them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The way you are replying will serve our purpose.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Why do you feel so much disturbed then. I am stating the facts. These are the facts.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Assam Government has admitted that there have been starvation deaths.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I repudiate that. Why are you so anxious for admission of starvation deaths? You want that that will serve your political purpose? You do not want to serve the national purpose.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: You are also trying to cover up politically by saying that there are no starvation deaths... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: You took a flight to Rome. You cannot see anything except Rome. What you see is nothing but Rome. (*Interruptions*). I am amazed that when we are discussing a very serious situation, the people brazen-facedly try to bring in humour in that.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I take strong exception to this kind of remark by the Minister. He cannot get away by calling the Opposition Members brazen-faced. It is beyond your dignity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not unparliamentary; you know the English language very well.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I do not propose to offend anybody. But I must again repeat that when we are discussing a serious question in which the whole nation is involved, in which a large number of people are suffering, does it behove any hon. Member of this House to bring in lighter or humorous things in that I am putting it to you in all seriousness. If anybody mistook me of what I said, I would again appeal to him to revise his opinion. If he would consider in his cooler and saner moments, he would feel what he said was not justified on an occasion like this.

I need not go into the question how it has been said by hon. Member that due to failure of rains consecutively for three years and then excessive rains in certain large parts of the country, like north Bihar, North Bengal, Assam, the standing crop was practically damaged. In certain parts, there were drought conditions and in many areas, the kharif crop could not be sown. Even where it was transplanted, for want of rain and lack of irigation facilities, it completely dried away. That was the serious situation that the country was faced.

We had some reserves of foodgrains, as the House is aware and procurement was also done. We tried to maintain the minimum of the distribution system.

My approach to this problem in the areas affected whether by flood or drought, is that if the affected people are provided with some purchasing power, we can avoid misery for them. The necessity, therefore, for carrying on hard manual work, light manual work and even in certain cases, providing consumption loans to the people who are not in a position to engage themselves due to physical condition or social customs of society either in hard manual work or light manual work. That is the way we can avoid misery to the people. I am specially using the word 'misery' because though it may not be starvation point, still they are put to a miserable condition and if you provide them the purchasing power, that is the only way

to avoid misery and distress to the people because even if the foodgrains are made available and one has nothing to purchase the foodgrains, that is not going to help them. Therefore, we insist on the State Governments to start free kitchens to start provision of subsidised rotis and also provision of hard manual work so that one can earn. All these three things have been done in the affected areas. One can say that the scale on which they have started is not commensurate with the population that is involved. Well, that, again, may be a matter of opinion. But what we have tried to do is that we have asked the state Governments that in all the affected areas, affected by flood or drought, works should be started so that the people get the purchasing power. But where it is not possible to start the work as for instance, in Assam, North Bengal and Orissa, large scale kitchens have been started where people are given free food. There may be that at some places the arrangements may be found not satisfactory by some. May be that in certain areas on a particular day there was a larger influx of people than the number for which the provision is made in the kitchen and as a result, they could not have been served. I cannot rule out such a contingency happening in a condition where we are dealing with a problem on a collossal scale and I think things have happened at places. We have been trying to see that more satisfactory arrangements, develop.

A reference has been made to the new dispensation the Finance Commission has made that every State will have to provide some amount as suggested by the Finance Commission for such natural calamities and in the first place, that amount is to be depended upon in such a situation developing in a particular State. But the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission have taken care to see that when this amount is exhausted, the work does not suffer and that the amount that may be set apart in the next budegt may be spent this year. The arrangement has been made because whether it is deficit financing or inflation, human misery has to be avoided.

Then, the sowing season has started. Fortunately, last month's rain has been of immense value both to the kharif crops that were standing and also for the ensuing Rabi season. In certain parts of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra where the kharif crops were not completely damaged this rain has revived the crops. Certainly, it has been very very beneficial for the ensuing Rabi season which has just started.

I visited some areas and I found that the kharif jowar and cotton in Maharashtra and some of the standing paddy crops in certain areas of Orissa have benefited. Also in Bihar in Chhatisgarh the rain has been beneficial and it has given a new sense of confidence among the farming community. There have been widespread rain in Gujarat especially in sowing areas. This has not only given a new sense of confidence to the farmers but it has also reduced the burden on the Government.

As soon as I took over I said and I say this on the basis of the knowledge that I have of the Indian villages. I said that the shortage of foodgrains was not as much as it was shown to be because I knew that the farmers, ——I mean the rich farmers, —were holding on to their stocks, in the expectation that they will get the higher price, if they hold on. And when I wrote to the State Governments for taking necessary action to dehoard the stocks, well, it had some effect. When stocks came forward, when they came to the market, naturally the prices showed a downward trend. Farmers in our country are very wise men; they are very patriotic men as well. They will not try to hold the nation to ransom because they will see that very valuable foreign exchange is not wasted if they could bring out the stocks which they

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

are holding. I told them, if they cling to their stocks any further, well, they will lose much more than what they are expecting. It had naturally some effect. Apart from that, I wrote to the State Governments to take action for de-hoarding from the farmers, that is, the big farmers. I suggested to the State Government that steps will have to be taken under the Essential Commodities Act, Defence of India Rules and also the MISA. As a result of various steps taken in this regard nearly one lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been dehoarded. If effort continue like this more foodgrains will be released. And, with the prospect of next rabi crop, with the falling prices, I am sure, more and more foodgrains will be coming to the mandis.

Mr. Mohanty asked me what amount I require. I will tell him if he comes to me. But I will not announce it here.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: What is the harm if you announce it here? Why can't you take the House into confidence?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What reaction it will have in the market? How can that be announced here?

19.00 hrs.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am not announcing it. When you will come to me I will tell you what my requirement is and also the harm that will be caused if I announce it here. We are roughly allotting to the various State Governments affected with drought and flood nearly 9 lakh tonnes of foodgrains every month. This includes wheat, rice and coarse grains. I do not want to take much time of the House by giving the figures for each States. They are available, but, certainly, where the necessity is more, we are giving more. I cannot claim that I am meeting all that is demanded because I have noticed a tendency and that is unfortunate, that the surplus States try to show not as much surplus as they have and the deficit States try to show more deficit. So, I have to strike a mean between the two. But I think the quantity that we are allotting is more or less commensurate with the requirements of the States concerned in the situation in which they have been placed on account of flood or drought.

I went to Rome to attend the World Food Conference. Certainly India put forth a suggestion to the Conference and I am happy to say that the approach placed before the Conference by India has by and large, been accepted by the countries attending the Conference. One Member—I think it was perhaps Joshiji who with all seriousness tried to humour the House —tried to draw a caricature of the Rome Conference. I will assure him that the deliberations at Rome were not such as to lend themselves for drawing a caricature. The last Speaker, perhaps it was Shri Purushottam, said that we only talked there. He forgets that in democracy we mostly talk. That is what he does in this House as well. Even that talking did a lot of good to the developing nations and it was a gratifying thing to see that a group of 77 developing countries, moving together in all spheres, had a tremendous effect on the developed nations and I hope the unity that was established among the developing countries at the Rome Conference will continue so that we can develop our agriculture and become self-reliant in the matter of requirements of foodgrains of the developing countries.

I may inform Joshiji that when I spoke in the Conference I did not speak only on behalf of India. I spoke on behalf of the developing countries of the world. If at any stage I brought in India, it was only at a stage when I offered scientific and research assistance to the developing countries which may require that assistance. Otherwise, whatever

I said was on behalf of all the developing countries of the world and perhaps, that is one reason why the developing countries were attracted towards India.

Some friends asked, what has been the achievement at Rome? The achievement at Rome has been that there is a consciousness among the developing nations that they have been neglected and exploited all these years and that they should move concertedly in all spheres if they want to achieve anything and there has been an awareness on the part of the developed nations that they can ignore the development of the developing countries only at their great peril. I think these are the magnificent achievements of the Rome Conference.

For the Rabi sowing we have assured the State Governments that we will meet their requirements of seeds, fertilisers to a great extent and also the credit. I think we have made available to the various States from our own budget roughly Rs. 55 crores as short credit loans. If further assistance will be required, we will try to find and meet their requirements.

About Bihar or West Bengal they required seeds and they approached us at a very late stage. But even at that stage we have made arrangements from the Food Corporation or from the Haryana Government to see that their requirements of seeds are fully met.

As I said, the situation is easing. I will appeal to the Members of the House not to say anything that will disturb the delicate food situation in the country. It is not my claim that there is no distress to our people in the affected areas. Some of them are in a miserable condition. I have no hesitation in admitting that. But the conditions that exist to-day are the accumulation of the economic and social conditions that have existed in the country for years. It has not been possible to disentangle ourselves from the inequitous social set-up in our country that affects the agricultural production as well. If one compares the productivity in the Western UP and the productivity in the Eastern UP, all the conditions being similar, one would come to the painful conclusion that the social conditions are also a very important factor in agricultural production. Where one works himself in the field or where one works entirely by hired labour, the productivity shows a great variation. That social set up also is a factor to reckon with in our agricultural production.

The day I took over this responsibility I was talking to my officers of the various departments and I said that my effort will be to see that there is no necessity of a Food Department at the Centre. And that can be done only when we develop our agriculture in such a way that we become self-reliant in our requirements of food-grains. With our rivers with sweet water, with our inexhaustible reservoirs of underground water, with our fertile soil and with our sturdy farmers, there is no reason why we cannot become self-sufficient in our requirements of food.

And during the period that I will be incharge of this Ministry, I may assure the House that it will always be my endeavour to develop irrigation potential in such a way that even in the worst monsoon, our crops may not wither away.

I am conscious of the fact, myself being a student of Science, that even after all the achievements of Science, Science will have to stand as a pigmy before the giant of Nature. All the same, the pursuit of Science will continue to add to the happiness of mankind.

India, in its agriculture, will try to enlist all these scientific and technological developments for increasing the agricultural productivity in our objective of achieving self-sufficiency in our requirements of food. I may tell Shri Guha—I bow to him—that the approach to food should be kept out of all political considerations. He should

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

join in our efforts to see how we can jointly lessen the misery of our vast mass of people. It will go a long way in our *Garibi Hatao* programme, if we can show that there is no one in this country who has not taken his bread during the night. There would be no children who will not be given the necessary nutrient for their proper development. This endeavour should be above all party considerations, that is, by raising the stature of this nation, by our stature we can say that in India nobody is hungry, nobody is unhoused and nobody is unclad.

It would have been better to discuss this problem—a delicate, serious and the national problem—not on the basis of an adjournment motion but on some other basis. Having done that, I appeal to the House and the mover of the Motion that with all his emotions he will also think of withdrawing his motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) : आप की अनुमति से मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय: मैं यदि एक सवाल आपको पूछने दूं तो मैं दूसरों को नहीं रोक पाऊंगा। आप के आने के पहले यहां के तीन चार माननीय सदस्यों ने मुझ से यही कहा था।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप एक पूछेंगे तो मैं दो पूछूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप जानते हैं कि आप की ही पार्टी के गुहा साहब हैं, वह कुछ कम नहीं हैं, वे सारे सवाल पूछ सकते हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was hearing the speech of Babuji with much . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We respect the Chair not to ask questions. My only submission is this that in the course of the debate, you told Dr. Kailas that you would permit the questions later. Would you permit us to put questions now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not say that. I only said that I shall consider that later. I considered that and I am not allowing that now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Chairman spoke like a Minister!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I heard the speech of Babuji with much respect and expectation. But it appeared to me as if Babuji has become a doctor who was giving very good advice to a cholera patient: 'Wait, we are preparing a very good kind of chloromycetin and when it is prepared indigenously, you will be saved; don't worry, our policy is fine, our objective is nice and our hope is very glorious and humanitarian'. I have heard the speeches of many other friends. It appeared to me that this Parliament has prepared a bundle of speeches as good relief articles for those people who are anxiously looking to this Parliament for a few morsels of food.

I have been accused to be an emotional man. Many people may not know, but at least Babuji knows that I picked a word of Swami Vivekananda 'Daridra Narayan' and the word of Ramakrishna जतिय जीवा ततिय शिवा in my young days, and I was greatly inspired by these maxims of these two great men. When I find Daridra-narayan, the mother and the son fighting each other to snatch a morsel of food from each other, when I find a mother leaving her dead child or a child dead in the arms of the mother, when I find a mother wants to get a ladle-full of kicheri in addition with a dead child, when I find parents giving up their sons and daughters either to be sold or to be lost, when I find that parents are killing their children and then trying to kill themselves, when I find many Muslims divorcing their

wives to get rid of these problems, as a human being, I will become a wooden hearted, stoic person, only worth living either in a jungle or a cave, if I do not become emotional. I will consider it is a blessing of God to remain emotional in such a situation. The day I cease to be emotional—emotional not for any personal purpose but to be in tune with the emotion of Daridranarayan—then I think the day has come for me to quit. I do not speak with the voice of a hypocrite; I have not learnt the art of Machiavellian politics. I speak from my heart: I feel through my heart and I work through my heart and I consider this a blessing of God. If I do not respond to the misery of the people around me, what am I for?

Many people have accused me of exaggeration. For that very reason I have started from my own constituency. In my own constituency, I have seen and verified. I have said there are two kinds of them, one directly due to complete emaciation, devitalisation, decay from within, eating of the vitals by himself, of his own flesh, and another kind by taking adulterated food and having the cholera type of diarrhoea, a larger number of deaths being due to that. I verified not only from Government sources when I mentioned the figure of 700: I verified from the Chairman of the Medical Association. I went round the villages. Babuji would believe me when I say that after the last session I could not take a day's rest; I was doing as much as I could moving about though I could not still do much. I may tell Babuji that I am also a student of science. I have my emotion but my emotion is backed by statistics and scientific argument and scientific facts. I say 700. The Chairman of the Medical Association said that it would be a thousand. To be on the safe side I deducted 30 per cent. About the others I have not said a single word of my own. I have only quoted the reports and statements of the Congress Ministers, Congress M.L.As. and Congress Presidents. If it is exageration who is guilty of exaggaration? Me or your loyal associates or colleaques? Here I have got one piece and I hope you will verify it. It is in the Hindustan Standards... (*Interruptions*) tions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I tell you that it is totally wrong. You cannot cross the floor and go to the Minister and give something to him like this. You have to give it to me. Please do not do again. I do not wish to use strong language. It may be a good expression of your emotions or whatever it is. You should not play to the gallaries in this manner. You must allow me to regulate the proceeding... (*Interruptions*) This sets a bad precedents and it should not be done.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Do you accept the challange? You are a student of science and I also belong to your faculty. The challange is this. I have said that according to my pesonal investigation in my own constituency there were about 700 deaths. I have not quoted Shri Pramod Das Gupta and others who have also issued statements. I have not quoted any opposition leaders.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you address the chair for a change?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will Babuji accept the challenge and institute a National Commission to investigate into the reports of starvation deaths, to find out whether they are real or whether it is political propaganda from West Bengal to get money from the Centre. Let the Commission be given 15 days to get at the facts.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I have appreciated his emotions and I have appreciated everything he has said. I have never challenged anybody nor do I accept challanges.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The issue is whether there had been thousands of

[Shri Samar Guha]

starvation deaths, whether the Government has provided adequate relief for the starving people. I am not raising the basic issue of agricultural production or the construction of irrigation works or the price policy. I have not raised the question of the import of food or the issue of nutritions food or additional proteins content, or increasing the per capita consumption. I have said that you should feed the people who according to the official record are starving and are facing famine conditions. That is the only appeal I made to the Government. The Government is taking shelter under the Finance Commission's recommendations. If there is an earth quake in Delhi or Lucknow or Calcutta which is not covered by the Finance Commission should nothing be done? . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 40 minutes for your first speech. I will be highly obliged if you finish by 7.30.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not codified in the Finance Commission's recommendations. Are you not incurring extra expenditure on that? When these natural calamities have overtaken West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and other parts of the country, would you be bound by the Finance Commission's recommendations? Last year you spent Rs. 300 crores in the drought prone areas by way of central assistance. But why have you not given a single rupee to West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, etc.? You did not answer that. My only point is, get food from wherever you can, either by deboarding or by import or even from Mars. People want food. That is the only basic issue. People are dying and you have to save them. For that, no logic is needed. At least keep them in skin and bone for the coming few months. To that you have not replied.

The hon. Minister and the Congress members spoke laudably about the distribution system. Coming from a rural constituency, I know it is the policy of the Government to kill the producers in the villages to feed the urban people. You talk about distribution of food in urban areas. It is my experience that infrequently the village people got ration through fair price shops, not frequently. We should feel ashamed of it. They got usually *makka* and milo and on occasions wheat, that too only 100 to 200 gms per head per week, which is not even sufficient feed for the chicken. That is how you are feeding the producers of rice and wheat in the villages. This is the one basic reason for famine in the rural areas and people are dying not in urban areas but in rural areas. My young friend, Mr. Das Munsi was so vociforous about gratuitous relief. In my constituency, 1.5 per cent G.R. was given S.D.O. admitted that 70 per cent of the people in Contai are facing starvation, i.e 10 lakhs. A few days ago, when I led a demonstration before the SDO's office, he said that this circular has come to distribute 1.5 percent reducing the quantum, but raising the total number of recipients to 6 per cent. West Bengal Govt. said Rs. 12.5 crores were distributed among 22 million people. Leaving aside the establishment, maintenance and other contingency expenditure, it comes to Rs. 10 crores. That means per head Rs. 5. That means 1½ kilos of rice or 2½ kilos of atta that you have given per head for 3 months. These are the figures given by the West Bengal Government. It is not my figure.

Babuji, forget the Finance Commission as you did in the case of Maharashtra, Gujarat and other drought-prone areas last year when you spent Rs. 300 crores. You have not started any development projects of any kind in the eastern region and you cannot expect the benefits of it. On the plea of the Finance Commission's recommendations, do not withhold your central help. You must come out with central help to feed the people and save their skin and bone.

Lastly, I have not done politics till now. I tell you there was massive demonstration in my constituency. I could not provide them transport. They come from only 7 miles and they were 15,000 people. I first desided to take 3,000 or 4,000 people with me for the satyagraha. I did not do it in the name of any party but for the famine relief committee. Then I thought that if it is a big procession with so many people, if we go like that, I will be first arrested, then the people will be lathicharged and there will be looting of the whole city. To avoid that, I stopped that and I alone offered satyagraha with 25 colleagues. I do not want to play politics at all. But, at the same time, I will tell the people in authority not to have feasts in five-star hotels not to indulge in luxuries but to do something for the amelioration of the condition of the starving people. If they continue in their present behaviour, I told Mr. Dias, "do not expect me to behave as I behaved on the 4th November. Whatever may be the consequences, I will not allow my people to die. I will fight them. If there is firing, firing there will be because the fire of hunger is more powerful than the so-called police-firing."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

'The House do now adjourn"

The motion was negatived.

19.32 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram dated the 19th November, 1974 from the Police Commissioner, Nagpur:—

"Shri Jambuwant Dhote and Shri Ram Hedaoo, Members of Lok Sabha, arrested and taken in custody at 12.05 hrs. today (19-11-74), at Nagpur under section 342 IPC and Section 7 Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 by Shri V. B. Deshpande, Police Inspector, Sitabuldi for staging dharna at New MLA Rest House, Nagpur, and causing obstruction to MLAs and MLCs from going out to attend session of Assembly and Legislative Council at Nagpur. Both of them being produced before a Magistrate to day."

19.32½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

19.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 20, 1974/Kartika 29, 1896 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 20, 1974/Kartika 29, 1896 (Saka)

The Low Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Syed Badrudduja who passed away at Calcutta on the 18th November, 1974. at the age of 74.

Syed Badrudduja was a Member of Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1962—70 representing Murshidabad constituency of West Bengal Earlier he had been a Member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly during the years 1940—46, of the Bengal Legislative Council during 1946-47 and of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly during 1948 to 1952 and 1957 to 1962. He was also Councillor in the Calcutta Corporation during 1940—44 and was its Mayor during 1943-44. An impressive orator, he took keen interest in the welfare activities and was associated with a number of social, religious, cultural and other such institutions.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Encounter between Hostile Nagas and Security Forces

+

*122. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hostile Nagas have increased their activities;

(b) whether there was an encounter between the Nagas and the Security forces during October, 1974: and

(c) if so, the number of casualties on each side?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During October, 1974, there were 9 encounters between the underground Nagas and the security forces in the course of which 1 underground Naga was killed while on the side of security forces 1 was killed and 10 were injured. The number of injured among the underground is not known. The above encounters include those that arose from the security operations launched during the month to apprehend and prevent a gang of about 100 Naga rebels from going out of Nagaland towards China. As a result of these operations which are continuing even now, 31 have been apprehended so far.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Home Minister has used the term 'rebel Nagas'. Why not use the expression 'anti-social'? Because by the use of word Rebel Nagas, inter-

nationally some importance will be given to the activities of Nagas.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The word 'rebel' would indicate the Nagas who are indulging in secessionist activities and acts of insurgence.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I take objection to the use of the term 'rebel Nagas'. I want to know specifically why Government uses that term, because there are so many anti-social elements in the country and we are not using that term for those people. These Nagas who are creating trouble in that area constitute a microscopic minority. Why is Government not in a position to control them and eliminate the menace in that area?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Government is taking several steps to control the activities of these underground Nagas.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The hon. Minister has said that the activities of hostile Nagas have increased. Would he be pleased to state that these activities of hostile Nagas have increased manifold since the creation of a separate small State of Nagaland on the border of the country? Secondly, would he be pleased to state the object behind the creation of a separate State of Nagaland and whether that object has been attained? If not, is the Government thinking of reverting to the *status quo ante*, that is merging of Nagaland with Assam again. Also, would he be pleased to state the strength of para-military forces now being maintained in Nagaland to control the activities of the hostiles.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I shall answer the first part of the question. It is not correct to say that the activities of the Hostiles or our difficulties have increased since the establishment of a separate State. On the contrary, they were far greater before. After the establishment of the State, there is a large section of the Naga people who is with India and who wants peaceful conditions. The number of hostiles is limited, but it is true that this small number has been very active and aggressive, and as my colleague, the Home Minister, has stated earlier, we are trying our best to contain them and some of the Naga people are helping us in this.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: What about the second part of my question—strengthening para-military forces being maintained there?

MR. SPEAKER: Second part does not arise after the Prime Minister's intervention.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : विद्रोही नागाओं की जो एक्टिविटीज है उस के पीछे विदेशी तत्वों का हाथ रहा है यह सदन में कई बार मामला उठ चुका है तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि कल ग्वालपाड़ा में जो कुछ उपद्रव हुए जिस के कारण 8 व्यक्ति मारे गए सी आर पी के भी और . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप क्या करते हैं। क्यों ऐसी बात करते हैं। क्वेश्चन बहुत ही स्पेसिफिक अक्तूबर महीने के बारे में है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आज कल भी विदेशी तत्व क्या नागाओं को भड़काने मे सक्रिय हैं और क्या सरकार को इस तरह के सबूत मिले हैं कि इस में किन–किन देशों का हाथ है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; this is a specific question.

अगर आप को आजकल का पूछना है तो वह ता मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अच्छा तो उसी समय का बतला दें। कुछ तो कहने का मौका दीजिए। मैंने इतना जोर लगाया, कुछ उधर से जवाब नही आ रहा तो [illegible] तो दिल बैठ जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अक्तूबर के बारे में तो वही जो उन्होंने जवाब दिया वह दिया। उस से कोई चीज पैदा होती है तो वह पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैंने तो विदेशी तत्वों के बारे में पूछा है कि कौन कौन ऐसे विदेशी तत्व हैं जिन की मदद इन विद्रोही नागाओं को मिल रही है?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think hon. Members are fully aware that groups of these Naga hostiles have been trying to go to China; some gangs have been intercepted and sometimes one or two have gone across and some have returned. Earlier, Chinese arms with Chinese markings as well as Chairman Mao's Little Red Book was found on them. I think this can be considered as proof.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनमें रशिया के भी शस्त्र हैं।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : उस को हमें तो कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है न किसी ने पहले कभी इतने वर्षों से इस बात को उठाया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतन्त्र बंगला देश की स्थापना के समय यह आशा की गई थी कि अब बागी नागाओं की गतिविधियां घटेंगी क्योंकि पाकिस्तान से उन्हें जो समर्थन प्राप्त हो रहा था वह बन्द हो गया, लेकिन गतिविधियां घटने के बजाय बढ़ गई। क्या इन की गतिविधियों से निपटने के लिए बंगलादेश से कोई सहायता लेने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।.. (व्यवधान)

वे चीन जाने की कोशिश करते है, लेकिन वे बिना बंगला देश की सीमा को पार किए हुए चीन नहीं जा सकते हैं। इन के लिए चीन जाना बहुत मुश्किल है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : बंगलादेश से इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात मैं पहले राव साहब के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहना भूल गई थी वह यह है कि आप ने अखबारों में देखा होगा बहुत से जो अंडर-ग्राउन्ड में थे, वे ओवर ग्राउन्ड आ गए, बहुत से हमारे संग आ गए।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: The Prime Minister is correct in saying that since the establishment of Nagaland Government the hostile activity of the Nagas has decreased. But, I do not understand why the present Government belonging to the Naga hostile group in the name of U.D.F. have not been able to decrease the hostile activities in Nagaland. I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether she has discussed this with the Chief Minister as to how this problem can be solved and the simple people of Nagaland may not be disturbed. At the same time it is also learnt that these Nagas go to China and not themselves trained and then they come back after some time and instigate these simple people of Nagaland.

I also want to know from her as to how this problem can be solved.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जो समझ पाया हूं वह यह है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कुछ कहा इस के बारे में कि ये हट गए हैं या नहीं, कुछ वह करते हैं या नहीं?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Normally speaking, discussions—between me and Chief Ministers' are confidential and we do not discuss them here. However, I can assure the hon. Member that this matter is of grave concern to the Government of India and, naturally, we have taken it up with the Chief Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I wanted to ask the same question from the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: If this is already answered, then you need not bother about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This was not answered. Otherwise, I would never ask this question. The Government of Nagaland has a different way of handling it and Government of India has a different way of handling it. In regard to Naga hostiles, I want to know whether the Government of India has accepted the suggestions of the Government of Nagaland about the manner in which these hostile Nagas should be handled. Or, is it, as the Prime Minister just now said, that she does not like to reveal the conversations that take place between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister or she does not like to listen to what the Chief Minister has told her?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI. I listen very carefully not only to the Chief Minister but also other Ministers, Members of the Opposition and other M.P's including Shri Piloo Mody who has gone deep into details on various matters of national concern.

It is true that the present Government of Nagaland has a particular point of view. But the Government of India has to assess whether what the Nagaland C.M. proposes is going to weaken the hostiles or strengthen their anti-national activities. From all the indications that we have - our experience has shown—this type of negotiations with them or allowing them more freedom to act is not going to provide a solution. In fact, it will not only weaken the nationalist forces but, I think, it will increase the hardships of the local people who are being threatened by the hostiles.

Scheme to attract Indian Scientists from abroad

†*123. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new scheme has been formulated to bring back Indian scientists from abroad; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the incentives, if any, proposed to be offered to them by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The Government of India have taken various steps in the past to encourage return of Indian scientists and technologists who on completion of their studies and researches have tended to settle down in jobs abroad. Government have recently formulated a scheme to attract Indian scientists, technologists and engineers currently employed abroad and who have industrial expertise to return to India and set up manufacturing units with their expertise. This package scheme is framed on the lines of Entrepreneurship Development Scheme presently being operated by the Department of Industrial Development and consists of a licence where required, facilities for import of capital goods and infrastructure facilities such as power, water, industrial site and building. They will be allowed to retain their earnings in foreign banks for a given period and use them for import of essential equipment and spare parts for starting industry.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: May I know as to when and how many under this scheme have been brought into the country from abroad as industrial entrepreneurs?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The CSIR has since received about 22 inquiries

from scientists/technologists in UK, USA, Switzerland and Saudi Arabia about the scheme. Enquiries have also been received from scientists/technologists who are in India for utilisation of their earnings in foreign banks for import of certain equipment etc. for setting up industries in India. Their cases are being looked into.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Under this scheme, do Government consider encouraging highly qualified Indian doctors residing abroad, though they may have foreign passports, to set up practice in India and settle here?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not think there is any objection to any doctors setting up practice in India.

This scheme is mostly for entrepreneurs and particularly our scientists and engineers who are employed abroad. If they are more security conscious, they would like to come here for service. It is only those who would like to set up some industries on their own based on the technologies that they have developed and they have entrepreneurial abilities, which are apart from academic qualifications, for who this is mainly meant, and if in the past our rules and regulations prevented them from coming, we are trying to look into those problems and get them solved so that they may have opportunities to set up industries in this country.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: The Government must have been a recent report that as many as 2.26 lakh scientists and technologists in your country are completely jobless. In view of the fact that many of our scientists in India are unemployed, will it be worthwhile to make schemes for attracting scientists from abroad, and do Government think that in view of the unemployment reigning over here scientists from abroad would agree to come over here

SHRI T. A. PAI: Nobody is being offered to come here on promise of employment. Those who have earned sufficient froreign exchange and those who would like to set up industries here and transfer the technology and the knowledge that they have acquired which would be of benefit to the country are invited to come here. I suppose if they set up industries they should be able to provide further employment to other scientists in the country also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Does this scheme apply exclusively to scientists who want to set up industries or does it also apply to other scientists who may be exports in their various fields and also basic science or technology such as research etc. so that they could come back here?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Most of our scientists are also working in academic fields, and such of those who are required to come here or whose expertise may be valuable are also attracted by another scheme under the CSIR; those people who are highly qualified and who may be absorbed in research also are invited otherwise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: By giving them adequate facilities.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Of appointment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know whether it is not a fact that scientists, particularly working in the field of fundamental research are not finding adequate avenues of expression of their research faculties and as a result of that, a good number of scientists working in the field of fundamental research are going abroad. The best instance of this is of Dr. Khorana who could not get adequate opportunity here. Such a prominent man had to go out where he secured a Nobel Prize. Probably many other instances can also be quoted. In view of this particular difficulty expressed by a number of scientists at the Science Congrss, will the Minister take note of this and provide better opportunities for fundamental research?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Certainly. Under the Science and Technology Plan, we propose to spend over Rs. 1,000

crores during the Fifth Plan to strengthen our research and try to get into more advanced scientific fields which should provide opportunities for highly qualified technicians and scientists to get absorbed at the proper level and provide facilities for research also Your pint is will taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My contention was that there were more opportunities of applied research as compared to fundamental research. Will you give adequate opportunities?

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : बहुत से ऐसे साइं-न्टिस्ट्स हैं जो विदेशों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के हिन्दुस्तान में आये हैं, लेकिन यहां नौकरियां के लिये मारे-मारे फिरते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के सम्बन्ध में आप का क्या प्रोग्राम है ताकि उन को यहां रखा जा सके और वे फिर वापस न चले जायें।

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have another scheme for the Scientists pool. Out of persons who applied with overseas qualifications (9762) nearly 480 are working in the field and nearly 3914 left the pool and secured employment in India. About 1220 persons were not prepared to come back. About 3719 have not sent their replies. It shall be our endeavour to see that people are placed properly because we do not want their talents to be wasted.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :: क्या यह बात सही है कि वैज्ञानिकों के साथ सौतेला-व्यवहार किया जाता है इसीलिये लोग बड़ी संख्या में विदेश चले जाते हैं ? ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जिनके साथ सौतेला व्यवहार किया गया और वे रुष्ट हो कर भारत छोड़कर विदेश चले गये और वहां वे आज अपनी योग्यता प्रकट कर रहे हैं और वहां की सरकारें उन से लाभ उठा रही हैं ? क्या आपने इस प्रकार का कोई प्रचार अपने दूतावासों के माध्यम से किया है कि विदेश में काम करनेवाले वैज्ञानिक अधिक संख्या में भारत आयें ? आप ने 22 संख्या बताई है जो बहुत कम है वे अधिक से अधिक संख्या में यहां आयें और अपने सामान को लेकर आयें। क्या आप उन को ऐसी स्थिति में एक्साइज से छूट देने को तैयार हैं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not know what complaint is there about step mothely treatment. I think that appears to be the complaint of every sector of society. We believe that our scientists must be provided with opportunities where their talents and experience could be utilised. The country must give them every opportunity and work out in our plans to provide those opportunities if they have not been done in the past.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अधिक लोग यहां आने के लिये एप्लाई करें—इसके लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?—माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो आप ने मेरी प्रार्थना के बगैर ही कर दिया , अब जवाब के लिये मुझ से प्रार्थना करते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप के माध्यम से किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो आप को माध्यम नहीं दिया था, मैं तो दूसरे माध्यम में चला गया था।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वे उत्तर देने को तैयार हैं।

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is not the intention, nor is it possible that everybody who goes abroad has to come back. There are highly qualified people taking their degrees in the Indian Universities and those who have these degrees are in no way inferior to those who have acquired degrees abroad. On the one hand we have to enlarge the opportunities

and absorb the highly qualified people. The intention is not to earn money alone but to get satisfaction also through their work. If there is a large section of people who are attracted by higher remuneration alone, nothing that we do can attract them back. I do not want to go into this. What is important is to continuously create opportunities and remove the obstacles in the way of those who want to come back and settle down in the interest of the development of the country.

SHRI K. GOPAL: The main difficulty faced by our scientists and technologists abroad is with regard to getting adequate information from our missions. When they write to our embassies, their letters are forwarded to the Ministry as a matter of routine. Instead of that, will the minister sea that the details of these schemes are kept in our embassies so that they can get quick replies and so that, they can get quick replies and etc.?

SHRI T. A. PAI: To obviate the probelm raised by the hon. member we have tried to create. Information Centres through the Scientific Attaches in Indian Embassies and also India Investment Centres wherever they are established, so that all the information required by them are available and applications are also received and rorwarded to the SCIR. which is going to coordinate them. The problems of licencing, clearance of capital goods, foreign exchange. raw materials etc. will also be sorted cut. We have taken up two or three pilot projects to examine what exactly are the problems they are facing and they will certainly be gone through and solved.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister has outlined a number of schemes which Government have formulated to attract the Indian scientists from abroad to come back home. His predecessor also gave us the same assurance. Would he tell us how many scientists have responded to these schemes? If the number is lesser than expected, because a large number of them are still abroad, would Government consider revising some of these schemes to make them more attractive? Are Government aware that many scientists with equal talents who are already working in our country with a sense of patriotism are not getting adequate facilities to conduct research etc.? What steps are Government taking so that they are also not forced to go abroad like others?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The question relates to scientists abroad. He has now brought in the problem of scientists here. All we can do is that if specific instances are brought to our notice as to what exactly is the problem affecting them, we can look into it. If any of the problems are created on account of any policies which require a change, we shall do it. Our objective is to attract our talent back. But we are not saying that everybody will come back because of these schemes. As I said, most of them may be attracted by the higher remuneration they draw. If it is only job satisfaction they are after, we should certainly look into their problems and provide all the challenges they require so that they may have job satisfaction.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Samar Mukherjee.

DR. KAILAS: Question 140 is smilar. Both may be taken together.

Mr. SPEAKER: My attention should have been invited at the very begining. I have already called the next question.

Production of railway wagons

*124. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of railway wagons during 1973-74;

(b) the number of wagons in use at present;

(c) the gap between the demand and the availability of wagons in India; and

(d) the amount of money given to the private wagon manufacturers during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total production of Railway wagons in terms of 4-wheelers during 1973-74 is 12198 Nos.

(b) The average number of wagons on line (four-wheelers) for the year 1973-74 is as under:—

Broad Gauge	1,05,777
Metre Gauge	3,37,791.
Narrow Gauge	9,555

(c) Nil.

(d) 1971-72 —— Rs. 15.52 crores
1972-73 —— Rs. 23.66 Do.
1973-74 —— Rs. 34.45 Do

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: There were complaints in the past about shortage of wagons for the movement of coal and other essential commodities and people were agitating for the increased production of wagons for a short time. Now the Minister says that there is no shortage of wagons. In fact, the wagon industry is in a very bad condition. According to newspaper reports, in 1972 the installed capacity was 13,000 and actual production 9,721. In 1973 the installed capacity was 33,869 and actual production 11,000. This shows that the production has fallen very much in relation to the installed capacity and the industry is facing a crisis. When the production is falling, why has the installed capacity been increased? Has the Government made any concrete study of the actual requirements of wagons and the capacity to manufacture such wagons? Now the wagon industry is absolutely dependent on railway orders. Since there are no railway orders, are the Government prepared to provide them with other types of orders so that this industry may be kept running to its full capacity?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I agree with the hon. Member that the wagon industry in this country is facing a difficult time. We have 13 functioning units of the wagon industry and the effective capacity of these functioning units is 27,128 per year. I agree with the hon. Member that the production has not come up to the expectation or the effective capacity.

The sole customer of the wagon industry is the railways The projection of the wagon requirements for the Ffth Plan was 1,10,000 split up into 22,000 per year. But according to the revised rolling stock programme of the railways, they have cut it down because of the financial stringency. Obviously, we are not having enough orders to keep all these units going. But we are trying to explore the possibility of markets outside. Recently, there were some very encouraging offers from the Middle East and West Asian countries. We are exploring all these possibilities to see that these units are kept alive.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about the Soviet offer?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Not for wagons.

The shortafall in production is because of the reduced demand of the railways on account of the revised programme of rolling stock. We are exploring the possibility of both exports and increased off-take by the railways so that these units may function.

MR. SPEAKER: Which was the question which some hon. Member wanted to be taken up together?

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: The suggestion was that Question No. 140 should also be taken along with this because both are on the same subject.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Let them be taken together.

Unutilized capacity of Wagon Industry

*140. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of wagon-building industry;

(b) the total number of orders on hand including orders from abroad and the reported decision regarding fresh orders by the Railways to the tune of 1400 wagons;

(c) whether the Industry will still be left with large unutilized capacity and if so, to what extent; and

(d) whether any survey has been made of the countries abroad with a view to finding suitable markets for rail wagons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The present effective capacity of wagon-building industry is 27815 nos. in terms of 4-wheelers. In addition, a capacity of 5,000 nos. is available with Railway Workshops.

(b) As on 1st October, 1974 the wagon industry have orders for 31,686 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers on hand. The export orders with the wagon builders are for 4,422 nos.

(c) Backlog of orders for wagons is sizeable. Execution of these orders is grossly unremunerative. Fresh flow or orders has, however, slowed down substantially. As a result, there is no optimal or remunerative utilization of installed capacity.

(d) Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, which is the agency for export of wagons from the country, regularly monitors export enquiries from other countries and surveys the possible markets. An inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to identify markets and work out time-bound strategy to cater to them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My question was whether the Government has made a scientific study about actual requirements and the production capacity. The two can be adjusted. According to the requirements, the production could be adjusted. If sufficient orders for wagons are not there, at least some other orders may be placed so that this industry remains in running condition.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In reply to earlier question also; I pointed out that we have projected the produtiion for the Fifth Plan. I accept the suggestion of the hon. Member that it will be worthwhile to have a long-term strategy so that the industry is kept alive and it functions properly. It is because of the financial difficulties and the unremunerative nature of the orders which are already contracted that four units which fell sick had to be taken over by the Government. Recently, one year back, we took over the Burn Co. and the I.S.W. We took over the Arthur Butler Co. also. Five months back, we took over the Mokhame unit of the Britania Co. Apart from all these things, we have set up a new enterprise by the name, the Wagon India Limited, to coordinate the activities of all the wagon manufacturing units so that supply and demand and marketing can be streamlined.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that private units manufacturing wagons are creating unutilised caparity artificially by selling the raw material in the market, making huge profits, instead of manufacturing the wagons?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: If specific instances are given, we will be only too glad to look into them.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I asked specifically. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Both of us have not understood the question, neither the Minister nor myself.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Along with the Railways, the wagons are manufactured by private sector units also. They are creating unutilised capacity artificially by selling the raw material supplied to them in the market instead of manufacturing wagons. Will the Government look into this?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a suggestion for action.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: The hon. Minister in his statement has stated that Rs. 15 crores were given to the private companies who are englaged in manufacturing wagons. On the other hand, the public sector companies are suffering for want of finance. They have reduced their capacity. In the Amritsar Railway Workshop, last year, they produced 1500 wagons. This year, they have a target of 500 wagons because they do not have enough finances. May I know from the hon. Minister if he has got enough finances to give to the private sector while the public sector units are suffering for want of finance?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): There seems to be some confusion. The Question related to the information about orders placed with the private sector wagon units. Most of the wagon industry was in the private sector. Only when it fell ill that we have now taken over some of them under the Industrial Development Regulation Act. The Railway Workshops are making 2000 to 3000 wagons.. Now, they say that they have the capacity of 5000 wagons. The Railways place orders with the rest of the wagon industry only after their own units are not able to make what they want. The point is that, the Railways being the main buyer of the wagons, the wagon industry depends upon their orders that flow from year to year. We have been trying to secure, whatever the financial problems of the Railways may be, in the interest of the wagon industry, to maximise the orders from the Railways, to get the revision about prices regarding old orders which cannot be implemented now in view of the escalation in cost. And the other alternative before the wagon industry which has to be explored and which is being explored is not to depend only on the Indian market and do our best to see that the utilisation of the capacity is fully undertaken by having an export bias also for this industry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that more than 70 per cent of the wagon industry is located in the area of Greater Calcutta, and if that is so, what is the rationale beind setting up the headquarters of the wagon company in Delhi. Secondly, I want to know the countries abroad which have placed orders for supply of wagons to them.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The wagon industry is a very small unit which only tries to coordinate between the Railways and the wagon manufacturers. We thought that, ultimately, the location of this in Calcutta would neither provide employment nor make for better coordination. Therefore, we decided, since most of our dialogue is with the Railways on behalf of the various wagon units, it would be desirable to locate it in Delhi.

So far as exports are concerned, while we have the capacity for export, the logistic of transport also has to be taken into consideration. While the export cost of a wagon might be about Rs. 90,000, we have found, in some cases, that transporting complete wagons costs us as high as Rs. 60,000. Unless we become competitive also and try to see how best the

transport cost could be reduced, it becomes difficult for us to operate in the international market. All these questions are being looked into.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not that, consecutively for the last three years, heavy orders came from Poland, specially Poland, and other socialist countries for wagons. The orders were placed on the units which have been taken over by the Government recently and we could not fulfil the contract in time, as a result of which those countries, specially Poland, have refused to give any more orders. Secondly, is it not also a fact that the export commitment which we used to fulfil earlier in the private sector are not satisfactorily done now after we have taken them over under the public sector and the Ministry is thinking of stopping this manufacture in the public undertakings and send back the orders to the private sector units?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The first part that Poland has cancelled its orders because we have not been able to fulfil the orders is not correct. We have fulfilled the orders from Poland even by making some losses. In respect of the orders from Yugoslavia. we have found that the costs of escalation were so high that execution of those orders would have run us into losses and, therefore, we are still containing our negotiations with Yogoslavia for revision of prices. I think, the problem of export is not so much our inability to fulfil. I think, after the reorganisation we shall be in a position to keep up all our commitments; in the new phase we would like to explore the possibility of getting into this business without making losses as in the past.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : भरतपुर, राजस्थान में एक डिब्बा बनाने की फैक्ट्री है जिस की क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। साल में तीन महीने तक रा मैटीरियल न मिलने की वजह से वह बन्द पड़ी रहती है। उसको रा मैटीरियल न मिलने का क्या कारण है और साथ ही उसको कांट्रेक्ट न देने के क्या कारण हैं?

SHRI T. A. PAI: In the case of railway wagons, when the Railways have given orders and when they have also undertaken to supply some of the basic components to the wagon industry and if as a result of some dislocation, something has happened in a factory, I think, it is a matter between the Railways and the particular factory concerned.

Recession in industrial production

*125. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Government's view the stagnation in industrial production in 1973 through 1974 is a sign of the trend towards recession;

(b) the industries where stagnation is more pronounced and the reasons which have brought about this; and

(c) the major steps taken to stop it and to give a fresh start to save the country's economy as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Data on the official C.S.O. index of industrial production are available upto April, 1974 and indicate a growth rate of 1.2 per cent during January—April, 1974 over the corresponding period of 1973. A detailed analysis of the index by major

groups and sub-groups shows a revival in "electricity generated" (+10.1 per cent) and "mining and quarrying" (+7.7 per cent) and a marginal decline in the manufacturing group. Under the head manufacturing, the following groups have registered production declines during the period January—April, 1974, *viz*:—Manufacture of jute textiles (—30.7 per cent); Basic Metal industries (—11.3 per cent); Chemicals (—5.6 per cent); Footwear (—4.6 per cent); Transport equipment (—3.0 per cent); Metal products (—2.6 per cent) and Food (—1.8 per cent).

The decline in production of these industries can be attributed to a combination of factors such as power cuts, shortage of agriculture-based raw materials, energy crisis and transport bottlenecks.

During the same period the following groups have shown increasing rates of growth *viz*: Leather and Fur products (+24 per cent); Beverage and Tobacco (+21.7 per cent); Wood and cork manufacture (+16.5 per cent); Rubber products (+16.2 per cent); Petroleum refinery products (+13.3 per cent); Non-Metallic minerails (+6.3 per cent); Electrical machinery (+4.5 per cent) and Manufacture of Non-electrical machinery (+2.5 per cent). Although, for reasons mentioned above, growth in industrial production in 1973 and 1974 has not been satisfactory, recent trends in production do not show signs of recession. In order to achieve optimum production and in making full use of existing capacities, the Government have recently announced a number of steps, such as:

—a further streamlining of the procedures for industrial licensing;

—encouragement of diversification in the machinery and machine tool industries within their existing licenced capacity;

—setting up of a special committee to examine the credit needs of different industries on a selective basis; and

—keeping a month-by-month watch on production trends in selected industries.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: According to the statement, the increase in our industrial growth upto April, 1974 is only 1.2 per cent as against our estimate of 7 per cent. In this connection, it appears that many industries either in the public sector or in the private sector are running with idle capacity. Recently, there is a substantial shrinkage in the demand, not only for the consumer goods but also for fertilisers, tractors, cement, steel, etc. and there are accumulations and there are no buyers as a result of which many small units are already on the verge of closure. May I know whether the Government have examined as to what are the reasons for this shrinkage of demand and what action is being taken to revive the

demand so that the small and medium industries can get work and may not close down.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): I may tell the hon. Member that it is not true that when the prices are high, the utilisation of the capacity in this country is also high. Now, if there is no demand, it is because the prices are fairly high which are beyond the reach of many of the people and they expect the prices to go down and are resisting the high prices and, if the industries are not willing to adjust themselves, I cannot help anything also to happen because we want to bring the prices down.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister said that there should be a fall in prices because the shrinkage of demand is due to high prices. Will the Minister kindly tell us what is the percentage of fall in prices in the last three months in the prices of consumer goods and other goods?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It varies from industry to industry. While the consumers are resisting to buy, the industries are also resisting to sell because they have an inventory at high prices. It appears that there has been a 40 per cent and 20 per cent fall and at the retail level it is not always reflected. The industrialists must also realise that just as they were making profits at a good time so also when the prices fall, it is inevitable that they should share the losses and the benefit of that must be passed on to the consumers.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The statement which has been placed on the Table of the House does not represent the correct trend in industrial production in 1973-74 and it has taken only recognition of the latter part of the last 3-4 months and not the total year of 1973-74. Will the Minister agree that in 1973-74 the total industrial production has gone down to 0.4 per cent and whether it is not a fact that in 1974-75 in spite of the great optimism of the hon. Minister that it will go upto 7 per cent, it is going down to 0.2 per cent and what immediate steps are being taken to set it right in 1974-75 so that it does not go below at least 5 per cent.

SHRI T. A. PAI: If industrial production as in the past has slackened on account of operational constraints like power shortage, shortage of raw materials and other things, it is our duty to see that these defects are removed as best as we can. But if industrial production has fallen because of either deliberate or restrictive practices which come in the way of production that is a policy which will have to be actively pursued to prevent it. When I said that 7 per cent growth is possible I was only pointing out that in the past the growth rate in industry has been achieved by better investment and creating new capacity but not utilising the capacity when things were normal, transport was normal, power was normal, etc. Therefore by utilising the existing capacity it is possible even in our economy in the short run to reach the 7 per cent growth which is not a miracle if we are able to put our heart and soul together.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Instead of 7 per cent this is 0.2 per cent in 1974-75. What steps are being taken to see that this does not come down? That is what I asked.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Industrial Development Ministry is responsible for issue of licences and creating industries etc. but Industries themselves are responsible for production. All that I can say is that we are trying to remove the constraints that come in the way and to see that if there

is no discipline in production what action is necessary to ensure production. And I must confess that we cannot have any negative growth. It is necessary to see that in regard to essential commodities greater emphasis should be laid down to utilise our capacity. We are taking steps to achieve this.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In connection with the statement laid by the Minister it has become very much clear that certain categories of industries have been marked as production-declining industries and in that you find jute textile industry, which has registered production decline of —30.7 per cent. The reasons which are shown in second para of the statement shows that the decline in production can be attributed to a combination of factors such as power cuts, shortage of agriculture-based raw materials energy crisis and transport bottlenecks.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't go into all that. Ask a straight question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am asking a question, Sir. So far as jute textile industry is concerned in the year 1973-74 in the first part, from January to April, this was the position. But previous to that year, there was a bumper crop of jute. So there was no shortage of raw materials. In view of these things.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please come to the question?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I would like to know from the Minister what specific steps he has taken to improve this power position, the energy position in Calcutta, West Bengal, in particular, with a view to improve the position in regard to the jute textile industries.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please look at the watch also or not?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is a simple question, Sir. I am just concluding. I wanted to know whether they will take specific steps and if so what are these specific steps to see that the jute textile industry is developed to the desired extent. This is a simple question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am talking from his point of view. He does not listen to me.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Sir, in this case, the decline in the manufacture of jute textile is 30.7 per cent. It is because of two reasons—one is seasonal and the other is that there have been long strike of 35 days in the months of December and January. This also had its affect. Because of these two reasons, the decline in production has been there.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, I want to know the circumstances for this decline. The industry had minted money. That includes cement, textile and others. What is the situation prevailing at present about this recession? Will you explain it?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I do not agree with the hon. Member that the recession is there. Definitely there is low production under some categories. It is true. But, that does not show that there is any trend of recession.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Achievement of Production Targets by Heavy Industrial Units

*121. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy industrial units under the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies which have achieved their targetted production in the first six months of the current financial year; and

(b) whether there have been any power-cuts and non-receipt of imported and indigenous materials in matching quantities and shortage of working capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Amongst the heavy industrial units, under the purview of the Department of Heavy Industry, the Tiruchirapally and the Bhopal units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. have attained a production of 106 per cent and 105 per cent of the targetted production respectively during the first six months of the current year 1974-75. Heavy Machine Tool Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation has achieved 122 per cent of the targetted production and tractors production by the Hindustan Machine Tools has been 114 per cent of the target during the same six months period. Although targetted production has not been achieved by the other units, some of them have achieved a production above 90 per cent of the target. These include Bharat Heavy Electricals as a whole (91 per cent), Tungabhadra Steel Products (91 per cent) and Richardson and Cruddas (94 per cent).

(b) Yes, Sir. Persistent power shortage in most of the states, paucity of raw materials and components, both indigenous and imported, in matching quantities and shortage of working capital have been mainly responsible for the shortfall in production.

Report of Fuel Policy Committee

*126. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fuel Policy Committee has suggested in its report for the complete withdrawal of any subsidy in respect of power to any industry including agriculture; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Fuel Policy Committee has stated in its report that there is generally no case for subsidising the cost of power supply to any industry including agriculture.

(b) The report is under examination by the Government and no decision has so far been taken.

Smuggling of Uranium

*127. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uranium in huge quantity has been smuggled from India during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether any gang has been unearthed recently by the C.B.I. and

(c) if so, names of the persons arrested so far, the places where they were arrested and steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) No one has been arrested for smuggling of Uranium. Bihar Police and Calcutta Police have, however, arrested 26 persons in connection with alleged pilferage of Uranium ore concentration. Cases registered against them are under investigation.

आकाशवाणी तथा टेलीविजन की समाचार विज्ञप्तियों को प्रेस कौंसिल के क्षेत्राधिकार में लाना

*128. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी तथा टेलीविजन की समाचार विज्ञप्तियों को प्रेस कौंसिल के क्षेत्राधिकार में लाया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब से किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या प्रेस कौंसिल के वर्तमान क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार करने के लिये सरकार से कोई मांग की गई है ; और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग). प्रेस परिषद्, जो संसद् के एक अधिनियम के अधीन गठित की गई है के कार्यक्षेत्र में केवल समाचार-पत्र तथा समाचार एजेंसियां ही आती हैं।

परमाणु ऊर्जा के उपयोग के बारे में भारत ईरान समझौता

*129. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :** क्या **परमाणु ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाह ईरान के दिल्ली के दौरे के दौरान परमाणु ऊर्जा के उपयोग में पारस्परिक सहयोग के बारे में ईरान और भारत के बीच समझौता हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Reconstitution of National Committee on Science and Technology

*130. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconstitute and restructure the National Committee on Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The question of reconstitution of National Committee on Science and Technology is under consideration of Government. However, with a view to maintaining continuity in the functioning of the Committee, the term of existing Committee (which expired on 24-10-1974) has been extended upto 28th February, 1975 (or till the reconstitution of the Committee whichever is earlier). Dr. A. Ramachandran, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology has been appointed as the Vice-Chairman.

(b) does not arise.

Setting up of Super Thermal Power Plant in Sangrauli Coal Fields in Madhya Pradesh

*131. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up super thermal power plant at pit-head in Sangrauli coal fields of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Delay in completion of Power Projects due to Inter-State River Disputes

*132. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPADE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more that 120 power projects have been delayed because of inter-State river disputes and the costs of these projects have risen several fold;

(b) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a Central Corporation for the implementation of these delayed projects; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir. There are 18 power projects which have not been sanctioned on account of inter-State disputes. However, for implementation of these projects, it is necessary to provide adequate financial resources after establishing their technical and economic viability. In view of the fact that the allocation of funds for the power sector during the various Plans were fully utilised, it is difficult to indicate which, if any, of the projects not sanctioned on account of inter-State disputes would have been taken up and implemented, if they had been sanctioned after the disputes had been resolved.

(b) and (c). It has been decided to set up one or more Central Generation Companies to take up the construction of power projects in the Central Sector. There is proposal to set up a seperate Central Corporation for the implementation of projects involving inter-State disputes.

परमाणु विस्फोट के परिणाम

*133. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त :

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा : मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पोखरन परमाणु विस्फोट के फलस्वरूप यदि कोई वातावरण सम्बन्धी अथवा भूगत परिवर्तन हुए हैं, तो क्या सरकार ने उनकी जांच की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) रेडियो सक्रियता भूमि से बाहर वायु-मंडल तक बिल्कुल नहीं पहुंची थी। भूमि के नीचे कुछ प्राचलों का पता लगाने के लिए भू-छदन किया जा रहा है। जांच के पूरा हो जाने पर परीक्षण के कुछ परिणाम प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे। उपलब्ध संकेतों के अनुसार, यह परीक्षण सफल रहा था ।

Smuggling of H.M.T. watches

*134. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.M.T. watches are being smuggled out of the country and H.M.T. Sales Office in Delhi supplies several watches to one trader; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The sales of HMT watches in the country are being done by the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited through their sales-cum-service centres and Consumer Co-operative Wholesale|Departmental Stores and Military Canteens located in different parts of the country. In the Delhi Sales Office of HMT, the sales are done across the sales counter on "First come first serve" basis. There is no system of selling HMT watches through traders and therefore the question of supplying several watches to any particular trader does not arise. No incident in respect of smuggling of HMT watches out of the country or the supply of watches to one particular trader has come to the notice of the Government.

Setting up of an Electronics Bank for Import of Raw Material, Components and Technology

*135. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Goyernment propose to establish an Electronics Bank for import of raw material components and technology; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A public sector corporation under the name "Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation" has recently been registered under the Department of Electronics with a view to organise and develop trade in all types of electronic equipment, systems, sub-assemblies, components, etc. It will also bulk, as far as possible, the present and future requirements of scarce materials and components and arrange to procure them and, if necessary, stock them to satisfy the continuing needs of the Electronics industry. The Corporation will also locate appropriate know-how and technology for the development of electronics items to avoid repetitive import from several sources.

Newsprint Factory in Kerala

*136. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector newsprint factory being set up at Vellur in Kerala will go into production in 1976 as publicly stated by Shri I. K. Gujral, Minister of Information and Broadcasting during his recent visit to Kerala; and

(b) the time by which the newsprint factory is expected to go into production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The proposed newsprint factory at Vellur in Kerala is expected to go into production approximately 3-1|2 years from the date of placement of orders for plant and equipment, and according to present indications, the Kerala project is expected to be commissioned by the fourth quarter of 1978.

Shortage of Raw Films in Film Industry

*137. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film industry is suffering from an acute shortage of raw films;

(b) whether even Kodak positive is sought to be issued only for export prints and issue of import licences is being delayed;

(c) if so, the total requirement of the industry for the current year, those available with Government for distribution and the order in the pipeline for imports; and

(d) the steps being taken to help the industry to tide over the present difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) All cine film including Kodak, imported from General Currency Area is normally issued for export prints. There has been no delay in issue of the import licences.

(c) Approximate annual requirements of colour positive is 22,80,00 rolls. After meeting the requirements upto the end of October, 1974 the stock in hand as on the 1st November, 1974 was 6,900 rolls. 17,000 rolls are in pipeline. In addition, the Hindustan Photo Films will supply about 75,00 finished rolls per month after conversion of Jumbo rolls. Another order for supply of 16,000 rolls of cine colour positive is being placed.

(d) It has been decided to allow import of finished colour positive to meet the requirements for the balance period of the current year in relaxation of the policy to import this stock in Jumbo rolls.

Working of N.I.D.C.

*138. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, published in an English daily dated the 14th October, 1974;

(b) if so, whether the contents thereof are correct; and

(c) the reasons why Government have not taken any action so far since the 63rd Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Fourth Lok Sabha) was published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the points raised in the article and the factual position in respect of each of the points is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 8513|74).

(c) Action on the various recommendations contained in the 63rd Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (4th Lok Sabha) has already been completed. In this connection, attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1872 by Shri D. K. Panda in the Lok Sabha on the 7th August 1974.

Introduction of Commercial Service on Television

*139. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a commercial service like All India Radio on Television;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) by what time the plan will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Recruitment of Officers for the Indian Forest Service

1201. MAULANA ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to recruit officers for the Indian Forest Service with immediate effect; and

(b) if so, the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) After the initial recruitment to the Indian Forest Service at its initial constitution, from amongst the eligible State Forest Service officers, recruitment from the open market on the basis of annual competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission and by promotion from the State Forest Service officers has been continuing. The Government have not taken any decision so far to make recruitment to the Service by any other method.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Captive Power Plants in Big Industrial Units

1202. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for setting up captive power plants in big industrial units consuming large quantity of power as also in industrial belts so that the power shortage in India is met and industrial production is not held up;

(b) whether any private sector unit or units have so far asked the Government to permit them to establish such captive units; and

(c) if so, the decisions Government propose to take in this regard and whether these captive power units would be linked to collieries so that supply of coal is also assumed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) While there is no such general decision, the private and public sector undertakings are being permitted to instal their own captive power plants in cases where substantial fuel economy is possible by adoption of the total energy concept, utilising steam jointly for power generation and industrial processes or by utilising by-product fuels or heat. Each such case for the setting up of a captive power plant is considered carefully on its own merits.

(b) and (c). A number of private sector units have from time to time been allowed to establish captive plants after careful consideration of each case on merits. Coal from an appropriate coal field is arranged for all captive plants sanctioned by the Government.

कोल अथोरिटी में अधिकारियों के वेतन

1203. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोल अथोरिटी में इस समय कितने अधिकारियों का वेतन दो हजार रुपये से अधिक है ; और

(ख) इन में से कितने कोयला खान राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले निजी क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे थे और कितने उसके बाद रखे गये ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). कोयला खान प्राधिकरण में निदेशकों को छोड़ कर 1800—2300 रुपये या अधिक के वतनमान में 42 अधिकारी हैं जिन में से 14 निजी क्षेत्र से हैं, 9 अधिकारी एसे हैं जो इस वेतन मान में राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद आये, अर्थात् 4 नए भर्ती हुए और पचांच को अन्य संगठनों से लिया गया तथा शेष 19 अधिकारी राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के हैं ।

Effect of Shortage of Yarn on Tyre Industry in Rajasthan

1204. SHR P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tyre Industries in Rajasthan have been badly affected by shortage of yarn; and

(b) if so, action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). There is no unit manufacturing automobile tyres and tubes in Rajasthan State.

Organisation of Rural Electrification Programme on Cooperative Basis

1205. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to involve village panchayats and rural co-operatives respectively for proper maintenance and utilisation of rural electrification programme and for organising rural electrification programme on co-operative basis; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). 5 Rural Electric Co-operatives were established in 1969 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Village Panchayats and Rural Co-operatives are involved for organising Rural Electrification Programme in these Co-operatives. For this the representatives of village Panchayats, local Land Development Banks and other Service and Multipurpose Co-operative Societies are invited to participate in the informal meetings of the local members. The necessary programmes are finalised after discussions in such meetings.

By the end of the Fifth Plan about 20—25 new Co-operatives are expected to be set up, depending upon the availability of resources and the response from the State Governments and State Electricity Boards.

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनायें

1206. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972—73 और 1973—74 में मध्य देश की प्रत्येक कोयला खान में हुई गम्भीर दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) इन में कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और कितना मुआवजा दिया गया ; और

(ग) दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Management Structure of HMT Units

1208. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to recast the management structure of H.M.T. Units; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government have recently reorganised the management structure of HMT Units in order to have greater autonomy and responsibility at the unit level and greater participation of the unit level management in corporate planning and policies. Under the present pattern a three-tier management consisting of the Corporate Board of Directors, a Committee of Management at the Company level and individual Eecutive Board at the Unit level has come into existence.

Development of Handloom Industry in Goa in Fifth Plan

1209. SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allotment made for the development of handloom industry in Goa in Fifth Plan; and

(b) the names of various items and heads of accounts under which allotments have been made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Tentative outlay for the development of the handloom industry under the Draft Fifth Plan of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is Rs. 0.60 lakh. This tentative outlay is subject to revision when the Fifth Five Year Plan is finalised. The development programme envisaged under the Draft Fifth Plan of Goa, Daman and Diu for the handloom industry consists of financial assistance to Weavers' Co-operative Societies for managerial subsidy, interest subsidy, share capital contribution and supply of improved tools.

दिल्ली में कोयले का भाव

1210. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में उपभोक्ता को कोयले का प्रति क्विंटल कितना मूल्य देना पड़ता था; और

(ख) अगस्त, 1974 में उसे कितना देना पड़ा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व दिल्ली में विभिन्न किस्म के कोयले का प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य इस प्रकार था —

कोयले का वर्ग	प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य
	रु०
सोफ्ट कोक .	17.50
स्टीम कोक .	14.50
हार्ड कोक . .	23.00

(ख) दिल्ली में अगस्त, 1974 में कोयले का उपभोक्ता मूल्य इस प्रकार था:—

कोयले का वर्ग	प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य
	रु०
सोफ्ट कोक	20.80
स्टीम कोक .	17.18
हार्ड कोक . .	30.63

Grievances of DESU Employees resulting in erratic supply of Electricity in Delhi

1211. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA**: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether appointment of about 70 per cent of class I and class II employees on ad-hoc basis, absence of a proper manual defining individual duties and no accepted recruitment rules plague the administration of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking creating chaos reflected in the erratic electricity supply in the Capital; and

(b) if so, whether some corrective measures are being contemplated to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY: (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b): Does not arise.

Development of Handloom Industry in Orissa

1212. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment made in the Fifth Plan for the development of handloom industry in Orissa State; and

(b) the names of the various items and heads of account under which allotments have been made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Tentative outlay for the development of handloom industry under the Draft Fifth Plan of the Orissa State is Rs. 83.7 lakhs. This tentative outlay is subject to revision when the Fifth Plan is finalised. The development programme envisaged

under the State's Draft Fifth Plan for the handloom industry consists of schemes for share capital contribution to State Handloom weaver co-operative society, rebate on sale of handloom cloth, share capital loans to weavers' co-operative societies, interest subsidy, common service centre, collection of statistics, training, etc.

Smuggling of Cement on Jammu and Kashmir Borders

1213. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH: GILL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to local press reports from Jammu and Kashmir that the cement on a large scale is smuggled out from its borders to occupied Kashmir and the same is being used to construct bunkers there; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Stoppage of Government Advertisements to 'Dainik Assam' and 'Assam Tribune'

1214. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports regarding stoppage of Government advertisements to "Dainik Assam" and "Assam Tribune", two leading dailies of Assam since 2nd week of July, 1974; and

(b) whether Government have ascertained the facts from the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the Government of Assam, Government advertisements were not stopped to 'Dainik Assam' and 'Assam Tribune'.

Tractor Factory in Pratapgarh District, U.P.

1215. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up the tractor factory in Pratapgarh District (U.P.) has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the work will begin and the factory be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of U. P. have taken steps to acquire the land for the project in Pratapgarh. The construction of the factory building will commence only after the land has been handed over to the entrepreneur. It is expected that the factory will be ready within a period of about twenty-four months thereafter.

Proposal to ban the Books "Nanak Unveiled" and "Kaseer"

1216. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased in state:

(a) whether the books "Nanak Unveiled" and "Kaseer", the former having been published by Omeed Ali of Agra, have hurt the sentiments of the Sikh community;

(b) whether Pakistan has got any hand in the publication of these books; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take against the publishers and confiscate these books and ban the publication of such books in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Representations have been received from some Sikh Organisations protesting against some portions of the books entitled "Nanak Unveiled" and "Kaseer".

(b) Government have no information to this effect.

(c): The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that a case under section 295-A/153-A/505 IPC has been registered against the writer, printer and publisher of the book entitled 'Nanak Unveiled'. The writer of this book has been arrested and 704 copies of the book have been seized by the Police.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have issued an order under their Criminal Procedure Code forfeiting the copies of the book "Kaseer' in circulation in J. & K.

Alleged Misuse of Money power to Control Press

1217. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resolution of Haryana Union of working journalists alleging use of money power by the State Government to muzzle and control press; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Press reports have come to the Government's notice about such a resolution having been adopted by the Union of Journalists. The Government firmly believe in the freedom of the Press. It will react to any specific instance brought to its notice which endangers this freedom.

विभिन्न टी० वी० केन्द्रों से प्रसारित कार्यक्रमों की अवधि

1218. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न टी० वी० केन्द्रों से प्रसारित कार्यक्रमों की अवधि कितनी-कितनी होती है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितना-कितना समय अंग्रजी, हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के कार्यक्रमों का होता है ;

(ग) सिनेमा तथा संगीत कार्यक्रमों को कितना-कितना समय दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) शिक्षाप्रद कार्यक्रमों को कितना समय दिया जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) विभिन्न टेलीविजन केन्द्रों से एक सप्ताह में टेलीकास्ट किये जाने वाले कायक्रमों की अवधि इस प्रकार है :—

दिल्ली	39 घण्टे 20 मिनट
बम्बई	27 घण्ट 50 मिनटें
श्रीनगर	30 घन्टें
अमृतसर	22 घण्टे 5 मिनट

(ख) अंग्रजी, हिन्दी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के कायक्रमों को एक सप्ताह में जो

समय दिया जाता है वह नीचे दिया गया है :

अंग्रेजी	
दिल्ली .	9 घण्टे 20 मिनट
बम्बई .	6 घण्टे 15 मिनट
श्रीनगर .	2 घण्टे
अमृतसर .	2 घण्टे 25 मिनट

हिन्दी	अन्य भाषाएं
27 घण्टे 35 मिनट	2 घण्टे 25 मिनट
8 घण्टे 25 मिनट (उर्दू सहित)	मराठी 10 घण्टे 15 मिनट गुजराती 1 घंटा 55 मिनट
6 घण्टे	कश्मीरी—12 घण्टे उर्दू 10 घण्टे
10 घण्टे 5 मिनट	पंजाबी—8 घंटे 50 मिनट उर्दू—45 मिनट

(ग) सिनेमा कार्यक्रमों तथा संगीत को प्रति सप्ताह जो समय दिया जाता है वह इस प्रकार है :—

	सिनेमा	संगीत
दिल्ली	6 घण्टे 5 मिनट	3 घण्टे 10 मिनट
बम्बई	5 घण्टे 30 मिनट	1 घण्टा 35 मिनट
श्रीनगर	6 घण्टे 10 मिनट	3 घण्टे 16 मिनट
अमृतसर	7 घण्टे 40 मिनट	3 घण्टे

(घ) उ अवधि के दौरान जब स्कूल खुले हुए हों, शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों (स्कूल टेलीविजन) को प्रति सप्ताह जो समय दिया जाता है वह इस प्रकार है :—

दिल्ली—11 घण्टे 20 मिनट

बम्बई—2 घण्टे

श्रीनगर तथा अमृतसर केन्द्रों में फिलहाल कोई शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम (स्कूल टेलीविजन) टेलीकास्ट नहीं किया जाता।

Assault on a Lady Customer by an Employee of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi

1219. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 15th October, 1974 a lady who came to make some purchases at Central Government Employees Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi was assaulted and Rs. 200 were snatched from her by an employee of the Society;

(b) whether a written complaint has been lodged with the higher authority to that effect; if so, the contents of the report lodged;

(c) the name and designation of the said employee; and

(d) the action taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A written complaint has been lodged by a Government servant with the General Manager of the Society alleging that one of the employees of the Society assaulted his wife on 15.10.1974 when she was standing in the queue outside Raisina Road Store for getting tokens for the purchase of confiscated goods. It was also alleged that a sum of Rs. 200/- was snatched from her.

(c) Efforts were made by the General Manager of the Society to locate

the employee who is alleged to have assaulted the lady but neither she nor her son, who was said to be with her in the morning at the time of the said occurrence, could help the officers of the Society in identifying the employee. They had promised to visit the store again for identifying the alleged culprit but have not turned up so far. It has, therefore, not been possible to proceed further to trace the alleged culprit.

(d) Does not arise.

Power Units in Rajasthan

1220. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and capacity of the different power units located in Rajasthan;

(b) whether each of these units is producing to its capacity; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that these units produce to their optimum capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY: (PROF. SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The following are the major power stations which are located in Rajasthan:-

	Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	
1	Ranapratapsagar (Hydro)	172	These projects are jointly owned by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and benefits from these are equally shared between the two States
2	Jawahar Sagar (Hydro)	99	
3	Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant	220	
4	Kota Gas Turbine Plant	100	

Beside the above, there are large number of small thermal and diesel stations with a total aggregate capacity of about 70 MW.

(b) to (d). Insofar as the bycro-stations at Ranapratap Sagar and Jawahar Sagar are concerned, these stations are producing energy correspondence to their design potential depending upon water availability, irrigation requirements, etc. As regards the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, this unit has already reached a level of 180 MW and efforts are being made to reach the rated capacity of 220 MW. The Gas Turbine Plant at Kota is not being operated mainly because the cost of generation is high. The small thermal and diesel generating stations are relatively old and they are being used to the extent possible in case of emergency only.

मिर्जापुर जिले में पिपरी स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का कार्यकरण

1221. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में पिपरी स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के गत एक वर्ष में तकनीकी खराबी के कारण कितनी बार बन्द रहा ; और

(ख) उद्योग के लिए इसके महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) पिपरी एक्सचेंज पिछले एक वर्ष में तकनीकी दोषों या अन्य किस कारण से कभी भी बन्द नहीं रहा।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Decision of Railways to Slash Down Wagon Orders

1222. SHRI N. R. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wagon Industry is crippled with the decision of the Railways to slash down wagon orders heavily for the coming year; and

(b) if so, whether any diversification programme will be taken up to keep the industry going?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHR A. C. GEORGE: (a) and (b). The reported decision of the Railway Board to curtail the placement of orders on the wagon manufacturers would lead to the underutilisation of the existing installed capacity in this field. While diversification of the product-mix would be the obvious answer, there are practical difficulties for the primarily wagon-manufacturing units to switch over suddenly to different product-mix. This question has been receiving the serious consideration of the entire industry.

Raids on the Stores of Delhi Telephones

1223. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the raids on the various stores of the Delhi Telephones, telephone cables worth about Rs. 3 lakhs were reported to have been found short recently;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether any CBI investigation has been made and completed, and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (c). During the course of a departmental check of store vouchers pertaining to underground telephone cables it was found that cables of various sizes had been drawn by the Installation Officers from the Delhi Telephones District Store Depot on various estimates but the same had not been fully accounted for by the Installation staff. On a preliminary departmental enquiry it was found that cables worth Rs. 5.5 lakhs approximately are involved in this. There Gazetted Officers who were *prime facie* found involved in the case have been placed under suspension and the case has been handed over to the CBI for investigation. CBI investigation is in progress.

Launching of Indian Satellite from Soviet Union

1224. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether preparations for launching India's first satellite from the Soviet Union have been completed; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be launched?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINSITER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Work on the fabrication and testing of the satellite is continuing.

(b) The satellite is likely to be launched by April, 1975.

Convention of News Agencies into Public Corporations

1225. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert all the four news agencies—PTI, UNI, Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar—into Public Corporations with adequate representation given to their employees, including working journalists;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the steps taken to encourage building of a strong and independent press by the working journalist committed to the goal of socialist transformation of society; and

(d) whether there is also a proposal to set up a finance corporation to extend financial assistance to working journalist to start such ventures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTNG (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The question of conversion of news agencies into Public Corporation will be examined after the question of delinking of newspapers from big business interests has been considered by Government

(d) No, Sir.

Community T.V. Sets in Delhi

1226. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Community Television sets provided in Delhi are not taken care of and serviced properly;

(b) whether any complaints about T.V. sets in Nanakpur Community Hall, Delhi have been received;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to keep a proper set in the Hall and also under proper supervision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMAT.ON AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Community TV Sets provided in Delhi are serviced properly by the Delhi TV Centre.

(b) and (c). Four complaints were received from the Secretary of the Teleclub regarding the TV set in Nanakpur Community Hall during August, 1974. The last complaint was received on 28-8-1974, and the set was replaced the same evening. No further complaint has been received thereafter.

(d) The TV set in the Nanakpur Community Hall is under the charge of the Secretary of the Teleclub concerned, as elsewhere. Whenever complaints are received about the set, they are attended to promptly by the Delhi TV Centre. Excepting in cases of minor adjustments, the TV set requiring repairs etc is always replaced by another serviced set. A new procedure has now been evolved to log the complaints received from the Teleclubs with a particular telephone number and to give to the complaints their complaint call number to facilitate speedier enquiry on action taken on the complaint.

Setting up of Industry in Autonagar at Vijaywada

1227. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1232 on the 31st July, 1974 regarding establishment of Autonagar and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Autonagar at Vijayawada is distinct from the Industrial Estate and is meant solely for production and servicing of automobile parts and components;

(b) whether the Autonagar has, inspite of several handicaps has developed rapidly since its inauguration by the Prime Minister; and

(c) whether Government propose to utilise fully the facilities available in Autonagar such as setting up of jeeps or scooter or connected production industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The units located at Autonagar, Vijaywada are engaged in manufacture of general engineering items besides manufacture of automobile parts and components. There are also a number of servicing units working in Autonagar.

The Small Industries Service Institute at Hyderabad and the Extension Centre at Vijayawada provide guidance to the entrepreneurs in the development and promotion of small scale industries in Autonagar.

(c) Proposals for taking up manufacture of a scooters|jeeps and other allied items as and when received will be considered on merit.

Ban on the Use of Air-Conditioners in Commercial Establishments and Residential Premises

1228. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a notification banning the use of air-conditioners in both commercial establishment and residential premises is likely to be issued shortly;

(b) whether such a ban is being imposed keeping in view the current power crisis; and

(c) whether cinemas and theatres would run on concessional rates due to lack of air-conditioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Lt. Governor, Delhi has issued a notification in this regard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Raid on Mohan Meakin Breweries

1230. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a raid conducted by the authorities of the Enforcement Directorate a large number of incriminating material has been seized from the office and residence of the proprietors of Mohan Meakin Breweries at Lucknow and Ghaziabad;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Presumably the reference in the Question is to the raids reported in the Times of India

of 15th October, 1974 which related to evasion of sales tax and, according to this report, had been carried out by the Investigation Branch of the Sales Tax Department of the State Government. The Enforcement Directorate is concerned only with the enforcement of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, and it had not carried out any search of the office and residence of the proprietors of Mohan Meakins Breweries at Lucknow and Ghaziabad, as mentioned in the Question.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Commissions appointed by Government under the Commission of Inquiry Act

1231. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2486 on 8th August, 1973 and state:

(a) how many Commissions have since been set up upto September, 1974 all over India under the Commission of Enquiry Act;

(b) how many of them have completed their term and submitted their reports;

(c) what were the actual expenses incurred by those Commissions; and

(d) how many of them were related to the problems and tortures of Harijans and Scheduled Castes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the information available, two Commissions have been appointed after 8-8-1973 by the Government of India upto September, 1974.

(b) One Commission.

(c) Approximately Rs. 18,865/- have been incurred on the Commission.

(d) None.

Pruning of Fifth Five Year Plan

1232. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PALNNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fifth Five Year Plan is proposed to be pruned;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether the plan period is also being extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is carrying out certain exercises for making adjustments in the Fifth Five Year Plan. At this stage it is not possible to indicate the nature and extent of changes which may be made.

(c) No, Sir.

Propaganda between Coca Cola and Parle

1234. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the propaganda between the two major soft drinks companies, i.e., Coca Cola and Parle has assumed unusual proportions; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to put a finale on this controversy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Propaganda between two private companies is a matter with which Government is not concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

पांचवी योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के कल्याण की योजनाओं के लिये धन का नियतन

1235. **श्री आर बी० बड़े :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के कल्याण की योजनाओं पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) और (ख) : पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक नई नीति तैयार की गई है । इसके अनुसार 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक आदिवासी बसाकत वाले सभी क्षेत्रों को शामिल करने के लिए उप-योजना/संघटित आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाएं तैयार करनी होंगी । उप-योजना तथा परियोजनाओं के प्रारूप अभी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से आने हैं ।

Burning of Tribal Huts in Mansa (Punjab)

1236. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribals huts were burnt down in Mansa recently; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Setting up of a Combined Plant to produce oil from Tar and Coal

1237. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a combined plant to produce oil from tar and coal gas;

(b) the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any suggestions were received by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की मासिक आय

1238. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों को सितम्बर, 1964 में मासिक आय कितनी थी;

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व उनकी मासिक आय कितनी थी ; और

(ग) उनको स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आवास तथा आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई सम्बन्धी अन्य क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Power Plants for Safety of Workers in Mines

1239. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been considering to have Power-plants for uninterrupted working and safety of workers in the mines; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. have purchased 16 Nos. of diesel engine sets totalling 20 M.W. generation capacity. These sets will be placed in 5 different stations in the Jharia coalfield. The installation work will be completed by the end of 1975.

Price of Stainless Steel Utensils

1240. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of stainless steel utensils are being sold in the market at Rs. 100/- per kilogram;

(b) the main reasons for ever increase in price of stainless steel; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to see the price of stainless steel coming down to a reasonable limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA):(a) to (c). With a view to conserving foreign exchange, Government have not been releasing the foreign exchange required for manufacture of stainless steel utensils except for import replenishment licences under Registered Exporters Policy. As a result, there is no release of foreign exchange directly for the manufacture of stainless steels utensils. Prices of stainless steel utensils, therefore, depend on the availability of stainless steel in the market for purposes of utensils manufacture, which has now come down. Another factor in the rise of stainless steel utensil prices is the import duty on stainless steel of certain gauges required for non-priority purposes, which has been fixed at the rate of 200 per cent (plus auxiliary duties), with a view to curbing demand and to conserve foreign exchange. As and when indigenous production of stainless steel of the required varieties increases, prices of end-products based on stainless steel may stabilise at more reasonable levels.

Strike by Employees of Coal Mines

1241. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the coalmines have threatened to go on strike throughout the country from the 18th November, 1974 to press for the acceptance of their demands; and

(b) if so, the main demands of the employees and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A number of of Trade Unions in Coal Industry have threatend to go on an indefinite strike from the 9th December, 1974 preceded by a token 48-hour strike on 25th and 26th November, 1974 to press for the following demands:

(i) immediate implementation of the agreed decisions of the Joint Bipartite Wage Negotiating Committee for the coal mining industry and introduction of the wage structure with retrospective effect; and

(ii) exemption of the workers employed in the coal mining industry

from the purview of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974.

The first demand is under the active consideration of the Central Government. As regards the second demand, the aforesaid Act applies to all wage earners and it is not possible to accord any special treatment to the workers of the coal industry.

Setting up of a Committee for Demand of Coal by Cotton Textile Mills

1242. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a high powered Committee for realistic revision of present and projected demand of coal by cotton textile mills in the country;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) by what time the report will be available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). No. Sir.

(b) and (c): Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Bihar Coal Mines

1243. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are looking into cases of 100 Bihar coal mines which have not been nationalised and are likely to be taken over soon due to complaints about their unsatisfactory working;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) whether the question of providing drinking water and shelter for the miners has also been examined and any scheme chalked out for the same and if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Certain cases of private parties mining coal in Bihar on the strength of valid mining leases have come to the notice of the Central Government. Action to terminate prematurely the leases in question and transfer them to the Coal Mines Authority Ltd./ Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. under section 4(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development), Act, 1957 is being taken. The State Government have also been requested to take steps to check unauthorised mining of coal.

Both the Coal Mines Authority and the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. have formulated and are implementing schemes for providing better amenities like supply of drinking water,housing etc. to workers employed in the mines.

Uranium deposit in Bundelkhand

1244. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are indications of uranium deposits at some places in Bundelkhand; and

(b) if so, the names of places and the action proposed to be taken to exploit those deposits?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Uranium-Bearing bitumen has been located in the Sonrai area of Jhansi District. The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy is investigating the extent and grade of the uranium mineralization.

Foreign Aid Received by Christian Institutions in Bihar

1245. SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount received from U.S. and Belgium by Christian Institutions in Bihar during 1971, 72, 73 and 1974 so far;

(b) the amount received from international organisations with their names; and

(c) the districts of Bihar in which these Christian Institutions are situated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Lay-off in Industrial Sectors

1246. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands for textiles, steel, cement, consumer durables and non ferrous metals have steeply fallen;

(b) whether as a result there have been lay-offs in many industrial sectors; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to combat this trend towards recession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B.P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). By and large, there is no evidence of a steep fall in the demand for textiles, steel, cement, consumer durables and non-ferrous metals in the recent period. Because of the prevailing very high prices of some consumer goods and textiles, there is some evidence of buyer resistance; however, the answer to this problem lies in lowering prices from their unprecedented high levels. The reported lay-off in some firms has been occasioned by difficulties of power supply in some parts of the country, which is receiving the most careful attention of the Government. It is also the firm intention of the Government to continue with measures that have recently been taken to contain inflationary pressures in the economy.

Arrest of Hoarders Under MISA

1247. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to treat the hoarders, black-marketeers and adulterators like smugglers;

(b) whether the hoarders, black-marketeers and adulterators have also been held under MISA; and

(c) if so, the names and addresses of the persons held under MISA in cities of Delhi/New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and in the States of J & K, H. P., Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan this year upto the 31st October, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Action against hoarders, black-marketeers and adulterators is taken under the existing laws, including preventive detention under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Judgment of Supreme Court on Take-over of Sick Textile Mills

1248. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether management of some textile mills went to Supreme Court and challenged the take-over of 'Sick' mills under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 promulgated on September 21, 1974;

(b) whether the Constitution Bench of Supreme Court has given its verdict on the 7th October, 1974; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B.P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Electrification of Lakshadweep Island in Fifth Plan

1249. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the electrification of Lakshadweep island in the near future during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not bringing these islands on electrification plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There are 10 inhabited islands in Lakshadweep. All these islands except Bitra have been electrified. Bitra is a small island with a population of about 112 only. Electrification of this island is under consideration of the Lakshadweep Administration. During the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to implement the schemes which inter alia envisage provision of a total 879 KW of additional generating capacity, 5·5 kMs. of 3·3 kv lines, 25·6 kMs. of L.T. lines, 1654 Nos. service connections and 682 Nos. street lights.

(c) Does not aries.

Complaints Lodged under the Amended Untouchability (Offences) Act

1250. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged under the amended untouchability (offences) Act in the country in general and particularly in Gujarat State during the last three years; and

(b) the number of persons convicted and fined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Untouchability (Offences) Act was passed in 1955. A Bill to amend the Act was introduced in Lok Sabha on 13-4-72 and was referred to a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. The Joint Committee has since submitted its report which is yet to be considered by the Parliament. Thus the Act has yet been amended so far and the question of lodging complaints or punishing persons under the amended Untouchability (Offences) Act does not arise.

Industry Cell and Staff for plan implementation schemes in Tripura

1251. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the outlines of programme of establishment of Industry Cell and Staff for Plan implementation schemes of Tripura Government;

(b) the total amount sanctioned and utilised upto date year-wise in these two schemes; and

(c) the result achieved up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). During the Plan discussions with the Tripura authorities, while a lump sum amount was tentatively agreed to, the details referred to in the Question were left to be worked out by the local authorities. The progress of Plan schemes, results achieved and allied matters will be reviewed at the forthcoming Annual Plan 1975-76 discussions in January, 1975.

Number of statues stolen from various temples during 1974

1252. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of statues reported to have been stolen from various temples in the country during the period from 1st January, to 31st October, 1974;

(b) the total number of statues recovered and seized during the same period;

(c) the total number of persons involved in the theft prosecuted and convicted; and

(d) whether Government propose to enact a legislation so as to make it difficult for statue thieves to function?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the information available with the C.B.I., 559 statues were reported to have been stolen from various temples in the country during this period and 315 statues were recovered.

(c) The available information with the C.B.I. indicates that 190 persons were arrested and 34 convicted during this period.

(d) The existing laws are adequate to deal with the problem of antiques thefts.

Flood and drought advances to P & T Employees in Bihar Circle

1253. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the Government of Bihar having declared twenty districts as affected by floods and six districts by drought in the state, the P. & T. authorities of Bihar Circle have recommended the sanction of flood and drought advances for the P. & T. Employees working in Bihar Circle;

(b) whether flood and drought advances were sanctioned also in the past on similar terms and conditions; and

(c) if so, the probable date by which flood and drought advance is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Although the State Government had intimated that some districts had been affected by the calamity it has not declared or notified any area of the State as flood affected nor has any such ad-

vance been sanctioned to any employee by the State Government.

(b) Advances on account of natural calamities have been granted in the past keeping in view whether the State Governments have allowed a similar concession to their employees.

(c) It has been decided that for the present no such advance need be sanctioned by the Central Government to its employees.

Protest by Dr. K. N. Raj on deletion of his observation made in the discussion on A. I. R.

1254. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI MADHURAYYA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the noted economist, Dr. K. N. Raj, strongly protested against the deletion of his observations in a radio discussion on "How to tackle inflation";

(b) whether the Minister defended the deletion on the ground that the observations were "sweeping indictment" of Government; and

(c) whether he has laid down any guidelines for admissibility of broadcasts over the All India Radio?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Dr. K. N. Raj protested about the deleiton of two sentences from his observations in a radio discussion on "Tackling Inflation", broadcast on June 23, 1974.

(b) Yes Sir, but primarily on the ground that the remarks were not relevant to the subject under discussion.

(c) There is an A. I. R. code which serves as guidelines. Besides, editorial judgement with reference to the relevance to the subject is also exercised by A.I.R.

News-item captioned "VIP Treatment to smugglers in jails"

1255. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI A. K. SAHA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI MADHURAYYA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in an English daily dated 30th September, 1974 under the caption "VIP Treatment to smugglers in jails"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 'Jails' being a State subject, the State Governments are responsible for the treatment meted out to prisoners/detenues.

According to the information received from the State Governments (except Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu) and the U.T., the smugglerse detained under MISA have not been given any special treatment in jails.

Information in respect of Gujarat, Haryana. Kerala, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Instructions to States on use of M.I.S.A.

1256. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
SHRI SEZHIYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to launch MISA against hoarders and smugglers and unearth concealed stocks;

(b) if so, whether large number of persons were arrested under the MISA in the States and large sums and stocks were confiscated from them;

(c) whether many court orders were issued by which the persons arrested under the MISA have been set free; and if so, the number of such cases; and

(d) whether the Supreme Court had issued direction for the use of MISA, if so, the main points of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The State Governments were advised last year to take recourse *inter alia* to the relevant provisions of MISA to deal with hoarders and other anti-social elements whose activities are prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community. A number of such persons have been detained under the Act. The Act does not provide for confiscation of the stocks.

(c) The Courts ordered release of detenus in some cases on grounds that the requirements of law had not been fully complied with, that the grounds of detention were not sufficiently precise or proximate, etc. In a large number of cases the courts also upheld the orders of detention. During the period 7-5-71 to 30-6-74, out of a total of 12996 persons released from detention 2091 detenus were released on orders of the courts.

(d) The Supreme Court in a judgement delivered on 21-8-1974 dealt with various provisions of MISA. It upheld the constitutional validity of the Act and its provisions. The principles stated by the court regarding preventive detention are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8514/74].

Zonal Offices under the Director General, Backward Classes Welfare

1257. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which the five zonal offices under the Director General Backward Classes Welfare, were opened either by the appointment of a Zonal Director or a Deputy Director;

(b) whether it took the Director General over two years, after coming into operation of his zonal offices, to inform them and the respective State Governments, of the detailed duties and functions of the zonal offices; and

(c) if so, what were the reasons for this delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The field organisation was already there with its duties and functions well defined long before the control was shifted, under the scheme of reorganisation, to the Director General. there with its duties and functions well indicated in the order of reorganisation itself dated 3-6-1967. The posts

of Zonal Directors and other officers were created with effect from 15-6-1967. The Director General discussed the duties and functions with his Zonal Directors and indicated to them their functions in a demi-official letter dated 2-4-1968. These were recast and elaborated in the light of the suggestion received and forwarded to the Zonal Directors with the letter of 23-1-1970.

Cut in Annual Plan for 1975-76

1258. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay for the annual plan for 1975-76 is not likely to be higher than the current year's plan; and

(b) if so, whether the panel committee on economy in plan expenditure has suggested a cut of about Rs. 150 crores in the central schemes during 1974-75; if so, the schemes which will be affected by the proposed cut?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) It is too early to indicate the size of the likely outlay of the Annual Plan for 1975-76.

(b) A panel of Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary examined the plan expenditure for the current year in great detail and suggested savings to the extent of Rs. 135.30 crores and additional outlay in certain core sectors to the extent of Rs. 162.10 crores. These are indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

Assessment of savings and additional requirements by the budget review team

(Rs in crores)

Sl No.	Ministry/Department	Plan savings	Additional plan requirement
	1	2	3
1	(a) Agriculture	28·45	..
	(b) Community Development	5·51	..
	(c) Cooperation	6·13	..
	(d) ICAR	2·77	..
	(e) Food	8·00	..
2	Commerce	0·70	..
3	Communications	1·00	..
4	Post & Telegraphs	4·00	...
5	Education & Culture	12·00	..
6	Social Welfare	3·50	...
7	Finance		
	(a) Department of E. A.	..	...
	(b) Department of Revenue	5·00	..

1		2	3
8	Health	0·53	..
9	Family Planning	1·84	..
10	Heavy Industry	4·88	..
11	Home Ministry	0·10	..
12	Industrial Development	7·45	8·00
13	Information & Broadcasting	0·50	..
14	Irrigation & Power	1·00	7·90
15	Labour	1·35	..
16	Chemicals	..	40·60
17	Planning Commission	0·20	..
18	Shipping & Transport	6·00	20·60
19	Steel	..	57·00
20	Mines	17·54	10·00
21	Supply	0·15	..
22	Rehabilitation	..	..
23	Tourism & Civil Aviation	2·71	..
24	Works & Housing	10·11	..
25	Electronics	2·88	..
26	Science & Techonology	1·00	..
27	External Affairs	..	..
28	Petroleum	..	18·00
	TOTAL	135·30	162·10

Establishment expenditure of DESU establishment

1259. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during last six years establishment expenditure of DESU has increased by more than four times without any substantial return;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred during last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the functioning of this Undertaking to streamline its administration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Manufacture of cars and scooters using any fuel other than petroleum

1262. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility of manufacturing cars and scooters using any fuel other than the petroleum has been considered, or is under consideration of Government; and

(b) whether Government have ascertained the possibility of such cars from any foreign know-how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Implementation of recommendations of Third Pay Commission in Delhi Police

1263. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have not been implemented in the Delhi Police and Delhi Armed Police;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to have the recommendation implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The revised scales of pay for non-gazetted ranks of Delhi Police (both Civil and Armed) on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, have yet to be notified as the Government are still examining the recommendations made by the Pay Commission in this regard.

Dismissal of Chief Editor of Hindustan Times

1264. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN:
SHRI SEZHIYAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Hindustan Times have dismissed its Chief Editor without assigning any reason; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to protect the rights of the journalists and the private newspapers industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) Government have seen press reports about this matter.

(b) Government have always been anxious that all appropriate conditions of work should be available to working Journalists including editors. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) Act, 1955, and the other labour laws like the Industrial Employment, Standing Orders Act, 1946, the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the Industries Dispute Act, 1956 are applicable to service matters between a working journalist and his employer. It is felt that these laws provide protection to working journalists in matter of their service conditions.

Shortage of finance in film Industry in Bombay

1265. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI CHANDER MOHAN SINHA:
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film industry in Bombay has been affected because of shortage of finance;

(b) if so, the number of films which are under production that have been affected as a result of shortage of finance; and

(c) the action taken by Government to help the film industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b). The film industry in the country is in the private sector and Government have no information about the number of films under production which have been affected as a result of shortage of finances.

(c) The Film Finance Corporation Ltd., which is wholly owned by the Government of India, and which was set up in 1960, gives financial assistance to talented and promising film-makers who are unable to secure finances from other sources.

As on 31st August, 1974, the Film Finance Corporation has disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 232.74 lakhs.

Programme to Increase purchasing capacity of Tribal people living below poverty line

1266. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what comprehensive programmes have been taken up by the Government to increase the purchasing capacity of the tribal people who are living below poverty line; and

(b) the steps so far taken to give relief to these people who are hard hit either by floods or drought or inflationary trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). During the Fourth Plan, six tribal development projects were taken up from 1971-72 for the economic development of the tribal people. These projects are located in Srikakulum in Andhra Pradesh, Singhbhum in Bihar, Dantewada and Konta in Madhya Pradesh and Ganjam and Koraput in Orissa. An expenditure of Rs. 440 lakhs was incurred during the Fourth Plan. All these projects are continuing in the Fifth Plan. During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to take up a few more projects. The outlay provided for this purpose, in the Fifth Plan, is Rs. 10 crores.

A new strategy has been evolved in the Fifth Plan for the development of Scheduled Tribes in areas with large concentration of tribal people. Separate sub-plans would be drawn up as an integrated part of respective State Plans. Larger flow of funds from the various sectors of development will be ensured to meet the requirement of the tribal areas. The resources of the State Governments will be supplemented by financial support from the Centre for the implementation of these sub-plans. The tribal development blocks and other agencies and projects set up by Central Ministries will be integrated with area plans.

Legislative and administrative measures will be taken up to prevent the exploitation of the tribal people. Credit-cum-marketing services covering the various economic and social needs of the tribal people would be provided. It is also intended to take measures for the redemption of past debt. Programmes for prevention of land alienation, restoration of alienated land and termination of practices like bonded labour will be given special attention. For the economic up-lift of the tribal people it is essential that increase employment opportunities are created. In this connection develoment of agriculture and connected activities will be given the highest priority. Irrigation facilities and improved methods of cultivation would be provided. For the creation of supplementary employment opportunities, a programme for the development of horticulture, animal husbandry, piggery, fishery and the development of cottage industries based on locally available raw material would be undertaken. The development of infra-structural facilities, such as transport and communication,

schools, rural health centres and electrifications etc. would be given importance.

Assistance has been provided for the educational development of the tribal people. The scheme of post-matric scholarship, hostel facilities for girls, coaching-cum-guidance and pre-examination coaching centres, free-ships, book grants etc. are some of the measures taken by the Central and the State Governments in this respect.

For providing relief to the people including tribal people, affected by the drought and floods, the concerned State Governments have been taking steps in a variety of ways. The Central Government always provided the required assistance to the State Government for undertaking these relief measures. The undertaking of various project to provide employment to the affected people, the distribution of food and other basic necessity things either free or at subsidised rates and relief in the matter of taxes etc. are some of the measures that have been taken. Recently the Government have also taken a number of steps to contain the inflationary trend. The efforts to increase food production and supplement the internally available food by imports, stringent credit squeeze, immobilisation of part of the increases in wages, restrictions regarding distribution of dividends etc. are some of the measures taken by the Government to stabilise the prices.

S.T.D. Link between Delhi and State Capitals

1267. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide subscriber trunk dialing facility for all the State capitals in the country in the near future;

(b) if so, the time by which such a facility is expected to be provided; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the present time limit for S.T.D. call to various cities/capitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes.

(b) At present seven State Capitals viz. Srinagar, Bombay, Jaipur, Lucknow, Patna, Chandigarh and Simla have S.T.D access to Delhi. So also has Ahmedabad which was the capital of Gujarat till it shifted to Gandhinagar. Subscriber Trunk Dialing to Delhi from the remaining State capitals of Madras, Bangalore, Calcutta, Bhopal, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Bhubaneshwar and Trivandrum is expected to be introduced progressively by 1977. S.T.D. to Shillong, dispur, Imphal, Kohima, Agartala is expected during the VI Plan period.

(c) There is no time limit for any Subscriber Trunk Dialling call.

Recruitment of Senior Technicians on Delhi T.V. on Contract Basis

1268. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRI-
their contract is again renewed for
BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.
pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of senior technicians in Delhi T.V. are engaged on 14 days contract;

(b) whether after a day's break their contract is again-renewed for 14 days; and

(c) if so, whether Government will stop this practice and put them in regular service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. Senior Technicians in All India Radio, including T.V., are in the category of regular Government Servants and not in the

category of Staff Artists. The vacancies are filled on regular basis in accordance with the normal procedure for recruitment.

Memorandum from All India Sampradayikta Virodhi Committee regarding Atrocities on Harijans and other minorities

1269. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Sampradayikta Virodhi Committee has submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister mentioning therein *inter alia* the numerous complaints against the police and administration about the atrocities committed on Harijans and other minorities; and

(b) if so, the contents of the memorandum and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Recently a Memorandum was received by the Prime Minister from the All India Sampradavikta Virodhi Committee. The memorandum refers to increased atrocities on and inadequate attention to the interests of Harijans Adivasis in Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and West Bengal. It is of the view that in many of the States the problems of the Harijans and minorities are not beng tackled in accordance with the principles laid down by National Integration Council and that complaints against police and the administration remain unattended to.

Government have been making continuous efforts to allay misapprehensions, remove grievances of religious and other minorities as well as weaker sections of the society and promote harmonious relations between the different communities. Government also maintain utmost vigilance with a view to preventing communal, regional or linguistic tensions. Action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the National Integration Council regarding the communal situation has been indicated from time to time in reply to questions. It has repeatedly been impressed upon State Governments and Union Territory Administrations that prompt action should be taken against officers who are found wanting in the handling of communal situations. A one-Man Commission is conducting an inquiry into the Delhi disturbances. Associations whose activities are prejudicial to the maintenance of communal harmony and to the interests of National Integration can be dealth with under the provisions of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1972 and the activities of such organisations are constantly kept under watch.

Government's reaction towards harassment and oppression of the Scheduled Castes and the other weaker sections of the society is also well known. The State Chief Ministers have been addressed by the Prime Minister and advised to take preventive measures and prompt action whenever incidents of this nature occur. They have also been advised to take suitable action against officials found negligent in dealing with such situations. The Home Minister had also reiterated these suggestions on various occasions.

Industries in Punjab

1270. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of coal, rail wagons, power and immovability of both raw materials and finished products have affected various industries in Punjab particularly during the last six months;

(b) if so, names of the industries which have been affected most: and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Various industries in Punjab such as steel castings and forgings, M.S. Bolts & nuts, sewing machines, machine tools etc. have been affected due to short supply of power, steel, coal and other industrial raw materials. Every effort is being made to remove the various constraints on industries.

Indo-Canadian Co-operation in the Development of Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes

1271. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Canadian Co-operation in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes continues even after the first atomic blast by India on 18th May, 1974 in Rajasthan; and

(b) if not, the areas and spheres from which the Canadian aid is reduced or withdrawn and the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Indo-Canadian agreement for co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy is still in force. Discussions are in progress between India and Canada on certain points raised by Canada. These discussions have not yet been concluded.

Setting up of an Industrial Complex by Indian Rare Earths Limited near Chhatrapur in Orissa

1272. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made by now for setting up of an industrial complex near Chhatrapur in Orissa based on beach sand minerals in Orissa by the Indian Rare Earths Limited; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far for securing the necessary funds for investment?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The proposal for setting up an industrial complex based on the beach sand minerals in Orissa is under active consideration of Government. Preliminary steps are being taken by the Company regarding acquisition of land, consultancy arrangements and provision of infra-structure facilities. According to present indications, it is proposed to finance the project from the funds to be provided by Government and a consortium of financial institutions.

Number of persons arrested under MISA in recent Bihar Movements

1273. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons arrested under MISA in Bihar movements since March, 1974; and

(b) the number of cases referred to the Advisory Council/High Court and the detentions quashed or confirmed by them, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Leaders Involved in Illegal Mining in Bihar

1274. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appeared in English Daily dated the 28th September, that some Congress-*cum*-INTUC leaders are involved in the illegal mining at Hazaribagh District in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some cases of illegal mining in Bihar have come to the notice of Government and appropriate action is being taken.

Demand for declaration of tribals belts as Scheduled Areas in Tripura

1275. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Tribals of Tripura have been agitating for the declaration of Scheduled areas of the predominant tribal populated belts in Tripura and introduction of Autonomous District Council therein; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to concede their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Defects in Delhi Cross Bar Equipment

1276. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove Delhi Cross-Bar equipment defects by January, 1975; and

(b) if so, the progress in improving the work of cross-Bar system so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). A Programme of upgradation work in the cross-bar exchanges is on hand at present.

About 80 per cent of the upgradation work has been completed in the BTI supplied exchanges at Karolbagh and Jorbagh and the remaining work is expected to be completed in about four months. Out of ITI supplied exchanges, Janpath exchange upgradation work is completed 80 per cent and remaining work will be over in about four months. Regarding Okhla and Chanakyapuri Exchanges, work will be taken up after receipt of components from I.T.I.

Maharashtra Karnataka Boundary Dispute

1277. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what progress has been made in finding a solution to the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Efforts in the direction of evolving an equitable solution which would command maximum acceptability are actively proceeding.

Setting up of special cells to inquire into atrocities on Harijans

1278. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister had given directives to the State Chief Ministers in August last year for setting up special cells under their direct control to inquire into the atrocities on Harijans;

(b) if so, whether all the State Governments opened such cells; and

(c) whether the action taken by State Governments are not adequate to deal with the problems and if so; the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister wrote to the State Chief Ministers in August, 1973 and advised them to take preventive measures and prompt action whenever incidents of harassment and oppression of Scheduled Castes occur. The State Chief Ministers were also advised to consider the setting up of a cell or any suitable machinery under their personal supervision to look into the grievances of Harijans, Tribes and Minorities and also to make a special effort to ensure employment of these categories in Government offices, public undertakings, etc.

Special cells/committees to look into the grievances of Scheduled Castes/Tribes on to review the position in regard to employment of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Government services etc. have been set up directly under the respective Chief Ministers in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. In Uttar Pradesh, a special cell has been set up under the charge of a D.I.G. to undertake prompt inquiries into complaints involving offences against members of Scheduled Castes and to initiate action according to law. In Gujarat, special cells have been set up in the charge of police officers at Rajkot and Baroda to investigate into serious complaints of atrocities on Harijans and other minorities. Besides, this problem is dealt with in the office of the State I.G. of Police by an officer of the rank of Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

State Governments take appropriate action under the law whenever any incident involving offences against members of Scheduled Castes takes place. It is the endeavour of the Central Government as well as the State Governments to prevent such incidents and, when unfortunately, they do occur, to take prompt and effective action to punish the guilty and provide relief to the oppressed. However, Government measures can succeed only if the people develop a sensitive social conscience.

Action against Companies manufacturing in Excess of Licensed Capacity

1280. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3854 on the 28th August, 1974 regarding companies manufacturing in excess of their licensed capacity and state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against the companies manu-

facturing in excess of their licensed capacity, under Section 13(i) (d) not with Section 24(i)(a) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951); and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to the earlier Question referred to above, Government have issued instructions that raw materials and other assistance should not be given in excess of authorised capacity. The Sarkar Commission is investigating the circumstances in which certain firms were able to exceed licensed capacity in certain industries. The Commission is also to report on the measures necessary to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities and lapses. The question of taking action under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act will be decided after the report of the Sarkar Commission is available to the Government.

समाचारपत्रों से बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों का सम्पर्क तोड़ना

1281. श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :
श्री राम सहाय पांडे :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाचारपत्रों से बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों का सम्पर्क तोड़ने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध सरकार पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कर्णसिंह): (क) 1972-73 के लिए अखबारी कागज सम्बन्धी नीति तथा संविधान के 24वें तथा 25वें संशोधनों पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Withdrawal of Emergency and period of Detention under MISA

1282. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are sidering the question of withdrawal of Emergency;

(b) if not, whether Government are considering any proposal of fixing a definite time limit for the period of detention under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act;

(c) how many persons are in detention under the MISA for more than one year and whether their cases are reviewed periodically; and

(d) if so, how many persons have been released after such review?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The question of withdrawal or continuance of Emergency is kept under continual review.

(b) There is no proposal to change the maximum period of detention provided in the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, as temporarily amended by the Defence of India Act, 1971.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Production in Jessop and Braithwaite Calcutta

1283. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in Jessop and Braithwaite, Calcutta has fallen appreciably during the recent times; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same the remedial steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

In fact the production in Jessop and Braithwaite, Calcutta during 1971-72 to 1974-75 and April—October, 1973-74 and 1974-75 has been going up steadily over the years, as may be seen from the Statement below:—

PRODUCTION (value in lakhs) Jessop & Co. Ltd., CALCUTTA.

1971-72	1082	
1972-73	1621	
1973-74	2411	
1974-75	3417	(estimated)
April—October		
1973-74	1074	
1974-75	1778	

BRAITHWATE & CO (India) Ltd CALCUTTA.

1971-72	490·90	
1972-73	909·43	
1973-74	1111·32	
1974-75	1373·26	(estimated)
April—October		
1973-74	527·80	
1974-75	645·92	

(b) Does not arise.

Police-cum-Public Liaison in Delhi

1284. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to set up a new machinery for strengthening and maintaining Police-cum-Public liaison by appointing a few "Janta-ka-Sevak" in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and when it is likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Products of Hindustan Lever Limited

1285. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign subsidiary M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited has been using its Research and Development Centre at Andheri merely as a show piece;

(b) whether the products developed in the name of import substitution from this Centre have been like Idli Mix, Dosa Mix, Vada Mix, Gulab Jaman Mix, Kheer Mix, Sambhar Mix etc.;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the results obtained by this company at this centre in the field of aromatics or the blend of prefumes used in soaps for substitution of imports in this behalf;

(d) if so, whether Government will specify the brands in which such substitute blend of prefumes have been used and to what extent and the amount of foreign exchange saved; and

(e) the amount allowed as Development Rebate or otherwise as concession in consideration of this so called Research Centre by this foreign subsidiary?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The Research and Development Centre of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited at Andheri has been registered with the Department of Science & Technology with effect from 3rd August, 1973. Its R&D activities are in the field of oils and fats. synthetic fatty acids, synthetic detergents, essential oils and fine chemicals, edible oils, processed foods animal nutrition, catalysts etc. The annual report of progress of the work done by this R&D Centre for the year ending 31st March, 1974 has been received in the Department of Science and Technology. Government do not consider that the company has been using this research centre merely as a show piece.

(b) The company had no doubt brought out certain processed foods like Idli Mix, Dosa Mix etc. in its range of products for sometime, but these have not been claimed to be for purposes of import substitution. The company has further informed that they have stopped the manufacture of all such processed foods from the beginning of 1973.

(c) No. However, according to the information supplied by the company, the import substitution products developed by their R&D Centre in the field of essential oils, aromatic chemicals and perfumery used in soap making are as follows:

(1) Aldehydes (C11, C12, C16); (2) Benzyl Esters and Ethers; (3) Citronellal (4) Cinnamic Aldehyde (4) Carene Derivatives; (5) Citronellol Derivatives; (6) Dihydro Isojasmone (7) Dimethyl Hydroquinone (8) Geraniol and Esters; (9) Hydroxy Citronellal; (10) Isoborneol and Esters; (11) Isobutyl Salicylate; (12) Isopulegol; (13) Longifelene Derivatives; (14) Methyl Ionone (15) Menthol Menthone; (16) Methyl Para Cresol; (17) Musks; (18) Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol and Derivatives; (19) Rose Acetone; (20) Styrallyl Acetate; (21) Terpineol and Esters; (22) Terpenes; (23) Ajowan oil; (24) Anethi oil (25) Cedarwood Oil; (26) Cinnamon Leaf Oil; (27) Citronella Oil (Java type); (28) Eycalyptus Globulus oil; (29) Geranium oil; (30) Inchigrass oil; (31) Linaloeberry oil; (32) Orange Peel oil.

(d) The question does not arise Government understand that the company has been using these oils, chemicals and perfumeries in the following brands of soaps and detergents manufactured by them:—

(1) Saral; (2) Lux toilet soap (3 Rexona (4) Pears (5) Taj (Export) (6) Liril (7) Caress

(8) Breeze (9) Rin (10) Solar (11) Rinso (12) Omo (13) Lux Powder

Details of chemicals and perfumery blends used by the company in the manufacture of these various soaps are its own trade secret. As regards the amount of foreign exchange saved, the company has claimed that they have saved an amount of Rs 547 lakhs approximately between 1961 and 1971 by way of manufacture of various essential oils. chemicals and perfumeries items used in soap making, which would have otherwise been required to be imported into this country.

(e) During the calender years 1971, 1972 & 1973, the Company has claimed the following amounts as develop-

ment rebates and for the write-off of the capital and revenue expenditures incurred on R & D in its research centre—

	1971	1972	1973
	(Rs. Lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)
(i) Development Rebate	1·97	2·58	2·17
(ii) Capital Expenditure	12·31	33·95	14·18
(iii) Revenue Expenditure	72·40	79·17	90·50
(iv) Total of (ii) & (iii).	84·71	113·12	104·68

The information in respect of the amounts actually accepted by the tax authorities under the aforesaid heads for purposes of assessment of corporate tax is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

C.B.I. Inquiry into Land Deal Scandal of Cuttack Station of A.I.R.

1286. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation seized some papers from the Cuttack station of All India Radio in connection with the Rs. 4 lakhs land deal scandal involving the Ministry of information and Broadcasting and a senior official of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether the C.B.I. has since concluded its investigation and if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) All India Radio had acquired land for the construction of residential houses for AIR staff through the Government of Orissa under the Land Acquisition law. The C.B.I. had taken over three files from the AIR station at Cuttack pertaining to this matter.

(b) The C.B.I. has since concluded its investigations and has submitted its report to the Government.

Inter-State Task Force Committee for Industries

1287. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted an Inter-State Task Force Committee in 1973 for examination of the problem of industries in northern States; and

(b) how many meetings of this Committee have taken place so far during the last one year and for an on-the-spot examination of the industrial problems in backward States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A Committee to examine the common problems of industries in the States of Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territory of Delhi has been constituted. The Committee has had only one meeting so far. No meeting has been held for an on-the-spot examination of the industrial problems in the backward States of the country.

Transfer of Telephones

1288. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit the transfer of O.Y.T. and general category telephone from one person to another;

(b) if so, the main points of the new amendments made recently;

(c) whether telephones given to individuals on priority basis cannot be transferred to another person; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the new scheme a subscriber can transfer his telephone to any individual, firm or Company or any other organisation at the same premises atleast three years after the installation. A fee of Rs. 500 will be charged for such transfer. Once a telephone is transferred, no further transfer will be allowed within three years. A shift is permitted under shift rules after the transfer has been effected.

(c) and (d). Yes, except in case of death of the original hirer. Telephones on priority are given to individuals on special considerations in their personal capacity i. the public interest and hence they are not transferable.

Pending applications for Industrial Licences

1289. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received by the Director General of Technical Development in the Ministry of Industrial Development for Industrial Licences during the last three years and year-wise;

(b) the number of application approved, year-wise, and the particulars of each case; and

(c) the total number of applications rejected, year-wise together with the reasons therefor and the number of applications still pending with it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Applications for letters of intent and industrial licences are received in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. The total number of applications received during 1972, 1973 and 1974 (January—September) are respectively 2851, 3280 and 5253.

(b) The number of letters of intent issued during 1972, 1973 and 1974 (January—September) are respectively 877, 899 and 911. The number of industrial licences issued during 1972, 1973 and 1974 (January—September) are respectively 563, 596 and 777. Particulars of the approvals are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences," "Indian Trade Journal" and "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Data for the number of cases rejected are available only from November 1973 when the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals was set up. The number of cases rejected during the period November 1973—September 1974 is 2912. The main reasons for rejections are availability of adequate capacity, raw materials constraints, proposals not being in conformity with policy or not technically sound. The number of applications pending as on 1st November 1974 is 2250.

राज्यों में प्रेस स्वतन्त्रता का दमन किये जाने के बारे में प्रेस परिषद् का अक्तूबर, 1974 का निर्णय

1290. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में प्रेस स्वतन्त्रता का दमन किए जाने के बारे में प्रेस परिषद ने अपने अक्टूबर, 1974 के निर्णय में उल्लेख किया था ; और

(ख) उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) प्रेस परिषद के अक्तूबर, 1964 के निर्णय में समाचार पत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता का दमन किए जाने के बारे में किसी राज्य सरकार का नाम नहीं है। उसने एक उक्त विशिष्ठ मामले पर निर्णय दिया जो उसके सम्मुख लाया गया।

(ख) सरकार ने सन्तोषजनक रूप से यह नोट किया है कि प्रेस परिषद की सिफारिश का सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुपालन किया गया है।

Inclusion of washermen (Dhobis) in the Scheduled Castes list

1291. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Washermen (Dhobis) have been placed in the Scheduled Castes list by U.P. Government and some other State Governments, and if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard;

(b) whether the Central Government are aware that Maharashtra Government has not included Washermen (Dhobis) in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government will ask the Maharashtra Government and other State Governments to have a uniform list of Scheduled Castes and henceforth treat washermen as Scheduled Caste and extend the facilities due to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Under the provisions of article 341 of the Constitution the Scheduled Castes are specified by the Central Government through Presidential Orders and not by the State Governments. The Presidential Orders can be amended only by Parliamentary legislation.

At present the Dhobi community is specified as a Scheduled Caste in the States of Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and in the Union Territory of Delhi. A uniform list for whole of the country is not feasible as article 341 of the Constitution requires specification of Scheduled Castes with respect to any State or Union Territory and envisages Statewise lists.

मैसर्स जे० बी० मंगाराम एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा बेनामी लाइसेंस लिया जाना

1292. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स जे० बी० मंगाराम एण्ड कम्पनी, ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) ने सरकार से किन्हीं प्राप्त फर्मों और व्यक्तियों के नाम से लाइसेंस प्राप्त किए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० वी० नायक) : (क) और (ख) मैसर्स जे० बी० मंगाराम एण्ड कम्पनी को उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत दो फैक्टरियां हैं—एक ग्वालियर में और दूसरी हैदराबाद में। मैसर्स जे० बी० मंगाराम के तीन अन्य एकक स्थापित हुए हैं जो तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय की सूची में हैं। वे ये हैं :—

(1) मैसर्स जीवन फूड्स बम्बई फैक्टरी हैदराबाद में,

(2) मैसर्स मंगाराम एण्ड सन्स बम्बई, फैक्टरी बंगलौर में,

(3) मैसर्स इण्टरनेशनल फूड्स बम्बई—फैक्टरी हैदराबाद में।

Proposal to stop Export of Nuclear know-how to other Countries

1293. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to stop export of nuclear know-how to foreign countries and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the U.S. Secretary of State has approached the Indian Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) We shall continue to co-operate with friendly countries in consonance with the terms of the collaboration agreements entered into with them on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Clash between Security Forces and Mizo Hostiles on Burma-Mizoram Border

1294. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a major clash between the security forces and Mizo Hostiles on the Burma-Mizoram Border recently;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to pacify Mizo hostiles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government do not consider any talks with the underground Mizos would be purposeful as long as the Mizo rebels adhere to their secessionist demand and continue their treasonable activities.

केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग में हिन्दी अधिकारी की नियुक्ति

1295. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 3 अक्तूबर, 1974 के एक हिंदी दैनिक तथा दिनांक 12 अक्तूबर, 1974 के एक अन्य हिंदी दैनिक समाचार-पत्र में केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग में हिंदी अधिकारी की नियुक्ति के बारे में सम्पादक के नाम पत्रों की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में सभी मंत्रालयों से पूछताछ की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ग) क्या पहले इसके लिए लिखित परीक्षा की व्यवस्था थी तथा बाद में लिखित

परीक्षा की व्यवस्था एक परिपत्र के द्वारा समाप्त की गई जिसे केवल कुछ ही मंत्रालयों को भेजा गया और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). यह रिक्त स्थान भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों को परिपत्रित किया गया था जिसमें उक्त पद पर नियुक्ति हेतु प्रत्याशियों के लिए योग्यतायें और अनुभव निर्धारित किए गए थे। क्योंकि भर्ती तदर्थ आधार पर की जानी थी इसलिए कोई लिखित परीक्षा न लेने का निर्णय किया गया था।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि कोई अनियमितता नहीं की गई है।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के 'पावर विंग' में हिन्दी अधिकारी का पद भरने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन

1296. श्री चन्द शेलानी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के 'पावर विंग' में हिंदी अधिकारी के पद को भरने हेतु लिए गए इन्टरव्यू तथा अपनाई गई अन्य प्रक्रिया के विरुद्ध बाहर के तथा मंत्रालय के कुछ उम्मीदवारों ने अभ्यावेदन भेजे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने क्या आपत्तियां उठाई थीं और उनके निराकरण के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या एक ही पद विज्ञापित किया गया और अब 13 सितम्बर, 1974 के इन्टरव्यू के आधार पर हिंदी अधिकारी के दो या तीन पद भरे जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) 'पवर विंग' द्वारा विज्ञापित तथा वहीं के चेयरमैन की अध्यक्षता में गठित बोर्ड द्वारा किए गए तथाकथित चयन के आधार पर मंत्रालय में हिंदी अधिकारी के पदों को क्यों भरा जा रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) से (ग) इस चयन के विरुद्ध कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। इनमें मुख्य आपत्तियां ये थीं, कि साक्षात्कार में पूछे गए प्रश्न एक समान नहीं थे और कोई लिखित परीक्षा नहीं ली गई। इन आपत्तियों को अमान्य पाया गया। इस समय, 13-9-1974 को हुए चयन के आधार पर हिन्दी अधिकारी के किसी और पद को भरने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Kakkad Hydro-Electric Scheme pending with Planning Commission for clearance

1297. SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Kakkad Hydro-Electric Scheme is still pending clearance with the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in giving clearance to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNNG (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Kerala State Government forwarded to the Planning Commission the project report for this scheme in April 1974 for installing two 35 MK sets at the Kakkad power house. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1568 lakhs. The project report is presently under technical examination in the concerned Ministries whereafter it will be considered by the Technical Advisory Committee. The Planning Commission will be able to consider the clearance of the scheme for inclusion in the Plan only after the

Technical Advisory Committee has recommended the scheme and subject to the availability of funds.

चण्डीगढ़ और फाजिल्का तहसील के क्षेत्रों का स्थानान्तरण और सीमा-विवादों पर विचार करने के लिए आयोग

1299. प्रो० शेर सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री के निर्णय के अनुसार चण्डीगढ़ 29 जनवरी, 1975 को पंजाब को हस्तान्तरित किया जा रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो उसकी अवधि कितनी बढ़ाई जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या फाजिल्का तहसील के कुछ क्षेत्रों को हरियाणा को हस्तान्तरित करने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री के निर्णय का क्रियान्वयन भी चण्डीगढ़ को हस्तान्तरित करने तक स्थगित किया जायेगा;

(ग) पंजाब , हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश के परामर्श से सीमा संबंधी विवादों पर विचार करने के लिए आयोग की नियक्ति के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और यह आयोग कब नियुक्त किया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या फाजिल्का तहसील के उक्त क्षेत्रों को केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र घोषित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) से (घ) : पंजाब के विवादों के संबंध में सरकार के निर्णयों से, जो 29 जनवरी, 1970 को प्रैस विज्ञप्ति द्वारा घोषित किए गए थे, उत्पन्न मामलों के बारे में संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ अभी विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है।

U.S. Enquiry into use of Nuclear Fuel by India

1300. SHRI K LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI DASARATHA DEB:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENGERY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of India's nuclear policy, U.S. Government have suspended the supply of uranium fuel to India pending clarification of India *re.* her nuclear policy;

(b) whether they have also asked the Indian Government to clarify use of nuclear fuel supplied by U.S. to India under Tarapur Agreement;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereabout; and

(d) whether the next shipment of fuel was due in October but the same has not been supplied to India so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Tarapur Atomic Power Station where the U.S. Supplied enriched uranium is being used is already under safeguards administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The shipment of fuel due in October has already been made.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for Providing Employment to Educated Unemployed in 1974-75

1301. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance requested by the Government

of Kerala for providing employment to the educated unemployed during 1974-75; and

(b) the amount proposed to be sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Under the Employment promotion Programme for 1974-75, the Government of Kerala have requested for Central assistance of Rs. 215.16 lakhs for providing employment to 5883 educated unemployed persons, 3000 skilled workers and about 10,000 unskilled workers.

(b) The proposals of the State Government were received in the Planning Commission during the first week of November, 1974. During discussions with the States Government officials it has been found that the proposals need to be re-cast for a ceiling amount of Rs. 165 lakhs earmarked for the State.

U.K. Aid for Coal Mining Industry

1302. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. Government have provided aid for coal mining industry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is no specifically earmarked amount for the Coal Mining Industry under the U.K. Aid Funds at present. However, from the available U.K. aid funds financing of imports, etc. from U.K. for the coal mining industry is possible.

It may also be stated that a British Missiom is expected to visit India shortly for a sectoral appraisal of requirements of our Coal Mining Sector as also to identify the possible areas in our developmental programmes for application of their future aid funds.

Price freeze

1303. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a price freeze of seven essential commodities used by the common man is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the progress of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Development of Handloom Industry in Rajasthan in Fifth Plan

1304. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment made during Fifth Plan for the development of handloom industry in the Rajasthan State; and

(b) the names of the various items and heads of account under which allotments have been made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b): Tentative outlay for the development of the handloom industry under the Draft Fifth Plan for the Rajasthan State is Rs 6.5 lakhs. This tentative outlay is subject to revision when the Fifth Five Year Plan is finalised. The development programme envisaged under the State's Draft Fifth

Plan for the handloom industry consists of schemes for completion of weavers' housing colonies, supply of improved appliances and design centre.

Applications for Telephone Connections in Rajasthan

1305. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of applications for telephone connection in the Rajasthan State lying pending with the Government at present?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): The number of pending applications in the Rajasthan State is—9085 as on 1st Nov., 1974.

Effect of Power Suspension on Industrial Production in Rajasthan

1306. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether the Power suspension to the Industrial towns of Rajasthan has badly affected the Industrial Production in the State.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): According to the information available with the Government of India, there have been no power cuts or restrictions on the supply of power in Rajasthan.

Effect of power suspension of Industrial Production in Goa

1307. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether the Power Suspension to the Industrial towns of Goa has badly affected the Industrial Production in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): Although there has been power cut in Goa to some extent, 8 to 10 industrial units located in Goa and borne on the rolls of the Directorate General of Technical Development have not reported any shortfall in production on this account.

Sanction of Power Schemes in Goa

1308. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any power schemes have been sanctioned in Goa by the Centre during 1972-73 and 1973-74 and upto October, 1974 with their power potential; and

(b) if so, District-wise break-up of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Applications for Telephones in Goa

1309. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for Telephone connections in Goa lying pending with Government at present;

(b) the number of applicants who are in the waiting list for more than a year and when connections are likely to be given; and

(c) the total number of new telephone connections given in Goa during 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The number of applications pending for telephone connections in Goa is 1635 at present.

(b) The number of applicants who are in the waiting list for more than a year is 1236.

The delay in provision of telephones is due to a general shortage of exchange equipment and underground cables. Efforts are constantly being made to meet the demands to the maximum possible extent within the available limited resources.

(c) The total number of new telephone connections given in Goa during 1972-73 is 634 and during 1973-74 is 437.

भारी उद्योगों सम्बन्धी आंकड़े

1310. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने भारी उद्योग चल रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से गैर-सरकारी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितने उद्योग चल रहे हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए०सी०जाब) (क) और (ख): आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

गत तीन वर्षों में विद्युत् के उत्पादन में कमी

1311. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में विद्युत उत्पादन में कमी हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवर्ष कितनी कमी हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ;

कृषि तथा उद्योग को बिजली की सप्लाई

1312. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विद्युत अभाव को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए कितने-कितने प्रतिशत बिजली कृषि, उद्योग तथा प्रकाश के लिए, अलग-अलग दी जा रही है ; और

(ख) सरकार कृषि तथा उद्योग के लिए बिजली सप्लाई की प्रतिशतता में वृद्धि करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : (क) कृषि, उद्योगों, और प्रकाश-व्यवस्था तथा अन्य उद्देश्यों के लिए ऊर्जा की खपत का प्रतिमान, जिसे समस्त देश की कुल खपत के प्रतिशत के रूप में दिखाया गया है, वह क्रमश : 12.05, 65.68 तथा 22.27 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को दिखावटी तथा अनुत्पादनकारी उद्देश्यों के लिए बिजली के उपयोजन पर प्रतिबंध लगाने तथा इस प्रकार बचायी गई बिजली को उद्योग तथा कृषि के लिए प्रयोग करने की सलाह दी है ।

Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Services in Assam, West Bengal and other Parts of the Country

1314. SHRI NOORUL HUDA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether postal, telephone and telegraph services have seriously deteriorated in Assam, West Bengal and several other parts of the country; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA):

(a) *Postal Services:*

There had been no services dislocation in Assam. In West Bengal Circle, however, there was accumulation of mails in Calcutta on account of go slow tactics by a section of the staff, heavy absenteeism, and limited funds for overtime expenditure. This occurred from pre Puja periods and Puja season is further a time of heavy posting. Normally has since been restored. There was also some accumulation for short periods in some places of Uttar Pradesh like Allahabad, Kanpur and Meerut. The situation was brought under control quickly. The work is normal at all these places now.

Telephone Services:

There is no serious deterioration in Assam, West Bengal and other parts of the country as far as telephone exchanges are concerned.

Telegraph Services:

There has been no serious deterioration of communications in Assam, West Bengal and several other parts of the country during the recent past. Telecommunication services from Assam and West Bengal to important centres in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Bombay, Gujarat and South India were, however, dislocated in the first week of October 1974 due to damages on coaxial system caused by Bihar Bandh agitation. The disposal of telegrams is affected by the above causes of interruption as well as by power shedding and shut downs. During the recent festival season there was an abnormal increase in the number of telegrams handled accompanied by staff absenteeism of between 25 per cent and 75 per cent as against the normal leave reserve strength of 10 per cent. While the signalling and delivery staff are entitled to incentive earnings which encourage the limited number available to increase output, funds were not available for overtime working for these cadres as well as clerks.

(b) *Postal Services:*

The Postmaster General, Calcutta appointed lower grade officials on approved list as a temporary sorters. Short Duty Sorters were also appointed and O.T. duty on restricted basis was permitted. Besides, supervision was augmented by deputing officers from the office of the Postmaster General, Calcutta. This resulted in clearing the accumulation.

Telephone Services:

The question does not arise. However standing instructions for their satisfactory maintenance are there for the exchange to follow. Inspections are carried out by local officers as per schedule to check maintenance aspect and observation teams from Directorate also visit large exchanges annually to check different aspects of maintenance of exchanges. and suggest measures to improve their working whenever any deterioration is observed.

Telegraph Services:

The existing tele-communication services from Assam and West Bengal to several parts of country are primarily carried on coaxial cable or microwave systems. The underground cables are subject to failures at times due to lightening damage by road working parties and other natural causes such as floods and soil subsidence. Alternative communication media through further microwave or coaxial systems are proposed to be provided on these routes for increased reliability.

In order to cope with the situation sections of telegraph offices dealing with the telegrams were strengthened. New high-speed outlets were opened and telegrams were routed away from points of congestion.

Black Market in Newsprint Trade

1315. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the newspapers in the country have raised their selling

prices as also the advertisement tariffs several times during the last two years in the name of meeting the crisis; and

(b) whether there is a flourishing black market in the newsprint trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) According to information available and reported by newspapers 215 newspapers effected an increase in their prices during the last two years. Of these, seven papers have increased their prices thrice, and fifteen twice. Since the newsprint crisis, most of the papers have raised their commercial advertisement rates.

(b) It is not correct to say that there is a flourishing black market in the newsprint trade. Newsprint quota is allocated in accordance with prescribed procedure and on details of performance duly vetted by a Chartered Accountant being furnished. However, 3 complaints were received about black marketing in newsprint in this Ministry which were forwarded to the Controller of Imports & Exports. Enforcement Division, for appropriate action.

Derogatory Remarks in the Book Entitled "Aurangzeb and his Times"

1316. SARDAR SAWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs while replying to the debate in Lok Sabha on 'Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Amendment Bill, 1974' on the 7th September, 1974 assured the House that the Government would look into the book 'Aurangzeb and his Times' which allegedly contained some derogatory remarks against Shri Guru Govind Singh Ji Maharaj and would take suitable action in the matter;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the Publisher and the copies of the said book have been confiscated; and

(c) whether future publication of the book has been banned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has been informed on the 19th November, 1974 that the Government of Punjab who had scrutinised the book have ordered forfeture of its copies under Section 95 Cr. P.C. This order will be communicated to all State Governments for further action under that section of law.

Shifting of Headquarters of Electronics Commission to Delhi

1317. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to shift the headquarters of the Electronics Commission to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) and (b). A decision has been taken recently to shift the Electronics Commission from Bombay to Delhi. When the Commission was originally constituted, in 1971, the headquarters was located at Bombay, but this was not meant to be a permanent solution and was to be reviewed from time to time, as the tempo of work increased. The need for a continual inter-action between the Department of Electronics (which is in Delhi) and the Electronics Commission, has been increasingly

felt in recent months. Further, the Chairman of the Electronics Commission has been assigned an additional responsibility as Scientific Adviser to the Raksha Mantri. Consequently, it has been considered desirable to shift the headquarters of the Commission to Delhi so as to enable greater co-ordination between the Electronics Commission, the Department of Electronics and other organisations. A constituent unit of the Electronics Commission, dealing with Information, Planning and Analysis, has already been shifted to Delhi.

Arrears due to Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited from State Electricity Boards

1318. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Electricity Boards owe more than Rs. 82 crores to Bharat Heavy Electricals; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to recover this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Electricity Boards owe Rs. 84.11 crores to B.H.E.L. as on 31st October, 1974. The question of recovering these dues owed by Electricity Boards and of evolving a system by which B.H.E.L. will get payments as and when they become due has been taken up at the highest level with the concerned authorities.

Iddikki Power Project

1319. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works on the Idikki Power project is progressing as per schedule;

(b) if not, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to complete the project as early as possible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The work on the Idikki Power Project has been delayed mainly because of frequent labour troubles, the recent floods and financial difficulties However, efforts are being made to make up the delays by accelerating work on the Project, and to commission the 1st unit in June, 1975.

Report of National Energy Commission Re-Utilisation of Energy Resources

1320. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Energy Commission has submitted its report regarding the future needs and utilisation of our energy resources:

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Commission.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) No National Energy Commission has been appointed so far. The Fuel Policy Committee has submitted its report on 22-8-1974.

(b) A list of important recommendations of the Fuel Policy Committee has been laid on the Table of the House in reply to unstarred Question No. 1334.

(c) The report is still under consideration of the Government and no decision has so far been taken.

Opening of P. & T. Dispensaries in Kerala Circle

1321. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of P. & T. Dispensaries in the Kerala Circle at present and the places in which these dispensaries are located; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to open more dispensaries for the welfare of the employees in the Circle: and if so, the main points of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) No regular P&T Dispensary has so far been opened in the Kerala Circle.

(b) P&T Dispensaries are at present sanctioned only at such places where a clear saving in expenditure on medical facilities is anticipated by opening of a Dispensary. No proposal for opening of a P&T Dispensary in Kerala Circle is now under consideration as according to information available in the P&T Directorate, the above criterion has not been satisfied at any place in the Circle.

Proposal to Invoke Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act in Mizoram

1322. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the continued disturbing law and order situation in Mizoram, whether Government propose to invoke the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act in Mizoram banning the Mizo National front and its militant wing; and

(b) if so, any other steps taken and proposed to be taken to check the unlawful activities of Mizo National front and its militant wing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government have reviewed the Mizoram situation with the Lt. Governor and Chief Minister of Mizoram in July/August, 1974 to tighten security measures and deal firmly with underground rebel activities. The possibilty of invoking the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act to deal with Mizo rebels is also kept in view. The entire Union Territory of Mizoram has been declared as a "disturbed area" by the Administrator of Mizoram from the 1st September, 1974 under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 for a period of six months. Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, the Administrator of Mizoram has declared the whole of Mizoram as "disturbed area" within the meaning and for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months from 20th September, 1974.

The situation in Mizoram is being kept under close and continuous review and utmost vigilance is being maintained to deal firmly with the hostile elements in these areas.

Commemoration Stamps on Completion of 25 Years of Indian Republic

1323. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T Department is planning to publish any commemoration stamp on the completion of 25 years of the Indian Republic in January, 1975;

(b) if so, the denomination and the design for the proposed stamp; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir on the 26th January, 1975.

(b) The stamp will be issued in the denomination of 25 P. The design is under preparation.

(c) Does not arise.

Performance of Hindustan Machine Tools

1324. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the performance and working results of H.M.T. last year and how they compare with the results of the previous two years;

(b) the prospects for the current year; and

(c) whether there is fear of recession setting in 1975; and if so, the steps taken to ensure the continuity of the work of this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The perormance and working results of HMT during the last three years is given below:

Year	Production	Profits (Rs in lakhs
1971-72 . .	2861	( )112
1972-73 . .	3123	( )78
1973-74 . .	3942	( )196

(b) The company expects to achieve a production level of Rs. 6831 lakhs in the ear 1974-75 which is expected to result in a profit of Rs. 582 lakhs.

(c) Apprehensions regarding a possible recession in 1975 appear to be premature at this stage.

Proposal to enlarge the capacity of scooter and moped production

1325. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the urgent need to conserve petrol and also the big demand, Government have taken measures to enlarge the capacity of scooter and moped production; and

(b) if so, the main feature therof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The three existing manufactures have been permitted to expand their capacity for manufacture of scooters upto 126,000 nos. per annum. In addition, industrial licences|letters of intent have been issued to a number of new entrepreneurs including State Industrial Development Corporations for manufacture of scooters covering a capacity of 4,25,000 nos. per annum.

Government are also setting up a project in the Public Sector for manufacture of scooters with a capacity of 100,000 nos. per annum. State Industrial Development Corporations have been granted industrial licences| letters of intent for manufacture of scooters with a total capacity of 228,000 nos. per annum. Six of them have entered into licensing arrangements with M|s. Scooters India Ltd. for the production of scooters of the same model and design that will be manufactured by M|s Scooters India Ltd.

With a view to increasing existing capacity of 67,500 nos. of Mopeds per annum. Government have granted industrial licences|letters of intent to a number of new entrepreneurs for manufacture of mopeds (including Auto-Cycles) for a total capacity of 216,000 nos. per annum.

Government are confident that the entire demand for scooters and mopeds will be met by indigenous production by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Registration of Rural Electric Co-operative Societies in States for Distribution of Power

1326. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether five rural electric-co-operative societies were registered in five different States in the country about four years ago on a pilot basis

for distribution of power in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the names of the States where these co-ops. have been set up;

(c) the total investment made by the Central Government in each of these co-ops. and the quantum of electricity that has been distributed by each one of them; and

(d) whether a general appraisal of their working has been made; and if so, the main features thereof and whether Government propose to set up such co-ops. in other States also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Five rural electric cooperatives were registered in 1969.

(b) These cooperatives have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The Government of India have not directly invested any amount in these cooperatives. The Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking has, however, sanctioned loans to these Cooperatives. The details of loans sanctioned, disbursements made and the quantum of electricity distributed are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8515/174].

(d) A general appraisal of the working of these cooperatives was made by the Committee on Rural Electric Cooperatives appointed by the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. in February, 1972. The PACE Division of Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona were also entrusted with the studies of these cooperatives on certain aspects of their functioning with a view to assisting the above Committee.

These appraisals have revealed that generally, the performance of the cooperatives in implementation of the projects, though inadequate with reference to the targets envisaged, compares favourably with that of the respective State Electricity Boards. In regard to financial structure of the Cooperatives, the Committee has made specific recommendations about adopting a proper debt-equity ratio and for fixation of a viable rate of bulk supply of power by the State Electricity Boards in order to ensure their financial viability.

By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan about 20—25 new cooperatives are expected to be set up depending upon the availability of resources and the response of the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards.

Shortfall in Production of Consumer Industries

1327. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production during the first half of 1974 have shown only a marginal change as compared to the earlier years;

(b) if so, the precise improvement effected and the industries where this is discernible;

(c) whether nearly 60 per cent of the industries have recorded a positive decline and among them the consumer industries is the worst affected; and

(d) if so, the total shortfall in the production of consumer industries and to what extent the shortage in supply will affect the prices and what remedial steps are being taken to ensure adequate supply of consumer goods as a long term measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). Data on the official C.S.O. index of industrial production are available for the period

January—April, 1974 and show a growth rate of 1.2 per cent over the corresponding period of 1973.

The following industrial groups and sub-groups with a weight totalling 56.5 per cent in the index recorded production *increases* during the period January-April, 1974, viz;

Electricity Generated
Mining & Quarrying
Beverage & Tobacco
Mfr. of Cotton Textiles
Wood & Cork Mfr.
Paper and Paper Products
Leather & Fur Products
Rubber Products
Petroleum Refinery Products
Non-Metallic Minerals
Mfr. of Non-electrical Machinery
Electrical Machinery
Misc. Industries

The following industrial groups and sub-groups with a weight totalling 41.79 per cent recorded production *decline* during the same period, viz:

Food Manufacturing
Jute Textile Mfr.
Footwear Mfr.
Mfr. of Chemicals
Basic Metal Industries
Mfr. of Metal Products
Transport Equipment

An analysis of the output of consumer goods industries during the period January-August, 1974 shows that there has been a growth in the output of sugar, tea, dry batteries, matches, bicycle tyres and tubes, motor-cycle and scooter tyres and tubes, synthetic detergents, fluorescent tubes, electric fans, radios and cigarettes. These industries, which have shown growth in production, account for 25 per cent of the weight in the general index of industrial production.

On the other hand, during the same period January-August, 1974 there has been a decline in the output of flour milling, vanaspati, soap, salt, footwear, infant milk food, incandescent lamps and tooth paste. These industries, which have shown declines in production, account for about 14 per cent of the weight in the general index of industrial production.

As part of the programme for maximising production and ensuring effective utilisation of existing industrial capacities, it is intended to step up the production of wide range of essential consumer goods.

Effect of Arrest of Smugglers on Film Industries

1328. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been stoppage of film shooting to the extent of fifty per cent due to the arrests of top smugglers; and

(b) if so, the names of such smugglers who were financing the film industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The production of films in India is in the private sector and Government have no information that film shootings have been reduced by 50 per cent.

(b) Does not arise.

घटिया किस्म की किताबों तथा पोस्टरों के लिए कागज के प्रयोग पर रोक

1329. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ समय से भारत कागज की अत्यधिक कमी का सामान कर रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो घटिया किस्म की किताबों तथा फालतू के पोस्टरों के लिए कागज की खपत पर सरकार द्वारा रोक न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) कुछ समय के लिए कुछ प्रकार के कागज की कमी रही है ।

(ख) गैर जरूरी कागज के उपयोग पर रोक लगाने की दृष्टि से सरकार आवश्यक

वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन पेपर (कंजरवेशन ड रेग्यूलेशन आफ न्यूज) आदेश, 1974 जारी कर चुकी है। इस आदेश ारा कैलेन्डर डायरियां, पोस्टर तथा बधाई/नियंत्रण पत्रों के बनाने से संबंधित कागज के उपयोग पर कतिपय प्रतिबंध लगे हैं।

भारतीय फिल्मों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

1330. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत एक वर्ष में कितनी भारतीय फिल्मों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार मिले हैं तथा उनके भाषावार नाम और संख्या क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल/टी–8516]

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के परिवार को सहायता

1331. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **गृह** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार की ओर से नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के परिवार को कोई सहायता प्रदान की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं और नेताजी के परिवार के कौन-कौन व्यक्ति इस समय कहां-कहां रहते हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

देश में समाचार पत्रों का परिचालन

1332. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** : मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूरे देश में प्रकाशित किए जाने वाले समाचार-पत्रों की भाषावार वर्तमान संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें से कितने समाचार-पत्र दैनिक साप्ताहिक, पाक्षिक, मासिक तथा त्रैमासिक हैं; और

(ख) गत वर्ष के दौरान समाचार पत्र पंजीयक के पास पंजीकृत किए गए और उनका भाषावार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) 1973 के दौरान देश में प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार-पत्रों की कुल संख्या 12,653 थी एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें प्रत्येक भाषा के दैनिक, साप्ताहिकों, पक्षिका आदि की संख्या दी हुई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी 8517/74]

(ख) 1973 के दौरान, 1409 समाचार पत्र पंजीकृत किये गये। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा। जिसमें इन पत्रों का भाषावार ब्यौरा दिया हुआ है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या एल टी 8517/74]

Report of Fuel Policy Committee

1334. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fuel Policy Committee has submitted its final report to Government;

(b) if so, the important recommendations made by the Committee in general and subsidy element in particular; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and at what stage of consideration the report stands and the likely time involved in processing the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of important recommendation is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8518/74].

(c) The report is being examined in consultation with the departments/organisations concerned.

Power Crisis in Delhi in September, 1974

1335. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi was drastically hit by power crisis during the month of September, 1974 due to the diversion of power to the neighbouring States; and

(b) if so, how far it has affected the industrial production in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) In order to help the neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. a 10 per cent cut was enforced in Delhi upto 17th September, 1974 and on 18th September, 1974 this was increased to 25 per cent with a view to supply additional power to these States to save Khariff crops due to failure of monsoons.

(b) It is not possible to assess the exact loss of industrial production on account of these power cuts.

Recommendations of working group on coal needs of Industries in Northern India

1336. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the recommendations of the working group for creation and management of coal dump to cater the needs of industries in the Northern India; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No working group for creation and management of coal dumps to cater to the needs of Industries in Northern India was set up by the Government. The scheme of coal dumps has been under the consideration of Government for quite some time. Recently some dumps have been opened at certain selected places such as Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur and Lucknow with coal and coke transported by road. These dumps are meant to cater to the needs of small scale industries, brick-kilns and domestic consumers which enjoy lower priority in the allotment of wagons.

Charges against Modi Mills for Unaccountable Wheat found during raids

1337. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1714 on 7th August, 1974 and state:

(a) whether charges have since been framed against the Director of the Modi Mills and two others regarding 4,133 bags of unaccounted wheat;

(b) under which section and which Act the charges have been framed; and

(c) what action is being taken to expedite the trial?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Not yet.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The delay has been taken notice of by the High Court which is taking appropriate action to expedite the trial.

P&T employees in Delhi on *ad hoc* basis

1338. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 5000 Post and Telegraph employees in Delhi circle are working since early last year on temporary basis or on *ad hoc* basis;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken to absorb them on regular basis; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to make them regular?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (c). Number of temporary employees working in Delhi Telephone District as on 31-1-74 is less than 4000. They are already regular employees and the question of absorbing them or making them regular does not arise.

Police firings in Gujarat

339. SHR P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been large number of police firings in the various parts of Gujarat during the months of September and October, 1974;

(b) if so, how many times firings took place and the number of persons died and injured as a result thereof; and

(c) whether the law and order situation in that State have not improved after the imposition of President's

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government have not received any report of police firings in Gujarat during the months of September and October, 1974. Facts are being ascertained from the State Administration and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The law and order situation in the State improved vastly after the imposition of the President's Rule and is now well under control.

Use of energy derived from non-commercial fuels

1340. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to estimate correctly the energy used in the country and derived from non-commercial fuels; and

(b) the time by which the collection of the said data will be organised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Fuel Policy Committee set up by the Government of India have assessed the energy derived from non-commercial fuels. The Committee have made some suggestions which are under consideration of the Government.

Poor Power Supply from Nuclear Power Station

1341. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the poor power supply from nuclear power stations in India;

(b) if so, whether the nuclear power stations are controlled by the Central Government and the transmission lines are administered by the State Electricity Board thereby hampering the distribution of power to neighbouring States; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The generation of electricity from the nuclear stations has been fairly satisfactory. Some difficulties had arisen due to marine pollution on the 220 kV transmission lines, and the 220 kV Switchyard at Tarapur. The Switchyard has since been taken over by the Atomic Power Authority. Measures like hot line washing etc. are being adopted to deal with the problem of marine pollution. During the last year, the problems on this account have not arisen.

Arrests for hoarding under essential Commodities Act

1342. SHRI D. K. HANDA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI M C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons arrested in each State for hoarding under Essential Commodities Act during recent anti-hoarding drive;

(b) details of articles seized from them;

(c) number of those who have been sentenced, fined and detained; and

(d) whether some Indian Newspapers have accused politicians and administrative personnel of having complicity with hoarders and if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Power in States during last three months

1343. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of power in the country during the last three months;

(b) if so, the States which were greatly affected due to shortage of power;

(c) the main causes thereof: and

(d) the steps taken by surplus States to provide power to deficit States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There are some States where a shortage of power has continued during the last 3 months. These are Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the Northern Region and Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in the Southern Region. Since October, 1974 Maharashtra and Orissa have also been facing power shortages. Tamil Nadu had faced a power shortage till August 1974. The DVC had also been facing power shortages upto September 1974 but the position since then has been satisfactory.

(c) The main cause for power shortage in the country is the shortfall in additions to the generating capacity to meet the growing load demands. The failure of monsoons in various parts of the country, has further aggravated the position.

(d) Wherever possible, energy from surplus areas is being made available to the deficit States. In the Northern Region, U.P. is receiving relief from the Badarpur Station in Delhi and the Bihar, D.V.C. systems. Similarly Punjab and Haryana are also receiving relief from the Badarpur Station. Punjab has also been getting help from Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. In the Western Region, Madhya Pradesh has been assisting the Maharashtra system, depending upon power availability. In the Southern Region, Kerala has been providing relief to Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh received relief from Orissa when that State had a surplus. In the Eastern Region, the DVC is helping the West Bengal/Calcutta Area. At present it is also providing relief to Orissa for meeting the requirements of the Rourkela Steel Plant.

Pak Spies amongst unauthorised Migrants from Bangladesh

1344. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Pakistani spies were traced amongst the unauthorised migrants from Bangladesh crossing into Indian borders; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the action taken by Government against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Effect of shortage of Yarn on Tyre Industry in Orissa

1345. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tyre industries in Orissa have been badly affected by shortage of yarn recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). There is no unit manufacturing automobile tyres and tubes in Orissa State.

उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में प्रयुक्त भाषा

1346. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हमारी स्वतंत्रता के 27 वर्ष बाद भी विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय की भाषा अंग्रेजी ही चल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उक्त न्यायालयों में हिन्दी अथवा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग किये जाने के बारे में एक तिथि निर्धारित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348(2) तथा राज भाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 के अधीन राज्य का राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व सहमति से उस राज्य के लिये उच्च न्यायालय की कार्यवाही में अथवा उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये अथवा पारित किसी निर्णय, डिगरी अथवा आदेश के प्रयोजन के लिये अंग्रेजी भाषा के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी अथवा उस राज्य की राजभाषा के प्रयोग का अधिकार दे सकता है । अतः संविधान तथा राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपरोक्त उपबन्धों के अधीन उच्च न्यायालयों में हिन्दी अथवा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग के लिये राज्य सरकारों को स्वयं पहल करनी है । केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल उस समय बीच में आती है जब संविधान तथा राजभाषा अधिनियम के उक्त उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व सहमति लेने का प्रश्न उठता है ।

राष्ट्रपति ने इलाहाबाद, पटना, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालयों में हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है । किन्तु जहां कोई पारित अथवा दिया गया निर्णय, डिगरी अथवा आदेश हिन्दी में

हो तो उसके साथ संबंधित उच्च न्यायालय के अधिकार के अधीन जारी किया गया अंग्रेजी भाषा में उसका अनुवाद संलग्न किया जायगा।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के खण्ड (1) के उपखण्ड (क) के अन्तर्गत जब तक संसद कानून द्वारा अन्यथा व्यवस्था नहीं करती, उच्चतम न्यायालय की सभी कार्यवाही अंग्रेजी भाषा में की जायगी।

(ख) और (ग . राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 4 के अधीन 26 जनवरी, 1975 के बाद राजभाषा संबंधी एक संसदीय समिति का गठन किया जाना है। यह समिति संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजन के लिये हिन्दी के प्रयोग में हुई प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण करेगी और उस पर सिफारिश करते हुये राष्ट्रपति को एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगी और राष्ट्रपति उसे दोनो सदनों में रखवायेंगे तथा सभी राज्य सरकारों को भिजवायेंगे।

Effect of shortage of Yarn on Tyre Industry in Goa

1347. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tyre Industries in Goa have been badly affected by shortage of yarn recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Due to difficult supply position of caprolactum and wood pulp in the international market, the indigenous availability of rayon/nylon fabric has come down resulting in a marginal shortage of yarn for these industries in the country. However, no specific complaint of shortage of yarn has been received from the unit manufacturing automobile tyres and tubes in Goa.

(b) Import of nylon and rayon tyre yarn has been permitted to the tyre units on a restricted basis.

Scheme to convert Coal into Gas and oil

1349. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to convert coal into gas and oil;

(b) whether international developments in regard to the prices of coal have rendered the scheme uneconomic; and

(c) whether in view of this the scheme is now being abandoned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A proposal for setting up a coal based synthetic petroleum plant has been received from the Government of West Bengal. Government have also recently set up an Expert Group to consider the technology of conversion of coal into oil.

Setting up of Coal Stockyards

1350. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up coal stockyards has been implemented to facilitate distribution;

(b) if so, the particulars of their location, quantities of stock and cost of administration; and

(c) whether this system has met with adverse reaction of the consumers and, if so, what are their objections and how Government propose to meet them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Due to the inadequate availability of rail transport for the movement of coal for small industries, brick kilns and house-holds, only a beginning has been made in the implementation of the scheme to set up coal dumps at selected places in the country. So far, Coal Mines Authority have opened dumps in Calcutta (Howrah), Varanasi. Gorakhpur and Lucknow. Arrangements are also being made to set up the dumps at Kanpur. Meerut and Agra. More dumps will be opened at other places as soon as the railway transport avilability position improves.

While the dump in Calcutta is run by Coal Mines Authority directly, those in U.P. are being managed through the U.P. State Co-operative Federation who are working as agents of Coal Mines Authority Limited. The prices of coal supplied from these dumps have been fixed by the State Government and the distribution is also made on their recommendations. The information regarding the cost of administration of these dumps and the quantities of coal in stock is being obtained and will be furnished on recepit.

(c) As the dumps in U.P. have been opend by transporting coal by road due to the non-availability of rail transport, the price of coal supplied through dumps is considered high by some consumers. Attempts are being made to arrange for the transportation of coal for dumps by rail.

कोयले का मूल्य

1351. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोयला खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के समय विभिन्न प्रकार के कोयले का मूल्य क्या था तथा इस वर्ष सितम्बर में उनका मूल्य क्या था ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : कोककर कोयला खानों के 1 मई 1972 को राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले, कोककर कोयले के विभिन्न ग्रेडों के मूल्य 30.23 रुपए प्रति टन से लेकर 45 रुपए प्रति टन के बीच थे । अकोककर कोयला खानों के 1 मई, 1973 को राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले विभिन्न ग्रेड और आकार के अकोकर कोयले के मूल्य 31.45 रुपए से 48 रुपए प्रति टन के बीच थे । सितम्बर, 1974 में प्रचलित मूल्य सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 8519/74]

Report of the Site Selection Co for Nuclear Power Projects in Western Region

1352. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Site Selection Committee for locating future nuclear power projects in the Western region has completed its tour of Maharashtra, Goa and Gujarat regions;

(b) if so, the names of the places in these regions inspected/studied by the Committee; and

(c) whether the committee has finalised its report and if so, its main findings?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Gujarat (including Saurashtra), three sites, *viz.*, Mahuva, Balana and Kakrapar and in Maharashtra,

two sites, viz. extension of Tarapur and Bhima, and in Goa, one site Loliem, have been studied by the Committee in detail, in addition to some other sites were only preliminary investgationsw ere carried out.

(c) The Committee's Report on the Western Region (excluding Goa) has been received. As regards Goa, a separate report is under preparation by the Committee. The main findings of the Committee, which is an internal body set up to assist Government in its decision making. are under examination.

Loading of Coal Wagons at N.C.D.C. Singrauli coal fields

1353. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether loading of coal wagons at the N.C.D.C. Singrauli coal fields is done on a contract basis;

(b) whether this practice leads to an inordinate exploitation of workers by contractors who make huge profits;

(c) whether this practice leads to unemployment of loaders upto 20 days a month; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A part of the loading of coal in the Singrauli coalfield is being done on a contract basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Loaders are idle only on the few occasions when wagons are not supplied by the Railways.

(d) It is proposed to abolish the contract system in stages.

Over Time Allowance to Security Guards of Gorbi Collieries of N.C.D.C.

1354. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the representation of the security guards of the Gorbi Collieries of N.C.D.C. in Sengrauli regarding payment of overtime allowance;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the time by which the decision is expected to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Overtime allowance is being paid to the Security Guards at the Borbi Project of National Coal Development Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Coal by N.C.D.C. Coal Fields to Birla Firm at Renukoot

1355. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale supply of coal has been made by N.C.D.C. coal fields at Sengrauli to Birla firm at Renukoot where the metering device was out of order;

(b) how was the quantity of coal supplied assessed; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent loss to Government in such cases of metering device going out of order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a)

to (c). Coal from the Singrauli Coalfields is supplied to the Renusagar Power House at Renusagar of Birlas through an aerial ropeway and the quantity is weighted by the Belt Weighing Machine at the Renusagar end. In case of break-down of the machine at Renusagar, the quantity of coal supplied is assessed by the total number of buckets supplied. To ensure a double check a weighing machine at the loading end is also being installed.

उत्तर बिहार में उद्योग

1356. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री उत्तर बिहार में विकास के बारे में 8 मई 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9564 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर बिहार में कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने की इस बीच कोई कोशिश की है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर बिहार के प्रत्येक जिले में उपयुक्त उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उत्तर बिहार में उद्योगो की स्थापना करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

पांच जिले यथा ; चम्पारन, दरभंगा, मुजफ्फरपुर, पूर्णिया तथा सहरसा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े माने गए हैं तथा वहां स्थित औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगमों से रियायती वित्त पाने तथा आयकर में राहत पाने के पात्र समझे गए हैं ।

तीन जिलों, यथा चम्पारन, दरभंगा तथा सहरसा का चयन पिछड़े हुए जिलों के रूप में किया गया है जो 1974–75 में अचल निवेश पर सीधी केन्द्रीय राज सहायता मंजूर की जाने तथा वर्ष 1974–75 में लघु उद्योगों के लिए विशेष आयात की सुविधाएं दिए जाने के लिए अर्ह समझे गए हैं । इन पिछड़े जिलों के लिए 1067257 रु० की कुल सहायता राशि मंजूर और वितरित की गई है ।

मुजफ्फरपुर नगर स्थित विस्तार केन्द्र के साथ साथ लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान, पटना लघु उद्योगों के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बृहत परामर्शदायी तथा अन्य विस्तार सेवायें उपलब्ध कराता है । इन सेवाओं में औद्योगिक क्षमता सर्वेक्षण, सघन अभियान, संगोष्ठियां, एन० एस० आई० सा० से खरीदने के लिए मशीनों की संख्या की सिफारिश करने, बैंकों आदि से वित्तीय सहायता लेने में सहायता करना सम्मिलित है ।

लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान, पटना, द्वारा सहरसा, मारन, दरभंगा मुजफ्फरपुर, चम्पारन और पूर्णिया का तकनीकी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ; इसके अलावा पता चला है कि प्रमुख बैंको ने सभी जिलों की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है ।

लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान द्वारा सहरसा में एक गहन औद्योगिक विकास कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है ।

केन्द्र द्वारा प्रचारित ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार को 100% केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । पहली बार में बिहार को दी गई पांच

परियोजनाओं में से एक परियोजना दरभंगा में उत्तरी बिहार में स्थित है। मार्च, 1973 तक दरभंगा परियोजना में 2,302 लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने वाली 745 औद्योगिक इकाइयों को सहायता प्रदान की गई। पांचवी योजना के लिए ली गई 5 परियोजनाओं में से पूर्णिया, चम्पारन और मुजफ्फरपुर नामक 3 परियोजनाएं उत्तरी बिहार मे हैं ?

जहां तक पांचवी योजना में किये जाने वाले आयुपायो का प्रश्न है उत्तरी बिहार में एक नयी शाखा संस्थान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रारम्भिक तौर पर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना सबंधी सुविधाओं का विकास करने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय पिछड़ा क्षेत्र औद्योगिक विकास निगम स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इण्डिया ड्रग्स और कार्मेस्युटिक्स लि० पश्चिम चम्पारन जिले के बेटिया में एक मूल औषधि परियोजना स्थापित करने जा रहा है।

उत्तरी बिहार का औद्योगिकरण करने के लिये राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित अभ्युपायों की मुख्य बातें निम्न प्रकार है :—

(क) बड़े और मझौले उद्योग

सरकारी क्षेत्र की निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं उत्तरी बिहार में बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाए स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है :—

सिवान और मधुबनी में कपड़ा मिलें, समस्तीपुर में ग्रेफाइट इलेक्ट्रोड प्रोजेक्ट, कृष्णगंज और फोबसगंज में जूट मिल, सहरसा में जूट ट्विन कारखाना, सहरसा में जूट के डंठलों पर आधारित कागज सयंत्र।

इसके अतिरिक्त बिहार राज्य सहकारी विपणन यूनियन का भी पूर्णिया के बनमाखी स्थान पर सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक जूट की मिल लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। धनबाद (चम्पारन) म सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक नया चीनी का मिल स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) लघु क्षेत्र

लघु अनुषंगी और सहायक उद्योगों का विकास करने के विचार से, पांचवीं योजनावधि मे उत्तरी बिहार के लिए औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्राधिकरण को अवस्थापना सुविधाओं का विकास और उद्योगो की स्थापना करने की विशेष जिम्मेदारी का कार्य सौंपा जायेगा।

औद्योगिक बस्तियां

दरभंगा, मुजफ्फरपुर, पूर्णिया, मुरलीगंज और रामनगर में पहले से ही औद्योगिक बस्तियां हैं, इनका और विकास किया जायेगा और इनके अतिरिक्त दरभंगा, सहरसा, बरौनी, हाजीपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर, बेटिया, किशनगंज, समस्तीपुर, मोतीहारी, कटिहार, रकौन, सिवान और भारहौरा में नई औद्योगिक बस्तियां स्थापित की जायेंगी। राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थापित दो नये निगम नामतः "बिहार राज्य चमड़ा उद्योग विकास निगम" और "बिहार राज्य हाथ करघा विद्युत करघा और दस्तकारी विकास निगम" इस क्षेत्र का विकास करने में मुख्य भूमिका निभायेंगे।

राज्य सरकार ने उत्तरी बिहार मे उद्योग को पुनः चालू करने के लिये सिग्रेट और तम्बाकू बनाने वाली मुख्य कम्पनियों से भी बातचीत शुरू की है। इस कारखाने के लिए संभावित स्थान डालसिंग सराय हो सकता है।

अत्यावश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कमी

1357. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :**
श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सांघी :
प्रो० नारायण चन्द्र पाराशर :
श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ :
श्री जी० वाई० कृष्णन् :

क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में तस्करों और जमाखोरों की गिरफ्तारियों के परिणाम-स्वरूप कुछ अत्यावश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कमी आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या मूल्यों में स्थिरता आने की सम्भावना है और उक्त प्रवृत्ति के कारण क्या हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण जिसमे कुछ आवश्यक उपभोज्य वस्तुओं के थोक मूल्यों, जिनमें 28-9-1974 से 12-10-1974 तक की अवधि में गिरावट का रुख दिखाई दिया है, की सूचक संख्या दी गई है, संलग्न है यद्यपि मूल्यों के उतार-चढ़ाव के सम्भावित रुख के बारे में अन्दाजा लगाना जल्दबाजी होगी, तथापि सरकार ने पहले ही मुद्रा-स्फीति निवारक बहुत से उपाय किए हैं और वह मूल्य स्थिति पर बराबर नजर रख रही है ।

विवरण

(आधार : 1961-62=100)

निम्न तारीख को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह की थोक मूल्य सूचक संख्या

वस्तु	28-9-74	12-10-74
चावल	406.7	403.3
ज्वार	433.0	419.2
बाजार	399.1	397.1
मक्का	504.5	446.9
जौ	474.6	457.4
चना	629.6	617.5
मूंग	415.1	411.2
उड़द	338.8	325.2
आलू	247.2	242.0
मूंगफली का तेल	399.6	399.3
जिजली आयल	340.7	332.9
खोपरे का तेल	465.4	464.1
चीनी	264.0	261.4
गुड़	499.8	487.6
खांडसारी	536.8	501.7
नमक	188.0	180.4
कपड़ा (मिल)	253.5	252.8

जीवनोपयोगी आवश्यक वस्तुओं को सस्ते मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराना

1358. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आम जनता को जीवनोपयोगी आवश्यक वस्तुएं सस्ते मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या वित्तीय उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या राज्यों को, जम्मू और काश्मीर की भांति वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी जिससे वे इन वस्तुओं को पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के निर्धन लोगों को सस्ते मूल्यों पर सप्लाई कर सकें और यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रकार के भेद-भाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) इस समय कोई नये वित्तीय उपाय विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों पर किये जाने वाले व्यय में बचत

1359. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री आर० डी० बड़े :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री और केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्री पर किये जाने वाले व्यय की प्रत्येक मद पर अगस्त, 1973 में आरम्भ किये गये विशेष बचत अभियान का कितना-कितना प्रभाव पड़ा ;

(ख) वर्तमान संकट को देखते हुये आगामी वर्ष में उक्त व्यय में कितनी कमी करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) 1971 के लोक सभा चुनावों से अब तक मंत्रिमंडल में परिवर्तनों के फलस्वरूप प्रत्येक अवसर पर व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई और मंत्रिमंडल में हुये नत परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप एक वर्ष में व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि हो जाने का अनुमान है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Control of sick Textile Mills by Maharashtra State Textile Corporation

1360. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have suggested to the Centre that the management of sick textile mills nationalised under the Ordinance of September 21, be entrusted to the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, whether Government have finally considered the suggestion; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been explained to the State Government that the management of the sick textile undertakings would be entrusted to Subsidiary Corporations of the National Textile Corporation Limited in the larger national interest of efficient and coordinated management on a uniform pattern throughout the country. The State Government has been invited to participate in the running of the Subsidiary Corporation by contributing 49 per cent of th equity capital, and they would also be consulted with regard to appointment of the Chief Executive of the subsidiary Corporation.

Illegal Forward Trade

1361. SHRI SHYAMSUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether llegal Forward Trade has been fully curbed in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Every possible effort is being made to curb illegal forward trade. Where forward trading is not legally permitted. but instances of such trading come to the notice of the Government, action to prosecute the offenders under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, is taken.

Losses to N.T.C.

1362. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 14 textile mills, out of 96 operating mills under the National Textile Corporation Ltd., continue to make losses despite the take-over of their management by Government; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding the reviewed policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Annual Report for 1973-74 of the National Textile Corporation Limited indicated that out of 96 mills in production during that year, 14 mills made gross losses.

(b) In order to improve the profitability of these mils, modernisation programmes are being formulated. In some cases such programmes have already been sanctioned.

Raids on Hoarders and Profiteers

1363. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids made by Government during the last six months to scotch out hoarders and profiteers in foodgrains and other essential commodities, State-wise and city-wise; and

(b) the amount of money, jewellery and the quantities of essential commodities seized and the number of licences suspended or cancelled as a result of these raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Information regarding the action taken under the Essential Commodities Act 1955, is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Commodities at Fair Prices by Small Traders and Retailers

1364. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI TARKESHWAR PANDEY:
SHRI AMBESH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to see that the Small traders and retailers sell various commodities at fair prices, with only marginal profits and that they do not charge the consumers exorbitant prices;

(b) whether stringent action is postponed to be taken against traders charging exorbitant prices;

(c) the number of businessmen arrested for practising this malpractice so far; and

(d) the plans of his Ministry to narrow down the gap of controlled and market price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955, however, empowers the Government to issue orders to control the price at which any essential commodity may be bought or sold.

(b) and (c). Any infringement of such an order will amount to the commission of an offence under the Essential Commodities Act thereby attracting the penal provisions in that Act. The State Governments have been advised by the Government of India from time to time, to enforce the various control orders strictly. With a view to check the anti-social activities of profiteers and black-marketeers, the Act has been amended recently and the penal provisions thereof made more stringent. Information regarding the number of businessmen arrested is not readily available.

(d) There is no plan, as such, for bridging the gap between the controlled and market price in cases where a "dual market" is functioning and the remedy lies in increased production.

1973–74 में गरीबी से निम्न स्तर पर रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की मासिक आय

1365. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गरीबी से निम्न स्तर पर रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की 1973–74 में न्यूनतम मासिक आय क्या थी; और

(ख) उक्त वर्ष में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या थी ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). उपभोक्ता व्यय संबंधी राष्ट्रीय प्रतिवर्ष सर्वेक्षण के समंकों की मदद से गरीबी से निम्न स्तर पर रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के अनुपात का अनुमान तैयार करना संभव है। परन्तु ये परिणाम केवल वर्ष 1970-71 तक ही उपलब्ध हैं एवं इसी प्रकार की जानकारी वर्ष 1973–74 के लिए अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Power from Kalagarh Dam in U.P.

1367. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power which will be made available from the Kalagarh Dam in Uttar Pradesh after the construction of this dam; and

(b) by when the power stations will be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The installed generating capacity of the Kalagarh Dam Project (Ramganga Project) is 180 MW (consisting of three units of 60 MW each) and the annual energy potential is 404 million kWH.

(b) According to the present schedule of construction, the first generating unit of 60 MW is likely to be commissioned around March, 1975, and the remaining two units in 1976.

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी लोगों के कल्याण की योजनायें

1368. **श्री आर० वी० बड़े :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों की कल्याण योजनाओं पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त राशि में से कितना प्रशासनिक कार्यों पर व्यय किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) गत तीन वर्ष मे पिछड़े वर्ग क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत अनुमानित व्यय 479.03 लाख रुपये तथा राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 861.63 लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को दी जाने वाली राशि पूरक किस्म की होती है । परियोजनाओं को राज्य सरकारों के सामान्य तंत्र द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है । परन्तु आदिवासी विकास खण्ड कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वाहन, परियोजना कार्यालय तथा कर्मचारियो के लिये व्यवस्था है जो आवंटित कुल राशि के पांचवें भाग से अधिक नहीं हो सकती है । इसलिये उपरोक्त राशि में से प्रशासनिक व्यय के अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Indian scientists, technologists and engineers abroad

1369. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians abroad as recorded in the National Register; and

(b) the percentage of scientists, engineers, technologists and medical personnel out of them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). 18,689 Indian Scientists, Engineers, Technologists and Medical Personnel were registered in the Indians abroad Section of the National Register as on 1-9-1974. Of them, 33.62 per cent were Scientists, 39.69 per cent Engineers, 6.33 per cent Technologists and 20.43 per cent Medical Personnel. The Registration, however, is voluntary.

विदेशों में अध्ययन के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां

1370. **श्री हरी सिंह :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में अध्ययन के लिये जाने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों की राशि कम है और क्या विदेशों में अध्ययन करने वाले इन छात्रों ने इस बारे में शिकायत की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनकी शिकायत पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). गत वर्ष 1 जून, 1973 से छात्रवृत्ति की दरों में वृद्धि की गई है जो इस प्रकार है :—

देश	पहले दी जाने वाली वार्षिक राशि	वृद्धि की गई वार्षिक राशि
इंगलैण्ड	600 पौ०	700 पौ०
	600 पौ०	750 पौ० (आक्सफोर्ड व कैम्ब्रिज विश्वविद्यालयों में)
अमरीका	2250 डा०	2520 डा०
कनाडा	2250 डा०	2520 डा०

संस्थाओं को भुगतान किये जाने वाले पढ़ाई तथा अन्य शुल्कों में स्वास्थ्य तथा बीमा व्यय, पुस्तकों का व्यय, अध्ययन यात्रा, आदि व्यय शमिल हैं। दोनों ओर का यात्रा व्यय, यात्रा का प्रासंगिक व्यय तथा उपकरण भत्ता भी सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

पुस्तकों तथा अध्ययन यात्राओं आदि के लिये दी जाने वाली राशि में वृद्धि करने के लिये कुछ आवेदन प्राप्त हुये है जिनपर विचार किया जा रहा है।

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से ऊर्जा संकट में सहायता

1371. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 18, सितम्बर, 1974 के एक स्थानीय दैनिक समाचारपत्र में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार ऊर्जा संकट को समाप्त करने में सभी अभावग्रस्त देशों के साथ सहयोग करने के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की है ;

(ख) इस बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के साथ बातचीत प्रारम्भ हो गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग).

भारत सरकार और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सरकार के मध्य हुए समझौते के अनुसार आर्थिक, वाणिज्यिक, वैज्ञानिक, प्राविधिक, शिक्षा और सांस्कृतिक सहयोग के बारे में एक संयुक्त आयोग स्थापित किया गया है। संयुक्त आयोग द्वारा गठित उप-आयोग, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ दोनों देशों के बीच ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र मेंनिकट सहयोग के लिए क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण तथा जांच पड़ताल करेंगे।

Reported statement of Dr. Khorana regarding brain drain

1372. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY to pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Dr. H. G. Khorana appearing in a

English Daily dated the 20th October, 1974 under the heading "Khorana keep brains busy to avert drain"; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES, AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The Government have seen the press report and the observations made by Dr. Khorana have been taken note of.

Planning Minister's recent visit to GDR

1373. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING to pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed by the Planning Minister during his visit to the German Democratic Republic during September, 1974; and

(b) whether any economic aid has been promised by that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The subjects discussed were exchange of experience and knowledge in the field of planning and a review of the progress achieved in the areas of economic, scientific and technical cooperation identified during the visit to India in October 1973 of the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic.

(b) This matter was not within the purview of the discussions that took place.

Reorganisation of C.W.P.C.

1374. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission is being reorganised;

(b) whether the proposed reorganisation would make the Commission more functional; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposed reorganisation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C PANTH): (a) to (c). Consequent upon the creation of a new Ministry of Energy with (i) Department of Power and ii) Department of Coal, and the re-organisation of the Ministry of Agriculture, with Irrigation as a separate Department, thereunder, the erstwhile Central Water and Power Commission is being recognised so as to make it functional into (i) Central Water Commission under the Department is Irrigation and (ii) Central Electricity Authority under the Department of Power.

Chemical Report on the blood analysis of Late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

1375. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news report on 7th October, 1974 that the CIA stole in 1965 a comprehensive clinical report on the blood analysis of the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri for its dossier; and

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Government have seen the relevant news-report. They have no information to confirm this allegation.

Foreign Exchange for Import of Tractor Parts

1376. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange outflow on import of critical parts of tractors and the percentage it forms in the manufacturing cost; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the indigenous technology to do away with these imports totally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Total ex-factory value of 24,209 tractors manufactured in 1973-74 adds upto Rs. 521 million. Import content varies from 10-15 per cent in established makes, to around 40 per cent in the tractors, manufacture of which have just been initiated.

(b) In established makes import is limited to hydraulics and special categories of gears. In foreseeable future these imports will be discarded totally. As a matter of fact, a tractor which is totally indigenous in design and make has gone in production.

Action Against Hoarders, Black-Marketeers

1377. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proceedings under Section 110 of the CPC have been started in the States and Union territories against hoarders, black-marketeers, withholders of Provident Funds of employees and perpetrators of untouchability; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure Incurred on Tours of Central Ministers

1378. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total amount spent on the tours of Central Ministers in the country during the year 1973-74 and from 1st April, 1974 to 31st October, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on he Table of the House.

Amendment of Punjab Reorganisation Act

1379. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 for the purpose of transferring the area of Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government.

डाक जीवन बीमा]

1380. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक जीवन बीमा की विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रीमियम की दरें क्या हैं, कब निर्धारित हुई थीं और इसका आधार क्या था;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष कितना-कितना बोनस पालिसी धारियों को दिया गया है प्रीमियम की और बोनस की इन दरों की तुलनात्मक स्थिति जीवन बीमा निगम की दरों के सा किस प्रकार की है;

(ग) क्या डाक जीवन बीमा सेवा को साधारण नागरिकों को उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा, यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) अगस्त, 1974 तक डाक जीवन बीमा सेवा के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों ने बीमा कराया; और

(ङ) क्या उन कर्मचारियों को भी डाक जीवन बीमा सेवा का लाभ प्राप्त होगा जो ऐसे संगठनों में नियुक्त हैं जिन्हें सरकार से सहायता प्राप्त हो रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) डाक जीवन बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रकार की किस्तों की दरें अनुबंध में दे दी गई हैं। पूर्ण जीवन बीमा और एंडावमेंट बीमा पालिसियों के लिए मूल किस्त दरें, जो सारणी-i और ii में फिर से निर्धारित की गई हैं, अप्रैल 1967 में निश्चित की गई थीं और सारणी iii के अन्तर्गत दिखाई गई संपरिवर्तनीय पूर्ण जीवन बीमा पालिसियों के लिए किस्त दरें 1 सितम्बर, 1971 से लागू की गई हैं। [ग्रंथालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या एल टी-8520/74]

किस्त की दरें शिमला स्थित बीमा नियंत्रक (वित्त मन्त्रालय के अधीन) के परामर्श से निश्चित की जाती हैं। डाकघर बीमा निधि और डाक जीवन बीमा से संबंधित अन्य मसलों के लिए यही बीमा विज्ञ (एक्चुअरी) हैं।

किस्तों की दरें मृत्यु-दर संबंधी अनुभव, डाक जीवन बीमा योजना चलाने की लागत और डाक जीवन बीमा निधि पर ब्याज की कमाई के आधार पर निश्चित की जाती हैं।

(ख) पूर्ण जीवन बीमा और एंडावमेंट बीमा पालिसियों पर 1-4-1969 से 31-3-72 तक बीमा की हुई रकम पर सालाना प्रति हजार क्रमश : 32 रुपये और 24 रुपये की दर से बोनस दिया जाता है। बोनस की ये दरें उन पालिसियों पर भी लागू होती हैं, जो 1-4-72 से अगले मूल्यांकन की तारीख तक निर्गत (एक्जिट) पाई जाती हैं।

जीवन बीमा निगम और डाक जीवन बीमा प्राधिकरण 1000 रुपये के बीमा के लिए जो माहवार किस्तें लेते हैं और उस पर जो बोनस देते हैं, उनकी तुलनात्मक दरें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

I. पूर्ण जीवन सीमित अवायगी पालिसियां (लाभ सहित)

प्रवेश के समय उम्र	अवधि (किस्तें अदा करने के) वर्ष					
	15	*	20	*	30	*
	डाक जीवन बीमा रु०	जीवन बीमा निगम रु०	डाक जीवन बीमा रु०	जीवन बीमा निगम रु०	डाक जीवन बीमा रु०	जीवन बीमा निगम रु०
20	—	3.49	—	2.81	1.70	2.15
25	—	3.76	—	3.03	1.85	2.33
30	—	4.07	2.70	3.29	2.10	2.57
35	3.65	4.44	3.00	3.60	—	2.88
40	4.10	4.87	3.40	4.01	2.75	3.29
45	4.60	5.38	—	4.52	—	—
50	—	6.05	4.45	5.22	—	—

एंडावमेंट बीमा (लाभ सहित)

प्रवेश के समय उम्र	अवधि वर्ष					
	15	*	20	*	30	*
	डाक जीवन बीमा रु०	जीवन बीमा निगम रु०	डाक जीवन बीमा रु०	जीवन बीमा निगम रु०	डाक जीवन बीमा रु०	जीवन बीमा निगम रु०
20	5.50	5.90	4.00	4.35	2.55	2.84
25	5.50	5.92	4.00	4.38	2.60	2.90
30	5.50	5.95	4.05	4.43	2.65	3.00
35	5.55	6.02	4.10	4.53	—	3.18
40	5.65	6.16	4.25	4.71	—	3.50
45	5.85	6.40	—	5.04	—	—
50	—	6.82	—	5.59	—	—

*जीवन बीमा निगम की वेतन बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत माहवार किस्त।

II. जीवन बीमा निगम और डाक जीवन बीमा में बीमा की गई रकम पर सालाना प्रति हजार बोनस की जो दरें घोषित की हैं उनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	मूल्यांकन अवधि	पूर्ण जीवन बीमा	एंडावमेंट बीमा
जीवन बीमा निगम	1-4-1969 से 31-3-1971 और 1-4-1971 से 31-3-1973 तक	22.00 रु०	17.60 रु०
डाक जीवन बीमा	1-4-1969 से 31-3-1972 तक	32.00 रु०	24.00 रु०

टिप्पणी :—जीवन बीमा निगम में मूल्यांकन हर दो साल में किया जाता है और डाक-जीवन बीमा में यह मूल्यांकन हर तीन साल में किया जाता है।

(ग) डाक जीवन बीमा का कार्यक्षेत्र आम जनता तक बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव की समय-समय पर जांच की गई है किन्तु यह प्रस्ताव व्यवहार्य नहीं पाया गया है।

(घ) डाक जीवन बीमा के अन्तर्गत बीमा शुदा व्यक्तियों की 31 मार्च, 1974 तक कुल संख्या 3,12,067 थी। 31 अगस्त, 1974 तक के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि डाकघर बीमा निधि का पुनरीक्षण हर साल 31 मार्च तक किया जाता है।

(ङ) सरकारी सहायता पाने वाले संगठनों के कर्मचारियों और डाक जीवन बीमा के लाभ पाने के पात्र कर्मचारियों का उल्लेख डाकघर बीमा निधि नियमावली के नियम 2 में कर दिया गया है। यह नियमावली प्राकाशित हो चुकी है। डाक जीवन बीमा योजना का लाभ दूसरे संगठनों, जिसमें अर्द्ध सरकारी संस्थान और स्वायत्त शासी निकाय आदि भी शामिल हैं के कर्मचारियों को भी देने के प्रस्ताव की समय-समय पर जांच की गई किन्तु यह प्रस्ताव व्यवहार्य नहीं पाया गया क्योंकि डाक जीवन बीमा योजना विशेष रूप से केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को एक सुग-सुविधा देने के उद्देश्य से चलाई गई है।

राज्यों के लिये स्वायत्तता की मांग

1381. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विद्रोही नागाओं की नागालैण्ड के लिये और शेख अबदुल्ला की काश्मीर के लिये स्वायत्तता की मांगों के प्रति सरकार की क्या नीति है ;

(ख) इन दोनों मांगों में समानताएं तथा भिन्नताएं क्या-क्या है और प्रत्येक पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) भारत के अन्य भागों में इस प्रकार की मांगों को दबाने के लिये क्या निवारक कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) दोनों क्षेत्रों में की जा रही इस प्रकार की मांगों से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में शेख अब्दुल्ला के वक्तव्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि वे जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य के भारत में विलय की कार्यवाही के लिये अपने आप को बचनबद्ध समझते हैं, भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार से

विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद सहमत हुई है कि श्री जी० पार्थसारथी तथा शेख अब्दुल्ला का प्रतिनिधि श्री अफजल बेग विचारों के आदान प्रदान के लिये मिल सकते हैं। ये बात अभी चल रही हैं। अत: इस अवस्था में सरकार के लिये उसकी आगे की प्रतिक्रिया बताना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

जहां तक नागालैण्ड का सम्बन्ध है नागालैण्ड के कुछ भूमिगत एसोसिएशन पृथकतावादी प्रचार कर रहे हैं और इस प्रकार की पृथकता को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये हिंसात्मक गतिविधियों में अन्तर्गत हैं। उनकी पृथकतावादी गतिविधियों को देखते हुए इन भूमिगत एसोसिएशनों को 1 सितम्बर, 1974 से अवैध गतिविधि (रोक) अधिनियम, 1967 के अधीन अवैध एसोसिएशन घोषित किया गया है। इस प्रकार काश्मीर तथा नागालैण्ड में समानता नहीं है।

(ग) केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों पर प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों की राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श से जांच की जा रही है। राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् भी साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव, क्षेत्रीय तनाव तथा पिछड़े वर्गों की शिकायतों के विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच रही है। सद्भाव तथा कल्याण के वातावरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्षेत्रीय परिषद् की बैठकों तथा विचार विनिमय के आय साधनों के माध्यम से लगातार प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) इन क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों का सामना करने तथा विधि व व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिये अत्यतधिक सतर्कता वर्ती जा रही है।

Complaints Re: Mis-Management of Hindustan Samachar

1382. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the mismanagement of Hindustan Samachar, a News Agency;

(b) if so, the main particulars thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The complaints were forwarded to the Ministry of Labour for action.

Harassment to Harijans of Chandlodia, Ahmedabad by Caste Hindus

1383. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 70 Harijans of Chandlodia on the outskirts of the city of Ahmedabad met the Secretary to the Governor on the 8th October, 1974;

(b) if so, whether they informed the authorities that caste Hindus are compelling them to flee village; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Gujarat, three representatives of Harijans of the said village met the Secretary to the Governor and complained that the Caste Hindus of the village had boycotted them and that it was dangerous to go back to the village.

(c) The State Government have made police bandobast in the village and the situation is reported to be peaceful.

Construction of Residential Buildings of A.I.R. Station at Rewa

1384. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of the residential buildings of the A.I.R. station at Rewa;

(b) whether the ban on the new constructions has not yet been lifted, causing standstill of the said work; and

(c) how much delay in the commissioning of this station shall be caused due to the delay in starting the said construction work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A sum of Rs. 4.57 lakhs was sanctioned in April, 1972 for construction of staff quarters for AIR station at Rewa. The work was awarded but could not be proceeded with on account of ban imposed in the meanwhile on construction of non-functional buildings.

(b) The Government have since reconsidered the matter and have permitted construction of these staff quarters in relaxation of the ban. Instructions have accordingly been issued to A.I.R. to proceed with the construction work.

(c) Delay in construction of staff quarters will not affect the commissioning of the radio station.

Recovery of Loans from Nationalized Sick Mills

1385. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some nationalised banks are planning to fight a court battle with the National Textile Corporation Ltd. and Government of India on the recovery of loans they had advanced to some of the nationalised sick mills before their management was taken over by Government; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). No case has come to the notice of Government where a nationalised bank has filed a suit against the National Textile Corporation Limited or the Central Government for recovery of lons advanced to nationalised sick textile mills.

उत्तर बिहार में भोजपुरी क्षेत्र के लिए सूचना केन्द्र

1386. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर बिहार में भोजपुरी क्षेत्र के लिये कोई सूचना केन्द्र नहीं खोला है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां एक सूचना केन्द्र खोलने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक उत्तरी बिहार में सूचना केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किया है। तथापि, आर्थिक स्रोतों की उपलब्धि पर ऐसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, जहां समाचारपत्र अपर्याप्त रूप से पहुंचते हैं सूचना केन्द्र खोलने के प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Law and order situation in Bihar

1387. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOM AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an English daily dated 11th October, 1974 under the caption "A dangerous trend";

(b) if so, whether there is no law and order in Bihar; and whether the State Government has failed to restore order despite deployment of C.R.P. and B.S.F. as alleged in the said press report; and

(c) the steps Central Government propose to take to restore peace in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A news report under the caption "A dangerous trend" which appeared in the 'Indian Nation' in its issue dated 11th October, 1974 has come to notice.

(b) and (c). It is not true that there is no law and order in Bihar. State Government who are primarily concerned with the matter are taking all possible steps for maintaining peace and the situation is under control. Full vigilance is being maintained by the State Government. Central Government are also in continuous touch with the State Government and are providing assistance for the maintenance of law and order.

Transfer of Officials of H.M.T. Sales Office, Delhi

1388. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Officials of H.M.T. Sales Office, Delhi have spent more than three years in Delhi Sales Office and they have been posted here permanently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not posted permanently, the reasons for not transferring them from Delhi Sales Office to other places thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Marketing of machine tools is a highly involved business in which Communication and confidence of the buyer with and in the marketing staff play very important part. Therefore, as a matter of policy, no limitation on the number of years for posting has been kept on the senior officers in the marketing divisions of HMT in the various branch offices. The question of transferring the Officials of the Sales Office of Delhi who have spent more than three years therefore does not arise.

Power generation from Bhakra Nangal Complex

1389. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power generation from the Bhakra-Nangal complex will be at a critically low level till the next monsoon;

(b) whether the critical position has been reviewed by the technical committee of the Bhakra Nangal Board; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken as a result of the review?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY: (PROF. SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The firm power potential of the Bhakra Project is about 9.8 million units/day. As against this, the current power generation from the Bhakra Nangal Complex units/day is 10.0 million. This level of generation is expected to continue upto about the 10th of December, 1974, whereafter the generation is likely to be stepped down to about 8 million units/day, unless the river inflows which are at present even less than that of a dry year, show marked improvement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To tide over the critical power supply position in the areas of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Northern Rajasthan, efforts are being made to:—

(i) Maximise generation at the DESU and Badarpur Thermal Power Stations.

(ii) stabilise generation from the first unit of the Guru Nanak Theremal Power Station in Punjab which was recently commissioned;

(iii) expedite commissioning of the first generating unit of 60 MW at Faridabad and third generating unit of 100 MW at Badarpur; and

(iv) have parallel operation of Bhakra-Nangal System with the Chambal-Satpura System to enable transfer of some surplus energy from Rajasthan Atomic Power Project to the Bhakra-Nangal supply area.

Arrests of M.Ps. and MLAs under MISA and DIR

1390. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Members of Parliament and members of Legislative Assemblies who have been arrested during the last six months under MISA and DIR; and

(b) their political affiliation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Activities of Mizo Rebels

1391. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mizo rebels are busy in widening their popular base rather than indulging in their offensive tactics;

(b) whether any step has been taken to reach some understanding with the rebels through discussion; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Violence by Mizo rebels has shown no decline, but it has been noticed that they are recruiting young persons to their side and also pursuing their propaganda against liquor in an effort to widen their base.

(b) and (c). Government do not consider any talks with the underground Mizos would be purposeful so long as the Mizo rebels adhere to their secessionist demand and continue their treasonable activities.

नरोरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में आणविक बिजली केन्द्र का निर्माण

1392. श्री हरि सिंह : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में नरोरा के स्थान पर बनाए जाने वाले आणविक बिजली केन्द्र के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इस आणविक बिजली केन्द्र को वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके पूरा होने में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी). (क) मालगोदाम, कंक्रीट की प्रयोगशाला, संयंत्र स्थल को जाने वाली सड़कों इत्यादि का निर्माण जैसे प्रारम्भिक कार्य संयंत्र स्थल पर शुरु किये जा चुके हैं। परियोजना स्थल के इर्द-गिर्द आधे मील के अर्ध-व्यास में पड़ने वाले क्षेत्र के बड़े भाग तथा टाउनशिप के लिए आवश्यक भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जा चुका है। मुख्य संयंत्र का डिजा-

यन तैयार किया जा रहा है। टर्बो–जनित्र एवं भाप–जनित्र के निर्माण के लिए आशय–पत्र जारी किये जा चुके हैं। आयात की जाने वाली कैलेन्डिया, एण्ड–फिटिंग इत्यादि जैसी ऐसी सामग्री, जिसकी डिलीवरी में लम्बा समय लगेगा ; को प्राप्त करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) आशा है कि नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत परयोजना का पहला यूनिट सन् 1981 में तथा दूसरा यूनिट सन् 1982 में क्रान्तिकता प्राप्त कर लेगा। ऐसी सम्भावना है कि ये यूनिट क्रान्तिकता प्राप्त करने के कुछ महीनों बाद पूरी क्षमता से काम करने लगेंगी।

आल इण्डिया रेडियों में अनुसूचित जातियों के कलाकार

1393. श्री हरि सिंह : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आल इंडिया रेडियों में स्थायी कलाकारों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों के कलाकार कितने हैं तथा क्या उनकी संख्या उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटे के अनुसार पूरी है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार उनका शेष कोटा कब और किस प्रकार पूरा करेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट नियमित सिविल पदों पर नियुक्त नहीं किये जाते और ये अनुबंध आधार पर नियुक्त किए जाते हैं, इसलिए अनुसूचित जातियों, आदि के लिए पदों के आरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरकारी आदेश सामान्यता लागू नहीं होते। तथापि, सरकार ने आरक्षण सम्बन्धी आदेश गैर–विशेषज्ञ वर्गों के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों पर आकाशवाणी में जनवरी, 1971 से और टेलीविजन में मई, 1974 से लागू कर दिये हैं।

गैर–विशेषज्ञ वर्गों के 570 स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट में से 35 अनुसूचित जातियों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। निर्धारित कोटे की तुलना में संख्या में कमी का कारण जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, यह है कि आरक्षण सम्बन्धी नियम स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों पर क्रमश : जनवरी, 1971 और मई, 1974 में ही लागू किये गये हैं। गैर–विशेषज्ञ वर्गों में रिक्तियां अब सर्वथा आरक्षण सम्बन्धी आदेशों के अनुसार ही भरी जा रही हैं।

Levy on Essential Items Producing Units

1394. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in an English Daily dated 27th October, 1974 under the caption "Levy likely on units producing essential items";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the observations made therein; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). In the context of increasing production, the Government are examining the question of having social control on production not as a punitive measure but as a measure to get at more production for realistic distribution. The question of imposing a levy on Producer of essential goods so as to make adequate supplies available for the Public distribution system is also under active consideration.

News report captioned '5th Plan may be non-starter next year also'

1395. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in a local daily dated the 21st October, 1974 under the caption "5th Plan may be non-starter next year also"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government is aware of the press report.

(b) The Planning Commission is carrying out certain exercises for making adjustments in the Fifth Five Year Plan. It will take some time before these exercises are completed. Efforts will, however, be made to complete these exercises early and bring out the Final Fifth Plan soon.

Development of Telephone facilities in Bihar Circle

1396. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants awaiting telephone connections at Patna and other towns in Bihar Circle as on 31st October, 1974 under O.Y.T. and non-OYT Scheme;

(b) the action proposed by Government in order to provide the telephone connections to all the applicants by 31st March, 1975;

(c) the action proposed by Government to automatise manual system in exchange at Gaya and Bhagalpur and probable target date for the same;

(d) whether instruments, accessories and appliances for the telephones are being supplied very late in Bihar Circle resulting in inconveniences to subscribers; and

(e) the number of waiting subscribers for provision of Plan 103 Telephone instruments at Patna and action being taken to provide them upto December, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Number of applicants waiting for telephone connections at Patna as on 31st October, 1974 is 207 under OYT and 1226 under non-OYT categories. In other towns, the number of applicants waiting is 180 under OYT and 4729 under Non-OYT categories.

(b) There is no expansion programme for Patna during the current financial year.

Expansion programme of exchanges at Arah, Bagusarai, Batia, Bhagalpur Chhapra, Gaya, Sitamarhi, Chirkunda Darbhanga, Dalchandganj, Hazaribagh, Katihar Adityapur Telco, Chaibasa, Lahariasarai, Dhurwa, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Dhanbad have been approved for 74-75.

Due to limited availability of resources, it takes time to provide telephone connections.

(c) The automatisation scheme for Bhagalpur has been examined and it is not financially viable. The project for Automatisation of Gaya Exchange is under consideration.

(d) There is a general shortage of instruments and accessories in the country and delay in supplies of such items is experienced throughout the country.

(e) The number of subscribers waiting for plan 103 telephone instruments at Patna is 89. These will be provided as and when extension instruments are received.

Vacant posts in Bihar Circle

1397. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts in each unit under the jurisdiction of PMG, Bihar Circle/GMT Bihar Circle/DMT Bihar Circle belonging to Class III and Class IV cadres (showing names of each cadre) as on 31st October, 1974;

(b) the number of candidates awaiting training under each unit within the jurisdiction of PMG Patna/GMT Patna/DMT Patna as on 31st October, 1974;

(c) whether Government have banned filling up such vacant posts or creation of additional posts; and

(d) action proposed by Government to fill up all the vacant posts and creation of justified additional posts to run the services efficiently?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8521/74]. Information in respect of Class IV posts and postmen is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) There is no such ban in respect of operational posts.

(d) Additional operative posts are sanctioned as required according to the approved yardsticks and standards wherever justified and filled up expeditiously as per recruitment rules.

Inadequate staff in P. & T. Dispensaries at Patna

1398. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are less number of doctors and compounders in P. & T. Dispensaries in Patna and the P. & T. Unions have demonstrated against inadequate staff there;

(b) whether PMG, Patna has assured for augmenting the staff for both the Dispensaries and has submitted proposals to the DG, P & T for sanction of additional Medical Officers and compounders; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the DG, P & T in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The strength of Doctors and Compounders (Pharmacists) in both the Dispensaries at Patna is in accordance with the existing staffing standards of P & T Dispensaries. Demands were however, received for additional Doctors and Pharmacists for the first Dispensary in view of the large daily attendance of patients at that Dispensary. No report of any demonstration against inadequate staff in the Dispensary has however, been received.

(b) A proposal for sanctioning additional Medical Officers and Pharmacists for the first Dispensary has recently been received from the Postmaster-General, Patna.

(c) The proposal is under examination. However, it may be mentioned that there is a 'ban' on creation of new posts on the non-Plan side.

Grants to Freedom Fighters Associations

1399. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the audited accounts presented by the various Freedom Fighters Associations in Delhi and outside to whom the Home Ministry has been giving grants during the present and each of the last financial years, have been audited by different chartered accountants in different years or by the same accountant in all the years;

(b) how much amount was spent from such grants on giving relief to needy freedom fighters and how much on publication of Souvenir by each Association; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied that all such associations are doing substantial work for mobilisation of the hard conditions of several free-energy programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Only one Association was given grants in more than one year, that is, in 1969 and 1970, for organising All India Freedom Fighters' Conventions. Accounts for both the years were audited by the same firm of Chartered Accountants.

(b) The entire amount of the grants was spent on holding the conventions and no part of it was spent on publication of souvenirs.

(c) Government have not given grants to any Association for giving assistance to individual freedom fighters.

Thermonuclear explosion for use of Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes

1400. SHRI BIREN ENGTY:

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data collected from the Pokharan nuclear implosion have led our nuclear scientists to the conclusion that a thermonuclear explosion of about 200 kiloton would be necessary to explore the full possibilities of use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

(b) whether big nuclear powers have decided to stop supplies of nuclear fuel and equipment without safeguards under the International Atomic Energy Agency; and

(c) whether this has been taken into account in working out our atomic nergy programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A detailed study of the results of the peaceful nuclear experiment conducted on 18th May 1974 has not yet been completed. The question of future experiments will be considered when the need for such experiments is fully established.

(b) Some countries have informed the International Atomic Energy Agency that they would not supply specified items of equipment used in nuclear plants and facilities unless the plants in question are placed under safeguards administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(c) Yes, Sir.

12.02hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

IMPORT LICENCE CASE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, from 1971 to 1974 there have been firings on 91 occasions.....

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I am not allowing any adjounrnment over them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want only one minute to make my submissions. I shall take half a minute only.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय कल आप ने यह तय किया था कि जिन लोगों ने विशेषाधिकार का नोटिस दिया है, उन को आज सुना जायेगा। इस लिए प्रिविलेज मोशन को पहले ले लीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय कार्यवाही के नियमों के अनुसार प्रिविलेज मोशन पहले लिया जाना चाहिये हम प्रिविलेज मोशन की सूचना दे चुके है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस लिये उस को तत्काल ले लिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you have already explained that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall certainly make a room for these privileged people. I am one of those people.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I have already allowed a calling attention motion.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record since I have not called you We have already admitted another motion. You do not care for it.

There are privilege motions—so many of them. Many of them are alike; many of them are identical; they are overlapping also. I can say that some of them are completely separate things. Of course I tried to see what procedure we should follow because they are all alike.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mine is so concrete that it is a sheer breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: There is not only one but there are some others too. They are allied motions along with the first one. So, I have been trying to think over this. The situation is some what unusual. I can give a ruling on any one but the allied one is not covered. If the allied one is not covered, what I say is this. I try to apply my mind over it to come to some decision after listening to the Members who have given them.

But, may I request you that if you like to take any one of them then you will not take much time? The motions are from Sarvashri Limaye, Bosu, Shamnandan Mishra and Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह सही है कि हालांकि विषय एक ही है, लेकिन विशेषाधिकार भंग के अभियोग कई लोगों पर लगाये गये हैं। मैंने जो नोटिसिज़ दिये हैं, उन में जिन लोगों ने मेरी राय में इस सदन का अपमान किया है, पहले मैं उन की सूची बता देता हूं। सब से पहले गृह मंत्री....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बड़ी इन्ट्रेसिटग बात की तरफ़ आप की तबज्जुह दिलाना भूल गया।

I am sorry. I thought I must invite your attention to this before all of you proceed ahead. This is a letter written by Shri Tulmohan Ram dated November 14.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Nehru's Birthday.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Bal Divas.

MR. SPEAKER: It was a holiday. Then 16th and 17th were holidays.

इस में उन्होंने बड़ी मजेदार बातें लिखी हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप अकेले ही उन का मजा न लें हमें भी वे बातें बतायें ताकि हम भी मजा ले सकें।

MR. SPEAKER: It is addressed to "The Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha" and says "for your very kind consideration". It is not for me but it is directed to you.

He says in the letter:

"In connection with the case which has been filed against me by the prosecution, you were pleased to observe as follows in the Parliament on November 12".

Then he quotes what I said here:

"But a difficulty has arisen because of CBI instead of waiting and laying it before the House, has followed another course by sending it direct to the court. This is another thing. The Minister says that it was beyond his power....".

Then he quotes another para from the proceedings:

"Now the investigation report has also come, I can say that they have brought it before the House. On the other hand. it has gone beyond the control of the House because it has gone to the court....".

He quoted my observations. Again:

"I can very well imagine that there may be many matters about which you can say 'all right'. But this House is directly concerned with the honour of these M.Ps. So some way should be found out of this tangle".—

I will circulate this letter to you—Again he quotes my observations:

"I do not stand on prestige. The M.Ps. from this or that side have to show themselves that they are honest people."

Again:

"We do not like any black sheep which may happen to come out of us. Many M.Ps. resented because their "signatures were forged. The CBI report says that some of them are forged and some of them are doubtful. I do not say anything good or bad. I think that some way should be found....".

AN HON. MEMBER: What are his observations?

MR. SPEAKER: He says:

"As a Member of Parliament, I am also vitally concerned with its dignity and its privieges".

"That as an accused person in the case under reference, I am also deeply concerned with the fact that no prejudice is created to my case by any discussion after my case has become *sub judice*."

He again says:

"I am fully confident that my interests are fully safe with you....".

AN. HON. MEMBER: The cat is out of the bag.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We know who is at the back of this.

MR. SPEAKER: He has written it to me. He is asking me.

"I am fully confident that my interest are fully safe with you".

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: They are also safe with us.

MR. SPEAKER: When he says 'you' it is not me, but all of you.

Then he says:

"I am glad to know that your honour is looking into the matter and have very kindly asked the Home Minister also to do so.

"In fact, I would have been glad to clear all doubts raised by the CBI to the satisfaction of the House had a discussion taken place in the House before the filing of the case in the court. Now since the matter has become *sub judice* and a criminal charge is pending against me, any discussion of the matter in the House would prejudice my case in the court. In all fairness, I may submit that I should not be subjected to double jeopardy."

"I need hardly add that the rules and convention of the House postulate a procedure which does not deprive an accused of his defences and does not create an atmosphere which would undermine the possibility of a just and fair trial. I need hardly submit that a discussion or decision in the House in relation to my conduct at this stage would not only destroy the presumption of innocence which is the foundation of our criminal jurisprudence but would also destroy the chances of a proper trial of the case.

In your observations in the House 12th November, 1974 you have been at pains to express the question of the honour of such Members whose names got involved in this matter. The Home Minister Shri Reddy in his statement in the House on 12th November, 1974, *inter alia* stated that "In the light of his opinion as well as other evidence there are sufficient grounds to believe that signatures of 20 members of the Parliament were forged....".

Government did not say that; they said there were four doubtful cases also. He goes on:

"A discussion cannot be more than confirm what the Home Minister has said on the basis of which the honour of 20 Members of Parliament according to Government stand already vindicated. If that be so, I submit that the only purpose that the discussion in the House can serve at this stage is to surcharge the atmosphere with personal and political recriminations and thereby prejudice my defence in the case instituted by the CBI."

As the custodian of the procedural safeguards embodied in the rules you would kindly appreciate that the demand for a discussion or decison by the House in this matter at this stage is far from fair and bonafide or in consonance with the relevant rules or procedure.

It is obvious that the honour and fair name of the hon. Members concerned can be preserved without any discussion....".

This is what he has written. I think that we are doing it just for the sake of the fair name. It is my humble opinion. I think it is wrong that we are ignoring the honour and fair name of the Members. It is for the sake of maintaining it that we are doing it. He had not met me. If he is on bail, he should have met me; I could have explained.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Is it an English translation of his Hindi letter?

श्री मधु लिमये यह इसलिए पूछ रहे हैं कि उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं अंग्रेजी बिलकुल नहीं जानता।

MR. SPEAKER: It is all in English. It came to us on 15th, quite late in the afternoon. Then 16th and 17th were there. I thought that instead of allowing it to lie on my table as a matter between him and me, I should bring it to the notice of the House also.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Please have it circulated.

MR. SPEAKER: I was thinking about it yesterday. After a lot of thinking I came to the conclusion that you were going to raise it and so it must come to your notice also.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने कहा, विषय एक ही है, लेकिन इस के पहलू बहुत ज्यादा है और सदन को मानहानि करने वाले सदस्यों और मंत्रियों की संख्या भी ज्यादा है। सब से पहले उन की सूची मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। पहले हैं गृह मंत्री। इस में सर्वश्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित जिन्होंने आश्वाशन दिया और ब्रह्मानंद रेड्डी जिन्होंने उसी पद पर रह कर आश्वाशन तोडा इन दोनों का मैं समावश करता हूं। फिर आश्वाशन देने वालों में श्री हरिभाई गोखले भी हैं। कानून मंत्री. . . . (व्यावधान) यहां तो भाऊ का भाई हीं हो जाता है। फिर चौथे हैं श्री चट्टोपाध्याय व्यापार मंत्री और पांचवे हैं लोक सभा के सदस्य श्री तुलमोहन राम।

अब मैं इकट्ठा ही बोलूंगा सब में पहले भतपूर्व गृह मंत्री श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित जी ने इस सदन को क्या आश्वाशन दिया था वह मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों में पढ कर सुनाता हूं :

"I am making a promise. I am giving an assurance that after this investigation is over, the first thing that we will do is to come to Parliament and we will say, this is where we have arrived. Please tell us what we should do. It is only after that, according to the wishes of Parliament that we will proceed. We are not closing the door for further investigation by Parliament. There can be one remote possibility when the matter can go to a committee."

यह श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित ने 9 तारिख को कहा था।

अब कानून मंत्री श्री गोखले साहब ने इस के बारे में दो दफा वक्तव्य दिया है। एक उन्होंने 9 तारिख को ही आश्वाशन दिया, वह इस प्रकार है :

"Please refer to my remarks. I have said at that time that we shall take the House into confidence after the investigation report was available. After the results of investigation are available, we shall take the House into confidence. The whole matter is open to the House to consider at that stage."

गृह मंत्री के आश्वाशन में और श्री गोखले साहब के आश्वाशन में महत्व की दृष्टि से मैं थोड़ा फर्क करता हूं क्योंकि गृह मंत्री जी कानून मंत्री नहीं है लेकिन श्री गोखले साहब कानून मंत्री हैं। कानूनी मामलों में वे सरकार के सलाहकार हैं। वे हाई कोर्ट के जज रह चुके है। और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक बड़े अधिवक्ताओं में से रहे हैं। अधिवक्ता माने एडवोकेट। इसलिये इन मंत्रियों में इन की जिम्मेदारी सब से अधिक है।

चौथे मंत्री हैं व्यापार मंत्री। आप को याद होगा इन्होंने 9 सितम्बर को कहा था कि जो लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं न्याय और ईक्विटी के लिये दिये गये हैं। बाद में इस सदन को यह बताया गया है कि ये लाइसेंसेज इम्पाउंड किये गये। तो अगर न्याय के लिये दिये गये थे तो इम्पाउंड क्यों किये गये? इन्होंने दूसरा भी स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि लाइसेंसेज में ट्रैफिकिंग नहीं हुई हालांकि 28 अगस्त को मैंने इन की तवज्जह दिलाई थी कि इंडो बंगला देश ट्रैडिंग कारपोरेशन के मार्फत और श्री सिद्दीकी के माफत इन लाइसेंस को बेचने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। अभी तक इंडो बंगला देश ट्रैडिंग कारपोरेशन पर छापा मारने के बाद क्यों क्या जानकारी मिली इस के बारे में सदन को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया। सदन के बार बार मांग करने के बाद भी चार्जशीट भी नहीं दी गई। इसलिए व्यापार मंत्री भी इस में सदन के विशेषाधिकार को भंग करने में सदन की मानहानि करने में सम्मिलित हैं।

अब गृह मंत्री श्री ब्रह्मानंद रेड्डी की तरफ मैं आता हूं। उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में जो उन्होंने इस सदन में इसी सत्र में दिया, उस में उन्होंने कहा है—

"The investigations did not disclose that any of the officers who dealt with the matter were involved in the commission of the offence."

यह इन्होंने हम लोगों को सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया लेकिन असलियत यह है – हम ने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट और चार्जशीट में यह कहा गया है कि श्री तुलमोहन राम ने अपना प्रभाव पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स पर डालने का प्रयास किया और उस के लिये पैसा लिया। तो वास्तविकता यह है कि तुलमोहन राम और दूसरे लोगों के प्रयास से—इस में मैं ललित नारायण मिश्र को भी शुमार करता हूं—इन के प्रयास से पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स प्रभावित हो गये, इस का सुबूत हम लोगों के पास है।

श्री एन० के० सिंह के बारे में चार्जशीट में दो तरह की बातें कही गई हैं। श्री तुलमोहन राम ने कहा है कि श्री सिंह ने कहा था कि एक पैटीशन और दे दो जिस से मंत्री का हाथ मजबूत हो जायगा। दूसरी बात यह भी सामने आई है कि श्री एन० के० सिंह जो ललित नारायण मिश्र के समय स्पेशल एसिस्टेंट या एडवाइजर थे, प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय ने उन को श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के आग्रह पर अपने मंत्रालय में रखा इन के बारे में यह जानकारी श्री तुलमोहन राम ने दी है कि 20 हजार रुपया उन को देना पड़ेगा अभी तक यह चार्जशीट हम को नहीं दी गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो पब्लिक डाक्यूमेन्ट है उस को देने में भी इन को हिचक है। एफ० आई० आर० की रिपोर्ट सारी बहस होने के बाद हम लोगों के सामने टेबिल पर रखी गई, तो चार्जशीट क्यों नहीं रखी गई, इस में कौन सी सीक्रेट बात है या वह यह चाहते हैं कि हम अदालत में जांय-यहां का काम-धन्धा छोड़ कर—और अदालत से सर्टिफाइड कापी मांगें — इस लिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यापार मंत्री भी इस में आ जाते हैं।

अब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, घुमा फिराकर बारबार यह कहा जा रहा है कि मामला न्यायालय के अधीन है। किस ने मामला न्यायालय के अधीन बनाया? श्री गोखले की सलाह पर गृह मंत्री जी ने मामला सबजूडिस बना दिया, जब कि उन्होंने स्पष्ट शब्दों में आश्वासन दिया था कि इन्वेस्टीगेशन्ज की प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के बाद हम पार्लियामेन्ट के सामने आयेंगे और आप से पूछेंगे कि आगे क्या करना है। ऐसा करने में इन को किसी तरह की हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिये थी, कानून का कोई बन्धन नहीं था—आपचाहे 100 क्रिमनल प्रोसीजर कोड की धाराओं को पढ़िये—कहीं नहीं लिखा गया है कि दो-चार या दस दिन की देरी नहीं हो सकती है या आप सी० बी० आई० को कह सकते थे कि अभी कई और मामले ऐसे हैं जिन की इन्वेस्टीगेशन्स कीजिये, और यह भी कह सकते थे कि पार्लियामेन्ट का सत्र शुरू होने तक इस को पूरा किया जाय—लेकिन यह आप ने जानबूझ कर नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह आरोप है कि पोलिटीकल अफेअर्स कमेटी में, जो कैबिनेट की कमेटी है, हाई-लेवल पर प्रधान मंत्री जी की सम्मति से, बल्कि उन के कहने पर, यह निर्णय लिया गया कि पार्लियामेन्ट को दिये गये आश्वासन के बजाय हम लोगों की टैक्टिज यही होनी चाहिये कि इस मामले को सबजुडिस बना दिया जाय। इस लिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से लेकर पोलिटीकल अफेअर्स कमेटी के जितने सदस्य हैं और बाकी जिन मंत्रियों की सूची मैंने रखी है इन के ऊपर असदभाव-पूर्ण व्यवहार—मैलाफाइड एक्शन—का आरोप लगाता हूं। इस लिये यह मामला बहुत संगीन और गम्भीर बन जाता है।

अब यदि कोई केस कोर्ट में चल रहा है तो क्या पार्लियामेन्ट का जो अधिकार है कि अपने सदस्यों के व्यवहार के बारे में, उन के आचरण के बारे में निर्णय कर सके—समाप्त हो जाता है? अदालत जहन्नुम में जाय, अदालत से इस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जब पार्लियामेन्ट का कानून भंग होता है तो इस में अदालत के दखल की जरुरत नहीं है। वह अपना केस अलग से चलाये। छोटी सादड़ी सोना काण्ड की तरह से उस को चाहे सात साल चलाये या नागरवाला की तरह दो मिनट में खत्म कर दे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार न्यायालय के साथ किस तरह से खिलवाड़ करती है—नागरवाला का केस एक दिन में, एक घन्टे में खत्म होता है और सुखाड़िया का छोटी सादड़ी का मामला सात साल चलता है। तो आप के सबजूडिस से यह पार्लियामेन्ट रुकने को तैयार नहीं है, आप दो-तिहाई बहुमत के बल पर जो कुछ भी करिये, लेकिन फैसला पार्लियामेन्ट में होना चाहिये—यह मैं ताकत के साथ कहना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि संविधान की दफा 105 क्या है, मैं उस को पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूं। इस लिये मैं "मेज पार्लियामेन्ट्री प्रेक्टिस" का पहले हवाला देता हूं—मेम्बरों को हाउस आफ कामन्ज क्या सजा दे सकता है—यह पेज 128 है और 18वां एडीशन है इस में यह कहा गया है —

"The purpose of expulsion is not so much disciplinary as remedial, not so much to punish Members as to rid the House of persons who are unfit for membership....".

मैं इस को अधोलिखित करना चाहता हूं—

"It may justly be regarded as an example of the House's power to regulate its own constitution. But it is more convenient to treat it among the methods of punishment at the disposal of the House."

किस किस बिना पर सदस्यों को निकाला जाता है—उसकी सूची दे रहा हूं —

Members have been expelled as being in open rebellion; as having been guilty of forgery.....

अब तुलसीराम ने फोर्जरी तो की है—आन देअर ओन एडमीशन—अब अगर सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट में विश्वास नहीं है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि पार्लियामेन्ट की प्रिवलेज कमेटी हैण्डराइटिंग एक्सपर्ट को बुलाकर अपना निर्णय कर सकती है। फोर्जरी का केस बाहर चले और हमारा केस यहां अलग चले। दूसरी बात—

"Of perjury. of frauds and breaches of trust; of misappropriation of public money; of conspiracy to defraud; of fraudulent conversion of property; of corruption in the administration of justice, or in public offices, or in the execution of their duties as Members of the House; of

conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman; and of contempts, libels and other offences committed against the House itself."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में कई बिना पर यह कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। जहां तक मेज़ पार्लियारेन्ट्री प्रेक्टिस का सम्बन्ध है, इस तरह के इस में बहुत सारे उदाहरण मिलेंगे लेकिन इस समय मैं अपनी सभा की ओर आ रहा हूं। मैं केवल दो उदाहरण आप के सामने रखूंगा — एक तो मुदगल का केस है। अगर मैं गलती नहीं कर रहा हूं तो पार्लियामेन्ट को प्रभावित करने के लिये और सरकार को प्रभावित करने के लिये उन्होंने स्टाक-एक्सचेंज से पैसा लिया था। इन्होंने भी पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स और सरकार की लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी और निर्णयों को प्रभावित करने के लिये पैसा लिया है—ऐसा अरोप है। इस लिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय मुदगल केस और इस केस में बहुत हद तक साम्य हैं। मुदगल के खिलाफ बाद में न्यायालय में कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही हुई या नहीं—मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन उस से मेरा सम्बन्ध भी नहीं है, वह हुई है या नहीं हुई है—यह देखना सरकार का काम है। वैसे सरकार हमेशा ही ऐसा करती है —कानूनगो के बारे में पर्जरी का केस आया, पर्जरी साबित होने के बाद भी सरकार सो गई—कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। आप हम को कहते हैं कि ला-मस्ट-टेक-इट्स-ओन कोर्स लेकिन यह सरकार तो इसी तरह से मज़ाक करती आ रही है। जब चाहते हैं मामले को सबजूडिस बना देते हैं और जब इन को सूट नहीं करता है तो उस को लटकाये रखते है।

अब आप दूसरे केस को लीजिये—यह एस० सी० मुखर्जी का मामला है। इस के बारे में सदन ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया था :—

"That this House having considered the Twelfth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on 24th November, 1970 in which Shri S. C. Mukerjee, the then Deputy Iron and Steel Controller has been held to have deliberately misrepresented facts and given false evidence before the Committee on Public Accounts and committed contempt of the House, do resolve that he be summoned before the Bar of the House and reprimanded and the House do further recommend that the Government, in the light of the gravity of the offence, administer to Shri S. C. Mukerjee the maximum punishment under the law and report the same to the House."

अब आखिरी जो हिस्सा है उस के बारे में बाद में झंझट हुआ। उसी समय मैं ने ओंडमेंट दिया था कि आप ने फ़ाइंडिंग किया है वह अपराधी है तो सजा आप दीजिये। आप सरकार पर क्यों छोड़ते हैं? और मैं ने कहा था कि सात दिन की जेल की सजा दीजिये। तो उस समय आप ने फ़ाइंडिंग दिया और सरकार को कहा कि कड़ी सजा दें। और बाद में तरह तरह के झंझट हुए, स्वर्गीय कुमार मगलम आये और बोले कि अटार्नी जनरल की यह राय है। तो मैं इस का उदाहरण इसलिये दे रहा हूं कि एस० डी० मुकर्जी के खिलाफ़ बाद में परजरी का केस चल सकता है। आप ने नहीं चलाया। तो मैं हजारो उदाहरण दे सकता हूं कि जब चला सकते थे नहीं चलाया, और चला कर लटका कर रखा। और इस केस में वही सादरी वाली टेक्टिक्स आप अपनाना चाहते हैं।

तुलमोहन राम आप को अंग्रेजी में पत्र लिखता है, जब कि यहां दर्जनों पत्रकारों के सामने उन्हों ने कहा है कि मैं अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता तो यह ड्राफ्ट किस का है? क्या श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र का ड्राफ्ट है?

MR. SPEAKER: Do not impute motives to him. He is already in trouble.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि तुलमोहन राम की और उन की दोस्ती है और चार्ज शीट में और इन्वेस्टीगेशन रिपोर्ट में

[श्री मधु लिमये]

यह आशा है कि ललित नारायण के पिता जी के लिये स्कूल बनाने के लिये 50,000 रु० मांगा गया था, उस समय माननीय वाजपेयी जी बोल रहे थे तो यह लोग अड़ंगा डाल रहे थे। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं तुल मोहन राम अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता उस को ड्राफ्ट किस ने लिख कर दिया ? अटार्नी जनरल ने दिया? माननीय एच० आर० गोखले ने दिया या माननीय ललित नारायण मिश्र के किसी लाइयर ने दिया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिये मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं। मैंने इकट्ठा अपनी बातें कहीं है, लेकिन आप मेरे एक एक पौइंट के ऊपर निर्णय दीजिये कि क्या माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने गृह मंत्री के नाते जो आश्वासन दिया था उस का उल्लंघन कर के सदन का अपमान किया है कि नहीं ? जब उन्होंने ने यह कहा कि अफ़सरों का कोई कसूर नहीं है। यह झूठ और गलत बात कह कर सदन को उन्होंने गुमराह किया है या नहीं। Telling a delibrate lie;

यह एक अलग आफ़ेंस है। मामला एक है, लेकिन आफ़ेंसेज़ कई बन रहे हैं। यह तो हुआ माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के बारे में।

माननीय गोखले का जुर्म तो बहुत ही गम्भीर है। आप ला मिनिस्टर हैं और आप इस सदन को आश्वासन देते हैं। फिर एक दफ़ा अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन के आश्वासन को देखा जाय :

"Please refer to my remarks. I have said at that time that we shall take the House into confidence after the investigation report was available. After the results of investigation are available, we shall take the House into confidence. The whole matter is open to the House to consider at that time."

बहुत ही स्पष्ट और साफ आश्वासन हैं। इसलिये इन के बारे में तो आप को निर्णय देना ही हैं।

और हमारे मित्र वाणिज्य मंत्री के चेहरे से पता चलता है कि यह बहुत ही निष्पाप और इन्नोसेंट आदमी हैं। लेकिन इन का कर्म भी ऐसा होता ?

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : कितनी लायल्टी दिखाई अपने प्रडीसेसर के साथ। तभी नौकरी रहेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : : दोनों ने मिल कर किया है। इन का कर्म भी इसी तरह मालूम होता तो आज प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय को यहां म वधाई देने के लिये खड़ा होता। उन के खिलाफ प्रिवलेज मोशन नहीं लाता। लेकिन उन्हों ने भी कदम कदम पर सदन को गलत जानकारी दी हैं। जब म ने पूछा क्या यह एक्स ग्रेशिया लाइसेंस हैं ? ऐस्टैबलिश्ड इम्पोर्टर्स लाइसेंस या एक्सग्रेशिया लाइसेंस ? आज शाम को बहस हैं। कैसे इस का मेल बैठता है। एस्टबलिश्ड इम्पोर्टर्स लाइसस ऐड हाक लाइसेंस हैं, यह भी आप ने एडमिट किया हैं :

Not for the future; not qualified for quota, NQQ.

आप को पता ही नहीं था लाइसेंस की शब्दावली शायद मुझको मालूम हो जाय। लेकिन आप का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि यह मुझे मालूम हुआ और आप को 9 तारीख को यह सब कबूल करना पड़ा। इसलिये इन्होंने जो आर्डर पास किये यह आर्डर उन के मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों की रिपोर्ट के बाद, उन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर जारी किये गये। उन्होंने ने एडमिट किया हैं मेरे एक पत्र के उत्तर में कि ओन दी स्पोट स्टडी करने के लिये अफसरो को भेजा था। उन की रिपोर्ट आप क्यों नहीं सदन के सामने रखते हैं ? सदन को जो करने दीजिये कि जस्टिस और ईक्विटी हैं या नहीं, या उसमें घपला हैं। बहुत सारी फ़र्म बोगस हैं, उन का कोई व्यापार नहीं था। इम्पोर्टर्स यह थे नहीं कई साल से, 17, 18 साल से और यह लाइसेंस देने के बाद भी माल मंगवाने की स्थिति में

नहीं थे । इसीलिये दारे दारे घूम कर यह बेचने का प्रयास करते थे । इसलिये यह भी दोषी है ।

अन्त में श्री तुल मोहन राम, जिन का पत्र पढ़ कर सुनाया, यह और एक बड़ा अपराध कर रहे हैं । एक ओर अखबार वालों को कह रहे हैं कि मैं अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता और दूसरी ओर बड़ी शैलीदार अंग्रजी में आप को पत्र लिखते हैं । यह बात सही है कि श्री तुल मोहन राम तो बलि का बकरा हैं । इन के पीछे जो आदमी हैं उस को मैं पकड़ना चाहता हूं । इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिसडेमनर का मामला है । मामला प्रिवलेज कमेटी में एक एक का जाना चाहिये, अलग अलग जाना चाहिये और प्रिवलेज कमेटी को सारी चीजों का अध्ययन कर के एविडेंस वगैरा लेकर, उन को भी बुलाया जाय, तुल मोहन राम को भी सुना जाय, और कमेटी अपना निर्णय इंडिपेंडेंटली करे । मैं फिर कहता हूं कि अदालत जहन्नुम में जाय, उस से हमें मतलब नहीं है । ला आफ़ पार्लियामेंट के तहत हम लोगों को आगे बढ़ना चाहिये ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): My privilege motion was very specific. There were two categoric assurances given on the floor of the House by the Home Minister. I am not worried whether it was Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit or Mr. Brahmananda Reddy. I know the Home Minister of the Government of India had given a clear and categoric assurance on the floor of the House in which he had stated:

> "I am making a promise. I am giving an assurance that after this investigation is over, the first thing we will do is to come to Parliament and we will say, 'This is where we have arrived. Please tell us what we should do.' It is only after that, according to the wishes of the Parliament, we will proceed. We are not closing the door for further investigation by Parliament. There can be one remote possibility....".

Then, when they come forward with the argument that the Home Minister was not quite knowledgeable in matters of procedures and of law, etc., etc., the first argument that will come from me will be that if they were serious and sincere with all they have said on the floor of the House, they could have, before going to the court of law, come out with the CBI report and circulated it and initiated a debate on the floor of the House. They could have tabled a motion seeking the guidance of the House as to what should be done.

Now, I am turning my head and eyes to Mr. Hari Bhau Gokhale, an one-time Supreme Court lawyer with a four figure practice.. (*Interruptions*). The hon. Lady Member should not get jealous. I must call him a good lawyer. I have not called her a good lawyer. If you kindly go through what Mr. Hari Bhau Gokhale said on the floor of the House on the 3rd September he says:

> "Perhaps a stage may come later on after the investigation is completed and then the House can decide about this."

So, if the Government take the plea that Mr. Hari Bhau Gokhale, the Law Minister of the Government of India is ignorant of the procedures of law, then God help this House and the country. I am making this submission before your goodself....

MR. SPEAKER: You have faith in God?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not here. Nobody can help.

Now, I come to the point. The Home Minister gives a clear and categoric assurance. The Law Minister gives a clear assurance that the House should decide after the investigation is over. In spite of that, in order to keep the matter out of the purview of this House, as I have seen in another case a man rushes to Patna to make a report of a commission of inquiry *sub judice* so here also, in order to keep a report from the purview of the House, they went to the court of law. Don't you

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

call it a gross undermining of the House? Don't you call it a gross contempt of the House? Don't you call it an utter disregard of the House? This has been the assurance given by two cabinet ministers that they will not proceed an inch unless Parliament is apprised about it with regard to the report of the CBI etc. If this is not privilege, what will constitute privilege, I would like to know, Sir, I would like to be educated by your goodself or by the Government in the matter. The most important thing is this. This is a matter about which I wrote to the hon. Speaker in April if I remember right. I had sent reminders, I wrote to Mr. Chattopadhyaya but I got no reply. The whole thing has been done deliberatly to save their party image which is falling into bits and pieces. The CBI report has clearly stated that out of 21 persons' signatures, 11 have been found to be forged and all that. Now the question will be out of 10 that are not proved to be forged, what are they doing with those 10 signatures? What are they doing about that? Don't make a scapegoat of one man because he has confessed and came out with a statement. He has done something grossly wrong. We agree to it. The brain behind the whole thing is the Foreign Trade Minister and what about the other ten personalities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): There seems to be a misunderstanding in the House. I have made it very clear in my statement made in the House the other day that all the signatures are forged; there is no dispute about that now. Whether they are forged or not is not the question now. Out of this regarding 2 of the names the authorship is attributed to Mr. Tul Mohan Ram. About 14 other people the authorship is attributed to Mr. Jha. Regarding the other four, they are forged; it is clear; but by whom it is forged is not clear. I have made this clear in my statement. If you want I will read out that portion. In para 4 of my statement I said this:

"In the course of investigation the opinion of Shri B. Lal the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Simla was obtained. In the light of his opinion as well as other evidence there are sufficient grounds to believe that signatures of the 20 members of Parliament were forged and that 14 of the signatures were forged by Shri Yogendra Jha and 2 by Tulmohan Ram. Regarding the remaining 4, the opinion of the G.E.Q.D. was not definite."

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Who are these four?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I will give you the names.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have been insisting since the last session that he should give the names.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I now rise on a point of order. The procedure is that he should be allowed to complete his statement. What he is doing is by way of some information. Therefore, Mr. Bosu may be permitted to finish with his submissions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let him name those four names.

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is this that when a Member is speaking, the other can intervene only if the Member is yielding.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let him give those names.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him make it clear. Fourteen were forged by Shri Bhogendra Jha; two were forged by Shri Tul Mohan Ram. The other four were also forged. But, who is the author of them is not yet known. The names of the four are all forged.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: They are asking who are they.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please name them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him come out with these names.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Ask him to give out those four names.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want he can give those names.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, on the last occasion, the Home Minister agreed that he woud give the names. That was made several days ago.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the authorship. About one of them he is definite as to who is the author of the forgery.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We want the names of those four.

MR. SPEAKER: They want you to give those names. You can look into it; in the meanwhile, I shall allow him to speak so as to save the time. Mr. Bosu, you may now go ahead.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, my information is this—I would like to be corrected if I am wrong—that the hon. Minister's evidence is correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Not evidence but the statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You go ahead.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One Special Assistant of the then Foreign Trade Minister—it is mentioned here—went to a nursing home in Delhi where the M.Ps are harboured with a letter for obtaining his signatures. I have also told that everything was engineered in the premises on Akbar road inhabited by the Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Name him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the whole file on which Mr. Mishra had passed certain observations—I do not say order—to be placed on the Table of the House for the examination by the Members to see if they do not have the skeletons to hide. Sir, this is not the first time but even in Rajya Sabha, it was stated by the same Minister that the files containing the name of Karnataka Export Corporation's stainless steel importation and so many things were not available. But, my information is that those files were destroyed by the same Minister because that will expose many things.

Now there are lobbies working here suggesting to us that this was done by Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya and not by Lalit Narayan Mishra. We do not want to play into this game, but this is the thing we have been told categorically by a lobby yesterday in the Central Hall and elsewhere. I would find it difficult to accept it.

A clear and categoric reply has to come. The findings of the hand-writing experts should be placed on the Table of the House for examination by members because I have heard even of cases where a person remains present but makes somebody else sign his name. We also would like to be saitisfied that in the cae of some of these members that was also not done. These licences... (*Interruptions*)..if an attractive young lady gets agitated, I do not mind. These licences fetched no less than 400 per cent premium in the market. All his predecessors like Shri T. N. Singh, Shri B. R. Bhagat, Shri Manubhai Shah and Shri Dinesh Singh declined to oblige those applicants because they were not conspiring....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go into a story.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not going into a story.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make it a regular discourse. This is a privilege motion. Do not go into the merits. Do not avail of this opportunity for all sorts of things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. I am only making a short submission to your goodself.

Recently, I went to Pondicherry to find out things, and there I was satisfied about one thing that the very basis of the licences were forged documents. The Secretary of the erstwhile French Govrnment, a man called Mon. Pierre, was there. His signature has been forged because he was the last licensing authority on behalf of the French Government. On the basis of those forged signatures, licences were forged. That was made the basis for an established importer to strengthen the hands of the Minister together with 21 signatures of members (*Interruptions*).

This is not only one case. I am putting it before you that since 1971 they have been collecting more money in crores. If you go to Pondicherry, if you go to Mahe, Yanam and Goa you will see that firms which do not have a sign-board have letter heads and through these letter heads things are cooked up in Delhi and Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra is the presiding deity collecting money for *garibi hatao*. Therefore, this is what it is.

Lastly, I assure you that Shri Tulmohan Ram—I do not know whether the Tul is not a 'tool'—is really a Toolmohan Ram and is used as a tool by the presiding deity. If you are interested in getting at the real mastermind behind this, which undoubtedly a parliamentary body if it went into inquiry would establish, it is undoubtedly Shri Lalit Narayan, alias Naqad Narayan, Mishra.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which are the four names? I sat down on that condition.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: According to information received from the investigating authority, they are: Shri Basra, Shri Chiranjib Jha, Shri Mohammad Yusuf and Shri R. P. Yadav.

MR. SPEAKER: The position is not clear about these signatures.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That is their opinion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गृह मंत्री महोदय एक जानकारी और दे दें। उन्होंने कहा था कि दो नाम श्री तुलमोहन राम ने जाली बनाये और चौदह नाम उनके मित्र ने जाली बनाये। वह बता दें कि दो नाम किस किस सदस्य के थे और चौदह नाम किस किस सदस्य के थे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The House is relieved to learn that there are only two characters in my story. But that does not mean that I am less respectful to the other charecters who have been covered by other hon. Members of the House. Since they have already been dealt with by other hon. Members, I do not direct my attention to them.

In one of my notices I have complained of breach of privilege against the hon. Member Shri Tul Mohan Ram. As the House knows no less an authority then the Home Minister thought a *prima facie* case has been established of misdemeanor against him. That is no longer in doubt. Not only misdemeanor. He is being prosecuted in the court; there are criminal offences committed by him, on the reliable authority of the hon. Home Minister himself.

The second notice relates to the Hon. Home Minister because he deliberately misled the House by asserting that no official was involved in this scandal. I should not like to wary the House by quoting what all the hon. Minister had said; I shall read out one or two sentences:

"Investigations did not disclose that any of the officers who

dealt with the matter were involved in the commission of the offence".

Now it so transpires after the report submitted by the CBI that some officers were really involved in this and we also learn that some of the disclosures made during the course of the raids carried out at various places have confirmed the impression that some officials were really involved. Is this Government the custodian of hon. Members who are taking some interest in the matter that they are not given the full report of the CBI. Is this Government the custodian of the report which involves the hon. Members of the House? This shameless Government would not share with Parliament even the F.I.R. for a pretty long time; this Government would not share with us the complete CBI report which involves our reputation and affects our reputation. We have not been given the full report nor have we been given the information that had been disclosed during the course of the raids that had been carried at various places. After all the House is the master of the situation, not the hon. Home Minister who has just now shifted from his obscure quarters in Andhra. This is a sovereign House. ....(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the relevancy of this observation? Andhra is as important as any other State in India.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is just reffling of feathers: more things are going to come. Let them hold their breath for a while. The newspapers report that the CBI, in the charge sheet submitted by it, had said that an officer in the Foreign Trade Ministry who was handling the matter had advised two of the accused that a fresh representation signed by several Members of Parliament recommending grant of licence to the merchants who had formed themselves into an association was necessary "to strengthen the hands of the Minister in reopening the matter".

13 hrs.

The charge sheet says that around November 1972 the two of the accused had met this officer and later informed the approver, Shri S. M. Pillai that this officer had given this advice. According to the charge sheet, Mr. Tul Mohan Ram had also told the approver that an additional sum of Rs. 20,000 would be needed for paying to this officer for getting the work done. I do not want to go on further with this, but I would only say that even the charge sheet discloses what is quite contrary to what the hon. Home Minister has told us earlier during the course of his statement. So, it is a clear breach of privilege.

I now come to the case of Shri Tul Mohan Ram. What are the salient aspects of this? These are:

(a) That some hon. members allegedly sponsored the cases of some merchants for the grant of licences by appending their signatures to an application intended to pave the way for this and that this was done in lieu of gratification of material consideration.

(b) That all members except one denied before the house that they had made such an application at all. So, there appeared to be a conspiracy to forge signatures.

(c) Subsequently, a debate followed in the House and the Government informed the House that there would be an investigation by the CBI and the results of such an investigation made available to the House.

(d) On the basis of the CBI investigation, the Home Minister made a statement in the House on the 12th November, 1974, which *inter alia* said:

"In the course of investigation, the opinion of Shri Shri Bial

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—I do not know what is his name—the Government examiner of Questioned Documents was obtained. In the light of his opinion as well as other evidence, there are sufficient grounds to believe that signatures of 20 Members of Parliament were forged and that 14 of the signatures were forged by Shri Yogendra Jha and 2 by Shri Tul Mohan Ram. Regarding the remaining 4, the opinion of the G.E.Q.D. was not definite. Further adequate evidence, both oral and documentary, has also come on record to establish that both Shri Tul Mohan Ram and Shri Yogendra Jha used to meet Shri Pillai and that Shri Pillai paid a sum of 70,000 besides other small amounts to Shri Tul Mohan Ram. Shri Gurbachan Singh, who had put Shri S. M. Pillai in touch with Shri Tul Mohan Ram had also obtained a pronote for Rs. 40,000 from Shri S. M. Pillai.

As the evidence mentioned above *prima facie* established that a criminal conspiracy was entered into by Shri Tul Mohan Ram, Shri Yogendra Jha, Shri Gurbachan Singh and Shri S. M. Pillai, a charge sheet, as required under certain sections had been filed."

I do not want to go into all that.

"Shri Tul Mohan Ram has further been charged with substantive offences punishable under sections.....Shri Tulmohan Ram and Shri Yogendra Jha were arrested and released on bail."

These are the bits of information that has been given by the hon. Home Minister.

What follows from this? The position is like this:

(a) the investigation was made by an appropriate and authoritative agency;

(b) the investigation has established, as the Home Minister has said:

(i) that Shri Tulmohan Ram had presented two petitions on behalf of the Merchants—one on his letter paper;

(ii) that Shri Tulmohan Ram was found by the Government examiner to have forged the signatures of two Members;

(iii) that Shri Tulmohan Ram according to adequate evidence, both oral and documentary, used to meet Shri Pillai and that Shri Pillai paid a sum of Rs. 70,000 besides other small amounts to Shri Tulmohan Ram;

(iv) that the contact man, Shri Gurbachan Singh had also obtained a pronote for Rs. 40,000 from Shri Pillai;

(v) that the evidence had established *prima facie* that a criminal conspiracy was entered into by Shri Tulmohan Ram;

(vi) that a charge sheet has been filed against four persons, certain sections of the IPC in the Court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate on 11th November, 1974;

(vii) that Shri Tulmohan Ram has been charged with substantive offences punishable under certain sections of the IPC; and

(viii) that Shri Tulmohan Ram was arrested and released on bail.

I would like to lay stress on this fact, which has not been emphasised

by other hon. Members, that just on the day on which this Parliament met this Government went to the court to institute a case, just on the same auspicious day on which the Parliament commenced its sitting.

Shri Tulmohan Ram has further been charged with a substantial offence, as has been reported by the hon. Home Minister. Therefore, the hon. Member was arrested and he had been released on bail. These are the facts which the House has to take into account, while considering what action is required to be taken in a matter which so scandalously involves a member and in which the conduct of the member is *prima facie* found to be derogatory to the dignity of the House and inconsistent with the standards which Parliament is entitled to expect from its members.

In my humble opinion, there is a clear duty cast upon the House to deal with the misdemeanour aspect of the matter, while the criminal offence is dealt with by a court of law. This is what happened in the case of Shri Ratan Lal Gupta, who had committed a contempt of the House recently. After serving the sentence for the contempt of the House, he was tried and sentenced for criminal offences. I believe investigations were conducted in respect of the criminal offence even while he was serving his sentence for contempt of the House. I am referring to Shri Ratan Lal Gupta, who was found here with some explosives and a revolver. The point that I want to emphasize is that in the case of Shri Ratan Lal Gupta the two processes were going on concurrently. While he was serving a sentence under your orders, the processes of law were also working against him.

Even in the case of Mr. Nixon the processes in the Congress and the processes in the court went on concurrently. There is no conflict between the two. If the hon. Members want you to say that the case is *sub judice* and, therefore, it would be adversely affected, as has also been submitted to you in a letter written by Shri Tulmohan Ram, I would only say that this would be against all practices in other countries also. No less a person than the head of the United States Government was being prosecuted simultaneously in two forums, that is, the forum of the Congress and the forum of the courts of law.

This is what has happened and it is as it should be. For, there are matters with which no court can deal as, for example, where any action of a member is derogatory to the dignity of the House, or is inconsistent with the standards that the House expects of an hon. Member. That is a matter which cannot be dealt with by any court of law. Similarly, so far as the administrative responsibility, the political responsibility, the ministerial responsibility in the matter is concerned, that is not a subject which can be dealt with by any court of law.

May I emphasise that no person, whatever your majority, is going to prevent us from getting the matter fully probed by a Parliamentary Committee to fix the ministerial responsibility right from the start? If you have the force of numbers, I tell you, we have the force of logic and the logic would also be backed by such a legitimate force as is necessary for getting the whole matter fully probed because the ministerial responsibility cannot be brushed aside.

Moreover, the nature of the matter is such that it lies exclusively within the domain of the House. The House would be abdicating its function and lowering its dignity if it did not take appropriate steps when a *prima facie* case has been established by investigation to further ascertain the truth in the matter and take suitable action.

There are two courses open to the House to adopt in the given situation.

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One is indicated by the course adopted in the Mudgal case, in 1951. There are similarities between the two cases. In the case of Mr. Mudgal, the Member was involved and came to the question because of certain arrangements he had arrived at between the Bombay Bullion Association on the one hand and himself on the other. That was the transaction. The information about the deal in that case was given by a Government official. That was the basis for the House to go into the matter fully. The information was given to the Prime Minister of India or to the Government of India by an official of the Bombay Government who happened to be on the Board of Directors of the Bombay Bullion Association. No further information.

Later on, Pandit Nehru went into this matter and he had some interview with Mr. Mudgal. The explanation offered by Mr. Mudgal did not satisfy the then Prime Minister. Then, he came before the House. The hon. Prime Minister, while moving the motion for appointment of a special Committee said as follows:—

"This is an unusual motion and, I believe, it is for the first time that such a motion has been placed before Parliament. I hesitated for some time before doing so and gave careful consideration to the matter. The dignity of the House and proper behaviour of every hon. Member is dear to the House. I felt that any action taken by a Member might not be in consonance with propriety and good behaviour and what is expected of him should be inquired into. That would be fair both to the House and to the Member concerned."

That seems to be the impression that we have got from the observations that you have also made this morning, that it would be fair both to the Member and the House, if such a course is adopted. The then Prime Minister had met Mr. Mudgal, as I said earlier and he told the House that he was not satisfied with what he had said. He further said:

"I have, therefore, thought it fit to place the matter before the House and to suggest the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into. It seems to me that an *ad hoc* Parliamentary Committee would perhaps be more suitable for an investigation in such a matter than the Committee of Privileges of the House under certain rules or procedure."

The terms of reference of that Committeee also included an inquiry, whether the conduct of the Member was in consonance with the norms and standards which are expected of an hon. Member.

When the Speaker was asked, whether he had applied his mind to the facts, whether he, under the circumstances of the case, was convinced that there was no other proper alternative of dealing wtih the matter except to place it before the House in the way in which it had been done, the Speaker was pleased to make the following observations:—

"As the hon. Member has raised the point, I may say that I have applied my mind to the fullest possible extent, in all the details of the evidence, and it is my deliberate conclusion that there is undoubtedly a *prima facie* case for the Inquiry Committee. That is my judgment."

The Speaker is expected to assert in the manner in which hon. Speaker, Shri Mavalankar, asserted: 'That is my judgment; I have applied my mind to the fullest possible extent, in all the details...' He further said:

"As regards the question of safeguarding the reputation of a member, I quite agree that, if there is no *prima facie* case and the the case rested merely on suspicion without evidence, then such a motion as that should not be permitted by me.

but in this case I felt that I had no other go looking to the evidence and I felt that there was a *prima facie* case for inquiry. It is in the interest of the reputation of every member of this House that there should be an open inquiry, so that public may not have an impression that Members of Parliament are of low calibre and they are capable of accepting some kind of gratification or some kind of satisfaction to do the work in Parliament. Also it is in the interest of Mr. Mudgal that he should be given an opportunity of clearing up the whole position by an Inquiry Committee of Parliament. That is my view and I do not think I need say anything further."

The Speaker further emphasized:

"It is just for the purpose of inquiry into all details that a Committee is proposed to be appointed and the report of the Committee will come before the House before any action is taken."

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to be [illegible] on this. You need not infer [illegible] from the question. In Mudgal's case [illegible]

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You will please [illegible] observations later.

MR. SPEAKER: [illegible] know what is your view on this?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have not yet come to my view. When Mr. Frank Anthony doubted if there was a *prima facie* evidence for the course of action proposed, the Prime Minister said as follows:—

"There is no question of primary or secondary or tertiary evidence. What I have already said to the House is according to a reliable information I received from an official member of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Bullion Exchange. A report came to us of a meeting of the Directors where the Chairman made a statement. That statement, if there was any truth in it, quite apart from what Mr. Mudgal said, by itself, casts a grave reflection on a Member of Parliament."

'This was followed up.'

Then the Prime Minister narrated the sequence of events leading to questions being put and interviews arranged so that there were circumstantial bits of evidence which seemed to fit in. Then the Prime Minister went on to say:

"Ultimately they may or may not fit in, but there is a chain of events which does create certain *prima facie* presumptions for an inquiry I can either make an inquiry publicly or secretly in Bombay or elsewhere or come to the House for a formal inquiry."

Ultimately Pandit Nehru said, 'I thought that the best course was to place all the facts before the hon. House and let the House decide whether an inquiry committee should be appointed' as proposed by him. He did not want to go into it in his own way.

Now it is also relevant here to recall that it was suggested by some Members during the course of the debate that the matter deserved to be referred to the Committee of Privileges and not to a Select Committee. But the Speaker gave his opinion in the following words:

'As regards the other point, there is a Committee of Privileges constituted under the rules. Yet, it is within the powers of the House to constitute other special committees if there are any special circumstances and enquiries to be made. There is nothing inconsistent with that. I may also say that it is a moot question to be considered as to whether any such conduct as alleged is really in a sense a breach of privilege of the House or something different. A member may

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"behave in a manner which the House would not like him to behave and yet it may be argued that it is not a breach of privilege. In all such circumstances...."

Now, Mr. Speaker, here is a point which I would like you specially to consider....

MR. SPEAKER: At this stage, with your permission, may I ask one more elucidation?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now, the Speaker, Mavalankar said:

"In all such circumstances, the practice in the House of Commons has been to constitute a Special Committee...."

Would you, as the hon. Speaker, accept that a special committee should be appointed as is done in the House of Commons because we are guided by the procedure of the House of Commons?....

MR. SPEAKER: I thought this is the proper time so that you may cover that point also.

The normal practice in moving a privilege in the House of Commons is through the Prime Minister At the time of my predecessor's ruling, three things existed. The Court was not seized of it. He was lucky in that respect. Then, the *prima facie* case was there....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here, there is more than that.

MR SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Firstly, the Prime Minister herself moved the motion. In my case, the position is that there is a concurrent inquiry or investigation by the court. In my case, there is no motion by the Prime Minister. Otherwise, perhaps, I could have followed Mr. Mavalankar's ruling on this. I leave it to you to cover this point.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is very easy to cover the Prime Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So far as the two points you have been pleased to make, I would say that if there is a direliction of duty on the part of the Prime Minister, is the House to remain silent in the matter? In the matter of performance of a duty, any member is equal to the Prime Minister in the House. The reputation of the House stands injured by the conduct and misdemeanour of a Member. Then, it is the duty of every other member including the Prime Minister to come up before the House for such appropriate action as may be required. I would not like any difference to be made so far as the hon. Speaker is concerned in the performance of duty by the Members of the House

MR. SPEAKER: I would also expect you not to make any difference when my case is quoted. I say you have been very kind. You also study the procedure of moving a privilege motion in the House of Commons because you are insisting on that. There is always a practice that it is moved by the Leader of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But that has not been done here.

MR SPEAKER I am telling you my handicap. I am not contradicting you

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Thereby you are highlighting the direliction of duty on the part of the Prime Minister

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of enlightening or direliction. That is why I say, do not have any inference drawn from my observations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now I come to the second aspect of the matter. This case is referred to a court of law and on that I have already made by submission earlier.

There are certain aspects of the matter which can never be dealt with by a court of law and the Privileges Committee should go into those aspects of the matter. I have given you the practice in the House of Commons. It is this. A special committee is appointed and to the extent that we are obliged to follow the practices and procedures of the House of Commons, we have to do it, according to the provisions of our constitution as well. The Constitution has laid down that we can be guided by the practice and procedure in the House of Commons. That is what is usually adopted That is clear.

Also the similarities between the two cases are fairly abvious. I would not like to emphasise this point further. I will tell you why I am pleading that it should be committed to the Privileges Committee and not to a special committe, although I will have no objection to that also. In the Mudgal case the entire gamut of issues was referred to the Special Committee of the House And, as you have been pleased to note, the matter was not before the court. So the entire gamut of the issue was to be dealt with by that special committee The Committee of Privileges could not go into the entire gamut of the issues Therefore that special committee was appointed at that time. In the present case certain aspects have been committed to a court of law. There are other aspects like misdemeanour which have to be dealt with by the House, in my opinion And therefore, the ends of justice would be met if these aspects are referred to the Committee of Privileges. But if the House chooses to refer the matter to a special committee of the House as in Mudgal case I will have no objection. The proceedings of any committee of the House are secret and confidential. Nobody can say that the proceedings in the committee would prejudice the proceedings before a court of law. You were pleased to observe that the matter could be taken in an appropriate way for discussion in the [illegible] House. But in the same breath, Mr. Speaker, would you also suggest that this could not be committed to a committee? All our committee proceedings are secret and confidential. That is also the case in regard to the Committee of Privileges. Therefore, I crave the indulgence of the House, for the fair name and reputation of the entire House, for safeguarding even the reputation of Shri Tulmohan Ram, and I say that the House will not be satisfied only on the basis of the findings which have come out in this particular case

It cannot go simply by that although that will have its due weight in the consideration of this matter.

These are my humble submissions for the Privileges Committee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जैसे जैसे समय बीतता जा रहा है लाइसेंस कांड अधिकाधिक पेचीदा, घिनौना और कुछ मात्रा मे रहस्यमय होता जा रहा है। अब प्रश्न केवल एक समद सदस्य के आचरण का नही रहा, अनेक मंत्रियों के आचरण और आलोचना का विषय बन गया है। सी०बी०आई० ने उनके बारे मे कोई जाच नही की। लाइसेंस दिए गए। किसी मत्री की इजाजत मे दिए गये। भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मत्री ने माना कि आवेदन उनके पास आया था अभी तक यह स्पष्ट नही है कि उस आवदन का उन्होने क्या किया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : भेज दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किस को भज दिया। अगर महिला बोलेगी तो मैं चुप होने के लिए तैयार हू . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपकी विशालता है। जरा एहतियात से रहना।

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Then why do you choose to remain a bachelor?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी कभी कभी वह जानबूझ कर भी करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जानबूझ कर क्या करता हूं यह आपको अनजाने में कैसे पता चल गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी मजबूरी में अच्छी तरह से समझता हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शायद आप भी कभी उन मजबूरियों का शिकार रहे होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो बहुत रहा हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र का आचरण अब संसदीय औचित्य पर कसा जाना है। 9 सितम्बर को जब विवाद उठाया गया और मैंने श्री तुलमोहन राम द्वारा श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के गांव में बनाए जा रहे विद्यालय का हवाला दिया तो श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने सदन में खड़े होकर कहा था कि उस विद्यालय के निर्माण के बारे में उन्हें कोई जानकारी नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा था कि मुझे कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। उन्होंने अपना अज्ञान प्रकट किया था। सी बी आई का एक अफसर उस गांव में गया था वह देख आए हैं कि विद्यालय बन रहा है। इतना ही नहीं सी बी आई को श्री तुलमोहन राम द्वारा उस गांव के एक प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति को लिखा गया पत्र भी प्राप्त हुआ है जिस में श्री तुलमोहन राम ने यह लिखा है कि विद्यालय के निर्माण के लिए श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र आर्थिक सहायता देने वाले हैं। मेरा आरोप है कि श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र सदन के सामने असत्य भाषण करने के दोषी हैं, सदन को गुमराह करने के अपराधी हैं। अब इस मामले की जांच कौन करेगा? मामला अदालत में है उसकी जांच अदालत करेगी। लेकिन श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के आचरण की जांच कौन करेगा? प्रधान मन्त्री श्री तुलमोहन राम के विरुद्ध प्रस्ताव नहीं [illegible] कहना है कि आप मजबूर हैं। अगर सदन की नेती प्रस्ताव नहीं लाती है तो आप किस तरह से कार्रवाई कर सकती हैं। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन करूं कि आप इन सारे विशेषाधिकारों के मामलों को विशेषाधिकार समिति को भेजें। यह आपके अधिकार में है। सदन की नेती रोड़ा नहीं अटका सकती है। यह समिति को भेजने से भले ही इन्कार करें, अपने कर्तव्य का पालन न करें, अपने पूज्य पिता के पद चिन्हों पर चलने से भले ही इन्कार करें लेकिन वह आपको नहीं बांध सकती है, आपके अधिकार को कुंठित नहीं कर सकती हैं।

मेरे पास पहाड़ गंज के सरदार सेवा सिंह द्वारा श्री तुलमोहन राम को दिए गए एक कानूनी नोटिस का कापी है। श्री तुलमोहन राम सेवा सिंह एण्ड कम्पनी से कुकिंग गैस लिया करता था। उन्होंने छः हजार रुपये की कुकिंग गैस ले ली लेकिन रुपया नहीं चुकाया। जब सरदार सेवा सिंह गए कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं, इतना रुपया इकट्ठा हो गया है, गैस का पैसा दो तो श्री तुलमोहन राम ने कहा कि मुझे मद्रास की कम्पनी से रुपया मिलने वाला है, मैं सारा पैसा चुका दूंगा—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर पैसे लेने थे तो सेवा सिंह नाम अपना क्यों रखा उसने?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझ से मिलने आएंगे तो मैं उन से यह सवाल करूंगा।

श्री वसन्त साठे (अकोला) : सेवा सिंह रखते।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो लीगल नोटिस दिया गया है उस में सेवा सिंह ने लिखा है कि आपने कहा था कि आपको मद्रास की कम्पनी से पैसा मिलने वाला है, अब तक वह पैसा मिल गया होगा, कृपा करके मेरे पैसे लौटा दीजिए। पहाड़गंज से पटना तक और संसद से लेकर तरौनी तक कांड की गूंज सुनाई दे रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस पर परदा डालकर सरकार जनता के सामने

अपना मुंह उजागर कर सकती है? नौ सितम्बर को हर सवाल का जवाब यह कह कर टालने की कोशिश की गई कि सी बी आई जांच कर रही है और आज जो बहस हो रही है उस में हर सवाल का जवाब यह कह कर टालने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि यह मामला अदालत में है. सी बी आई की जांच के पहले या सी बी आई की जांच के साथ पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी मसले की जांच कर सकती थी। मैं समझता हूं कि जानबूझकर उसे दबाया गया, बातों पर परदा डालने की कोशिश की गई। यह श्री तुलमोहन राम को बचाने का प्रयत्न नहीं है ये सारे प्रयत्न श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र को बचाने के लिए किए जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मन्त्री महोदय परस्पर विरोधी बयान दे रहे हैं। दीक्षित जी ने कहा था कि सी बी आई की जांच से पहले मैं सदन के सामने आऊंगा। अब नए गृह मन्त्री कहते हैं कि सदन के सामने कैसे आ सकते हैं, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में क्या लिखा है? सी बी आई को इमिडिएटली अदालत में जाना है। यह बात उस समय के गृह मन्त्री को क्या मालूम नहीं थी? और तुरन्त अदालत में जाने का क्या मतलब है? उस दिन श्याम बाबू ने कहा था कि अगर जांच शाम को साढ़े छः बजे खत्म हुई तो क्या पौने सात बजे अदालत में जाना चाहिये, इसका क्या यह मतलब है? अगर छुट्टी के दिन सी बी आई की जांच पूरी हुई तो क्या उसी दिन अदालत खोली जाएगी क्योंकि सी बी आई को तुरन्त अदालत में जाना है? क्या अदालत में जाने से पहले गृह मन्त्रालय को सारी सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती थी? क्या गृह मन्त्री सदन के सामने आ कर सारे ब्यौरे नहीं रख सकते थे? लचर दलीलें दी जा रही हैं। विधि मन्त्री की ऐसी दलीलें देना शोभा नहीं देता। श्री मधु लिमये जो कुछ पढ़ चुके हैं उसको मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूं। लेकिन श्री गोखले ने जो कुछ कहा उसका एक अंश मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने यह कहा था:

"Please refer to my remarks. I have said at that time that we shall take the House into confidence after the investigation report was available. After the results of the investigation are available. we shall take the House into confidence. The whole matter is open to the House to consider at that time".

श्री मधु लिमये : यह 9 तारीख का है। 5 तारीख का पढ़िये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ने उस समय कहा था कि जब मामला अदालत में चला जायेगा, तब हाऊस क्या करेगा। और यही बात आज हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप को ही शक था कि हाउस कुछ नहीं कर सकेगा, तो अब आप क्यों एतराज कर रहे हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं। मैंने यह कहा था कि यह साजिश की जा रही है। मैंने कहा था सी० बी० आई० की जांच इस लिए की जा रही है कि सदन जांच न कर सके और फिर कहा जायेगा कि सी०बी०आई० का रिपोर्ट आ जाने दो, फिर सदन इस पर विचार कर सकेगा। सी० बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट आ गई, तो सरकार मामले को अदालत में ले गई और अब कहा जा रहा है कि सदन इस पर विचार नहीं कर सकता है। यह सब जान बूझ कर किया गया है।

मैं विधि मन्त्री को इतना अज्ञानी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। 5 तारीख को श्री गोखले ने क्या कहा था? श्री गोखले ने उवाच:

"The CBI had been instructed to expedited the enquiry and complete it as early as possible. I also want to mention this. I do not want to say that the Government alone will look at the results of the CBI enquiry. I want to assure the House that when the result of the CBI investigations are known, Government will take the House into confidence. At that stage it

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will be proper for the Parliament, for the House to consider as to what proper steps are to be taken for protecting the rights of the hon. Members. Government have said that they are having an enquiry by the CBI and that the matter can be considered after the preliminary facts have been gathered, after the investigation is over."

आज श्री गोखले कहेंगे कि हम ने हाउस को जानकारी दे दी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या जानकारी दे दी?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम लोगों के मांग करने के बाद गृह मन्त्री ने उस दिन जो बयान दिया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, याद रखिये कि 11 तारीख को बयान नहीं दिया गया, हालांकि सदन की बैठक 11 तारीख को शुरू हुई। उन को 7 तारीख को गिरफ्तार किया जा चुका था? अखबारों में खबर छप गई।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : 11 तारीख को केस इंस्टीट्यूट हुआ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी 11 तारीख को तो बेबेल पर छोड़ दिये गये। उन्होंने 11 तारीख को सदन को इस बारे में जानकारी नहीं दी। वे 12 तारीख को सदन के सामने आये। क्या यह सदन की अवहेलना नहीं है? क्या यह मंत्री सदन की अवमानना करने के दोषी नहीं हैं?

एक और मन्त्री इस में शामिल हैं—श्री चट्टोपाध्याय। यह श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र को मोटी गर्दन बचाने के लिए अपना पतली गर्दन फंदे में फंसा रहे हैं (व्यवधान) मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वाणिज्य मंत्री संसद को गुमराह करने के अपराधी क्या बन रहे हैं।

श्री ज्योति बसु देवी जी का हुक्म है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी उन्होंने उस दिन कहा :

"I would like to submit here, Sir, that these firms were not blacklisted, debarred or non-existent. Nothing has been brought to our knowledge to warrant or raise doubts that these licences have been trafficked into."

लेकिन गृह मन्त्री ने जो बयान दिया है, उस में कहा गया है कि लाइसेंसिज को इमपाउंड कर लिया गया है। अगर कोई अनियमितता नहीं है, अगर ये दूध की धुली हुई हैं, अगर उन्होंने लाइसेंसिज के अनुसार सामान मंगवाया और दूसरी फर्मों को ऊंचे दामों पर नहीं बेचा, और लाइसेंसिज नहीं बेचे, तो फिर उन को इमपाउन्ड करने की क्या जरूरत थी? अगर उन को बिना कारण इमपाउन्ड किया गया है, तो उन के साथ अन्याय हुआ है। और वाणिज्य मन्त्री अन्याय सहन नहीं कर सकते, वह तो जस्टिस के लिए स्टैण्ड करते हैं! वह इक्विटी के हामी हैं! उन के देखते देखते ये लाइसेंसिज इम्पाउन्ड कैसे हो गये। पहले अन्याय हुआ था या अब अन्याय हो रहा है? पहले कृपा दिखाई गई थी और अब पाप पर पर्दा डाला जा रहा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप गृह मन्त्री को कहिये कि सी० बी० आई० की इनवेस्टीगेशन की पूरी रिपोर्ट और चार्जशीट, को सभा पटल पर रखें। समाचारपत्रों में छपा है :

"Investigations have also shown that not only were these licences granted to benami parties but they had in turn been sold at a premium."

"The CBI has asked the Commerce Ministry to seize goods worth about Rs. 25,000—30,000 which had been imported against licences obtained through Mr. Tul Mohan Ram."

श्री एन० के० सिंह को बचाने के लिए, श्री पिल्लै को संरक्षण करने के लिए, वाणिज्य

मंत्री...(व्यवधान) सी० बी० आई० ने इन अफ़सरों के मामले में क्या किया, इस के बारे में जानकारी सदन को नहीं दी गई। अगर सी० बी० आई० इस परिणाम पर पहुंची है कि इन अफ़सरों का इस कांड में हाथ नहीं है, तो उस का आधार क्या है? श्री एन० के० सिंह उस समय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के साथ थे, जब कि वह वाणिज्य मंत्री थे बाद में उत्तराधिकार में वह श्री चट्टोपाध्याय को प्राप्त हुए। और उस का पुरस्कार श्री चट्टोपाध्याय को यह मिल रहा है। सामाचारपत्रों में यह छपा है कि बीस हज़ार रुपये की बात की गई। क्या यह गलत है? समाचारपत्रों ने सी० बी० आई० के सूत्रों से जानकारी प्राप्त की है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : सभी रेड्ज़ के बारे में बताया जाये कि उन से क्या पता लगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम पूरी रिपोर्ट चाहते हैं।

लाइसेंस कांड के बारे में जांच कराने के लिए इस सदन में कुछ सदस्यों को ऐसा तरीका अपनाना पड़ा था, जिस को हम ने पसन्द नहीं किया था। लेकिन सरकार को मजबूर हो कर बहस का मौका देना पड़ा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आप का मार्ग दर्शन चाहते हैं कि इस सारे मामले की जांच करवाने के लिये-या तो पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की जांच और या प्रिविलेज कमेटी की जांच-हमें क्या करना चाहिए। क्या संख्या बल के आधार पर यह निर्णय किया जायेगा? मैं कहना चाहता हूं—और मुझे विश्वास है कि मैं सब की ओर से कह रहा हूं-कि अगर इस मामले की पूरी जांच कर के सारे तथ्यों को सामने लाने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया, तो हम इस सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चलने देंगे। लाइसेंस कांड के इस कलंक को हम संसद के माथे पर नहीं रहने देंगे। एक तुलमोहन राम को बलि का बकरा बना कर सारे कांड पर लीपा पोती नहीं की जा सकती है। मंत्री के नाते श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के आचरण की जांच कौन करेगा, श्री दीक्षित ने सदन को गुमराह किया है। विधि मंत्री ने सदन के सामने गलत बातें कही हैं। इस सदन को दिये गये आश्वासन पर अमल नहीं किया गया। आज भी गृह मंत्री सारे तथ्यों को सदन के सामने नहीं आने दे रहे हैं? वाणिज्य मंत्री दोषी हैं। इन सब को कटघरे में खड़ा किया जाना चाहिए। आप उन को सफ़ाई का मौका दें। मगर उन के विरुद्ध जो आरोप हैं, उन की जांच कौन करेगा?

मैं दोहराना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री कमेटी के लिए प्रस्ताव नहीं लाई—न लायें, मगर आप अपने तई, अपने अधिकार से, अशनी शक्ति के बल पर, यह सारा मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दें। वहां दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जायेगा।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : वर्मा हमें अपनी शक्ति का पूरा प्रदर्शन करना पड़ेगा। हमारी शक्ति का प्रदर्शन हो कर रहेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर सब कुछ शक्ति से ही होना है, तो मुझे कहने की क्या ज़रूरत है? ऐसी बातें कहने का क्या फ़ायदा है कि अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया, तो हम यह कर देंगे।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अगर आप की शक्ति की बात कहते हैं, तो क्या हम यह कहते हैं कि आप तलवार चलायगे?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Home Minister, the Law Minister and the Commerce Minister—all the three of them are here. If they want, let them say something. We shall sit till midnight if necessary.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर मंत्रियों को कुछ कहना है और आप ने फ़ैसला देने से पहले उन को सुनना है, तो उन को मौका देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो कहिए। अब तो दो बजने वाले हैं, क्या आप सब को ऐसे ही बैठे रहना है?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I will not take a long time.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब कल फिर शुरू कर लेंगे इस को ।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: If you want me to reply now, I will do it. Otherwise, it can be done tomorrow.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : [illegible] । कोई हर्ज नहीं है, कल सुबह दे दीजिए । कल इसी तरह क्वेश्चन अवर के बाद फिर शुरू कर लेंगे ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up the Calling Attention in the afternoon. Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA On behalf of Shri T. A. Pai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 392(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-8506/74.]

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONED (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) AMEDMENT REGULATIONS, 1974 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Om Mehta I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 465(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1974, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8506/74].

(2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 890 in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1974.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Thirteen Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 373(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1974.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 374(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1974.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twelfth Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notication No. G.S.R. 375(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th, August, 1974.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 376(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1974.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre

Strength) Fourteenth Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 377(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1974.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Twelfth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 378(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1974.

(viii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 944 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974.

(ix) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 945 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974.

(x) The All India Services (Death - *cum* - Retirement Benefits) Third Amendment Rules, 1974. published in Notification No. G.S.R. 946 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974.

(xi) G.S.R. 948 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1974 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 660 dated the 29th June, 1974.

(xii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifteenth Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 975 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(xiii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Thirteenth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 976 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(xiv) G.S.R. 977 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 270 dated the 16th March, 1974.

(xv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixteenth Amendment Regulations, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 978 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September. 1974.

(xvi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourteenth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 979 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(xvii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventeenth Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 980 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(xviii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighteenth Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1012 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September 1974.

(xix) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifteenth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 975 in Gazette of India India dated the 21st September, 1974.

(xx) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Nineteenth Amendment Regulations, 1974. pub-

lished in Notification No. G.S.R. 1065 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1974.

(xxi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixteenth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1066 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1974.

(xxii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 416(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1974.

(xxiii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 417(E), in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1974.

(xxiv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twentieth Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 426(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1974.

(xxv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventeenth Amendment Rules, 1974. published in Notification No. G.S.R. 427(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1974.

(xxvi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twenty - first Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 429(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1974.

(xxvii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 430(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1974.

(xxviii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 434(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(xxix) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulatins, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 435(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(xxx) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twenty-second Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1152 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1974.

(xxxi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twenty-third Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1201 in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1974.

(xxxii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1202 in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-8507/74.*]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF C.A.G. OF INDIA FOR 1972-73, UNION GOVERNMENT (CIVIL).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 448(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1974, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8508/74.]

(2) A copy of the Supplementary Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8509/74.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRY (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): I beg to lay on on the Table a copy of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1974, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 399(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8510/74.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ACT

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Commissions of Inquiry (Central) (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 887 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8511/74.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINSTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1036 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1974, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8512/74.]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVT. ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, ETC. GIVEN BY MINISTERS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table the following fourteen statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministries during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

Fourth Lok Sabha

(i) Statement No. XXXIX—Tenth Session, 1970.

(ii) Statement No. XXV—Eleventh Session, 1970.

(iii) Statement No. XXX—Twelfth Session, 1970.

Fifth Lok Sabha

(iv) Statement No. XXXIII—Second Session, 1971.

(v) Statement No. XXI—Third Session, 1971.

(vi) Statement No. XXIV—Fourth Session, 1972.

(vii) Statement No. XVI—Fifth Session, 1972.

(viii) Statement No. XIV—Sixth Session, 1972.

(ix) Statement No. XVII—Seventh Session, 1973.

(x) Statement No. XI—Eighth Session, 1973.

(xi) Statement No. IX—Ninth Session, 1973.

(xii) Statement No. IX—Tenth Session, 1974.

(xiii) Statement No. X—Tenth Session, 1974.

(xiv) Statement No. III—Eleventh Session, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8512A/74.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL BOARD FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Board, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8512/74.]

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (AHMEDABAD): I want to make a submission on item No. 8.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no note from you before me. I have got it only from Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, for the first time today I did not receive my parliamentary papers at my residence at Western Court Hostel.

MR. SPEAKER: He can write to me about that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I collected my papers at 11 O'Clock from the Parliament House. I have made repeated enquiries as to why the papers were not sent to me. I am explaining the reason why I could not send my note before the time fixed. Under these circumstances, would you kindly allow me to make a submission just now?

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने नोटिस दिया है इस पर। मैं ने समझा अभी कालिंग अटेंशन है उस के बाद यह आएगा।

मुझे पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय ने जिन आश्वासनों का उत्तर आज सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए कहा है उस में, मारुति लिमिटेड के बारे में 14 महीने पहले जो प्रश्न मेरे द्वारा पूछे गए थे उन के जवाब भी सम्मिलित हैं या नहीं। अगर हैं तो मैं तत्काल ही बैठ जाता हूं।

श्री बी० शंकरानन्द : है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लें अच्छी तरह। बाद में फिर कुछ और न कहें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) कहीं बाद में मारुति उस में से गायब न हो जाय।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My submission is this, Ministers go on saying from time to time that certain assurances are being implemented, accordingly action is being taken and a notice of it is placed on the Table of the House. I want to invite the attention of the House to two important aspects of the matter.

In the budget session this year I had specifically asked a question as to whether the then Government of Gujarat had issued a specific order, prohibiting the people of Ahmedabad from observing the Mahatma Gandhi's martyrdom day on 30th January, 1974. At that time an assurance was given to me that the information is being collected. During the winter session some information was collected and inadequate information or half truths were laid on the Table of the House. When I went to Ahmedabad, I made enquiries from

the managing trustees of the Harijan Ashram...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot mention all these things at the time of laying a paper. If there is any difficulty, you can write to the Committee on Assurances.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will do that.

Secondly, in the last session, the monsoon session, the Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan, in so many words assured me and this House that the V. V John Committee Report...

MR. SPEAKER: May I say this is not covered by the scope of these statements laid on the Table of the House? You can write the Speaker or to the Assurances Committee. They can let you know in course of time.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan, gave an assurance to the House that the V. V. John Committee Report will be considered by the Government and will be placed before the House. Does the statement contain that assurance being implemented or are we going to be kept waiting?

MR. SPEAKER: If it does not contain, you write to me.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: If I write to you or to the Assurances Committee, it will be a long process

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Shankaranand, you look into it and inform him.

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 152/74-CE published in Gazette of India, dated the 20th November, 1974 issued under the Central Excise Rules 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. The notification provides for incentives excise rebate for sugar factories which have gone into production for the first time in 1971-72. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8512/74.]

13.57 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 19th November, 1974 from the Police Commissioner, Nagpur:—

"Sarvashri Jambuwant Dhote and Ram Hedaoo, Members of Lok Sabha, arrested on 19-11-1974 at Nagpur for offences under Section [illegible] IPC and Section 7 Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 were produced before Judicial Magistrate Second Class, Nagpur at 4 P.M. on [illegible] and released by the Court on personal bonds."

[illegible] Now we will take up item No. 10. Calling Attention after [illegible] you allow me, I can dispose of item No. 11. It is a formal item.

[illegible] ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[illegible] SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI G. C. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up other items after lunch. The Call Attention will be taken up after lunch. This is something which is happening everyday. It used to be half-an-hour after 12 O'Clock; then, it went upto 1 O'Clock. Now, it does upto 2 O'Clock and it goes after lunch. Where, are we going to?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): There should be Government Business only after 2 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: I only wish you were sometimes on this side and have the taste of it.

We adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 3 O'Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

N.A.T.O. FORCES, REPORTED PLAN TO HAVE NAVAL EXERCISES IN THE NORTHERN REGION OF INDIAN OCEAN

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported plan of N.A.T.O. forces to have naval exercises in the Northern Region of the Indian Ocean and the serious threat arising out of that."

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir.

We have information that the NAVAL and AIR forces of the United States, U.K., Iran, Pakistan and Turkey would take part in a combined Naval and Air exercise in the northern part of the Indian Ocean from November 19 to November 30. The exercise is being held, as announced from Turkey, under the auspices of CENTO and is code-named "Midlink 1974". PAKISTAN IS HOSTING THIS EXERCISE. Three of the participating countries—United States, U.K. and Turkey, are also members of the NATO Alliance. Such exercises have been conducted by CENTO in the past but the exercise planned this year is the biggest held so far by this Alliance. These developments cannot but cause concern to us. The possibility inevitably increases of greater big-power rivalry in the Indian Ocean area. India would only be eching the fears of an overwhelming majority of the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean in this regard.

We have consistently held the view that any large scale presence of the Navies of some countries in the Indian Ocean is bound to attract the Navies of others. Moreover, such exercises tend to reinforce outdated military groupings and accentuate tension in the region. Only the other day I expressed publicly India's strong opposition to these naval exercises in the Indian Ocean.

India has consistently supported efforts for maintaining the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, free from great power rivalry and military escalation. We have co-ordinated our efforts with other countries in the region to mobilise international support for the attainment of these objectives. Whilst expressing deep concern over these developments in our neighbourhood I would like to reiterate and emphasise our resolve to continue our efforts to achieve greater international understanding for reducing tension in the Indian Ocean.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I also fully appreciate and join myself with the feelings expressed here that India is expressing its deep concern at the biggest naval and air exercise that is being held from the 19th to 30th November.

But my grouse is whether the Government is still aware that the

exercise has already started or not because here it is mentioned that it will take place from the 19th to 30th November. So, it is already in operation, but the statement of the Defence Minister says that they have been informed. I do not know how far the Government is keeping itself in touch with the actions that are taking place in and around our oceans. It now appears to be contradictory, to me at least, the statement given by the Defence Minister.

The Government of India, for sometime past, after the Bangla Desh episode, has reiterated its effort to heal the breach with the United States and its collaborator. in Asia. And in this exercise the USA is taking the leading part. Whoever may be the host or under whose auspices it may take place, it is the USA which is taking the leading role. So, I do not find any reason why only some days back a red carpet reception was given to the United States Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger and also deals have been made very recently with the Shah of Iran who, as is well-known, is one of the most loyal allies of the USA in West Asia.

Mr. Swaran Singh's visit to the South Korea and also the recent indications of the Government of India to start a fresh hob-nobbing with the USA this approach is endangering our country's independence and sovereignty and at the same, is embittering our relations of friendship and cooperation with the neighbouring countries. USA is hatching these new plots to make the Indian subcontinent an orbit of tension and I want to know as to what positive steps the Government have taken in the matter. What is their proposal in this regard? Apart from the naval exercises US is also adopting positive measures to have permanent naval and also air base in Diego Garcia. In spite of all these facts Government of India is frantically trying to mend its fence with the US imperialists. Sir, I may refer here to an item which appeared some time back in June 1974 in the weekly journal 'Round Table'. It said:

> 'The US Defence Secretary announced in November 1973 that from then onwards the US navy would make periodical and regular visits to the Indian ocean area. Following this announcement US naval task forces from the 7th Fleet, headed by Hancock, Oriskany and Kitty Hawk had been successfully entering and patrolling the Indian ocean regularly. On 5th February 1974, it was announced that the facilities in Diego Garcia built at a cost of 19 million dollars would be further expanded to include an extension of the runway, deepening of the anchorage and increasing the storage facilities.'

Then it said:

> 'It is also of interest to note that there has been continunng modernisation and improvement in the capability of US naval presence in the Indian ocean'.

Knowing all these facts, how is the Government taking a policy of appeasement, if I may say so, although this term may not be liked by the hon. Minister? They are opening for the USA the floodgates which will endanger our independence by building up a naval base permanently in the Indian Ocean, creating a basis for tension in the sub-continent. What steps are you taking in this regard? Mr. Chavan has gone to Sri Lanka and I want to know whether he had any talk with the Government of Sri Lanka regarding these dangers and

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what is the reaction of the Sri Lanka Government in the matter. There are so many littoral countries which are also facing a similar danger. So what steps are being taken by the Government to bring come sort of united efforts so that world opinion can be created against this sort of manoeuvring and build up of war bases in the Indian ocean which is not only a danger for our country but for the entire world? So, Government must come with positive steps. This sort statement will not do, saying as if nothing very serious has taken place, today is 20th and they have already started the naval exercise. This has come out in the papers also but still our Government has come forward with just a for mal statement. My second question is what relation you are having with the Britishers who are having a new treaty with U.S.A. regarding a permanent naval base in Diego Garcia. Already they have held two meetings and it is reported in the Press that the Britishers have almost come to a decision to allow the U.S. Government to have a well-built permanent naval and air base in Diego Garcia. If it is so whether this matter has also been taken up by our Government with the British Government so that we may know actually what is going to take place. This statement of the Defence Minister will neither satisfy our people nor will it help to create public opinion in and around the world against these warmongers especially USA. Already monopolists like Birlas and others have taken a line of creating an atmosphere that if we have a deal with Japan then our economic crisis will be solved. Whether it is a fact that some of the big industrialists are also taking a line so as to pressrise the Government to take up such a line that we may have relations with the U.S.A.?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The hon. Member has given the same information which has already been given from time to time by Government on the Floor of the House. For instance, he spent quite some time on Diego Garcia and wanted to convey an impression as if there have been two recent meetings between British and U.S. Governments and that they have taken some steps. The House knows we had announced some years back that Britain and U.S. had come to an agreement to establish a base in Diego Garcia. They started with the expression of 'communication' base. While commenting on that information we made ie clear that we have experience that such bases originally start under this nomenclature of communication base but they are prone to develop into big naval or air bases. It is a well-known fact. It is true there was some sort of indication when the present British Government was voted into power that they are trying to review that original agreement but later indications show that there is no change in the policy of the British Government and U.S. is going ahead with creating more and more facilities in Diego Garcia and the British Government appears to be acquiescing in that, if not actively participating in that. Our opposition to the establishment of this base is clear. There is not a single dissenting voice in this country or in this Parliament about our strong opposition to the establishment of Diego Garcia or in fact any other foreign base in the Indian ocean.

We are strongly supporting in the United Nations and in the group of non-aligned countries—in all forums—the Sri Lanka's proposal that the Indian Ocean should remain an area of peace and tranquillity free from foreign powers and free from big power naval presence.

This is our clear stand. It is interesting that Mr. Bhattacharyya has named all countries but, unwittingly, he has scrpulously avoided naming the country—Pakistan—which is the host country.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): He is more concerned with the facts.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: My party, I believe, will totally agree with the sentiments that have been expressed by you in your statement.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Thank you very much. This was part of my sentiments. The House would be interested to know that Pakistan had not actively participated in any CENTO exercise for a fairly long time. In fact, our information is that from 1965 till about 1972 they had not participated in any of these exercises. There was some indication even in the non-aligned world that Pakistan is nominally in CENTO but, they are wanting to join the group of non-aligned countries to which our response was that we will be the first to propose Pakistan's inclusion in the group of non-aligned countries as soon as Pakistan declares that they are not in CENTO or SEATO. They suddenly revived interest in CENTO and they are now hosting the exercise. Participation in this exercise is something which we should take note of.

So far as the big power naval presence is concerned—the U.S., the Britain in this particular case—after all Iran is a littoral country as also Pakistan—it is my statement—we are opposed to the concentration of big power navies in India from whatever region they may be. Of course, we should be realistic that there will be some naval presence because it is in high seas where naval ships belonging to all countries will come and they may be present or they might pass through. But, when a large number of naval ships belonging to non-littoral countries, specially those belonging to these big powers who are members of these Pacts come and demonstrate their naval power in the north-western part of the Indian ocean this is something which is totally unacceptable to us. That is why I say we are in opposition to these naval exercises. Having said that, he has put several questions. Perhaps, he might put them to Mr. Chavan himself when he is present. He has to answer those questions as to why, in spite of this attitude of U.S. are we taking steps to improve relations with the U.S. But, my reply to this would be simple. If the relations are not like that, no effort is required to improve the relations. The effort to improve relations is undertaken when the relations are such where improvement should be made. He has mentioned that these are the obstacles and because those are the obstacles, in the process of improvement, we will also try to remove those obstacles. But, the objective should not be lost sight of that even with the countries with whom our relations may not be as good as we want them to be, every effort should be made to improve relations. That, I presume, is a sound policy for any country to follow. That is the whole philosophy of detente. But, what is very intriguing is that these outdated CENTO and SEATO Pacts which were the product of the cold-war period should have suddenly been reactivitated when they talk of the detente in the context of the parties concerned in cold-war.

So it is inconsistent with the trend of improving relations between China and the US, China and the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union and the Western powers that on the one side they talk of detente and relaxation of tension in the context of the big powers, but on the other hand in the Arabian sea they should bring in these large navies and should try to show their flag in order to overowe the littoral countries of the region. This is the objectionable aspect of it and that is why we are opposed to this.

The hon. member has asked another question, as to whether any steps had

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been taken to take into confidence the other littoral States. The reply is in the affirmative, because if you look at the geography, the vast majority of the littoral countries surrounding the Indian Ocean are non-aligned countries, and in two conferences, first in Lusaka and later in Algiers they have made very clear and categoric statements about the necessity and desirability of keeping the Indian Ocean as an area of peace free from bases, free from big power naval rivalry, and we took active interest in that. Secondly, in the UN, this matter comes up every year and we have been participating very actively in those deliberations. Already there is overwhelming support for ensuring that the Indian Ocean remains an Iarea of peace and tranquillity.

Then he asked specially if Shri Chavan has taken it up with the Sri Lanka Government. He is still there. I cannot say as to what he has talked with them. Of course, when he comes back, if any information is required, he will gladly give that information. But we know from our earlier contacts with the Government of Sri Lanka that Sri Lanka is playing a leading role in ensuring that the Indian Ocean remains an area of peace and we are fully supporting the Sri Sri Lanka proposal. I have no doubt that the views of ndia and Sri Lanka would be identical.

This, I presume, covers all the questions except that he said that I have not said that the exercises started on the 19th. They have atarted on the 19th. May be because my language was not explicit, he could not get it. This is what I wanted to convey; they actually started on the 19th.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Last week we had a discussion on the movement of the US aircraft carrier *Constellation* and other vessels as part of the naval exercises by the CENTO countries. Of course, the purpose was to intimidate the littoral countries, specially posing a threat to peace in the sub-continent. This is not merely accidental or without any purpose. With your permission; I would quote a statement made by the Director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs of the US Government. Seymour Weise, on March 6, 1974:

"Our first post-world war II military presence was introduced in the area in 1948 with the establishment of our Middle East force and in the early 60's the Departments of State and Defence began thinging of the longer term strategic requirements of the United States in the Indian Ocean area".

He stated the reason:

"The US oil industry has substantial capital investment in the Persian Gulf region, valued at approximately 3.5 billion US dollars. In addition, Western Europe and Japan, the two areas of the free world of greatest importance to US security, are absolutely dependent on oil supplies from the Middle East, and that fact alone makes it of interest to us".

So the intention is very clear for establishing and expanding the base at Diego Garcia as well as connecting with other bases, Simonstown in South Africa, Satthip in Thailand, Subic in the Phillipines and Guam in the Pacific. I do not want to go into details. In this context, I would ask whether the hon. Minister is aware that sometime earlier the Americans had taken some steps in desert warfare training. I appeal to him to look into Anderson reports about military invasion of oil fields. In this context, it is good that the United Nations had kicked but

South Africa; it is a very important decision by the non-aligned countries which are anti-colonialism. Does he think that the naval exercise will give a boost and prestige to South Africa because of the use of the Simonstown base also Dr. Kissinger was here in an attempt to improve relations in the sub-continent, Bangla Desh, India and Pakistan. Has it helped or not? During his visit the question of keeping the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the question of the base at Diego Garcia were taken up. We are entering into bilateral talk with Pakistan after the Simla agreement. Within a week of Kissinger's visit inspite of his efforts to improve the situation in the sub continent, Pakistan is playing host to this naval exercise. Definitely it is a threat and intimidation. I should like to know whether the hon. Minister agrees with this point. The hon. Minister of External Affairs said that an *ad hoc* committee had been formed by the UN regarding the Indian Ocean. Has our Government expressed its concern about the naval exercise to the Secretary General of the United Nations? Do we propose to take up the matter in the *ad hoc* committee so that further exercises could be prevented? Has our Government expressed its strong protests to the countries participating in the exercise?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I shall confine myself to the specific question put by the hon. Member because with regard to the first part, the analysis, I broadly agree. That is the position that we have been taking from time to time on the floor of the House; it is more or less on the same lines that he has mentioned. The question of Diego Garcia base was taken up as mentioned by the hon. Member with the Secretary of State Dr. Kissinger during his visit. I am told that Mr. Chavan has already made a statement. Dr. Kissinger also was questioned about this in the Press Conference or in some other forum. I say some press reports where he said that this matter was discussed and he also said that on this point there was a difference of views between India and the United States of America. He asked whether the exercises were a threat to the sub continent. When we say subcontinent we normally mean Pakistan, India and Bangla Desh. Pakistan is participating in it and so the use of the expression sub-continent would not perhaps be proper. To be specific at the moment I do not think that it is an immediate threat.

Of course, we oppose it because any large-scale presence of outside navies of countries other than littoral countries does create a situation where there are tensions in the region. We and other littoral countries will be exposed to all types of pressures, overawing tactics, allurements, inducements etc., and there may be generation of tensions. We are, therefore, totally opposed to it. To the extent it boosts up Pakistan's morale, it becomes a negative factor because our efforts to normalise relations get thwarted. It comes in the way of implementation of the various proposals between us and Pakistan, and the objectives of the establishment of a durable peace is to that extent relegated to the background.

He asked whether we have reported this naval exercise to the UN. There is nothing for us to report. The CENTO headquarters have already announced that the exercise is taking place from the 19th. He then asked whether we have protested to the UN. I should like to take the House into confidence because we should understand the situation. I must frankly say that Pact exercise is something which is taking place from time to time in the NATO, SEATO etc. To a certain extent, there is scope for what are called mutual defence pacts even in the UN Charter.

[Shri Swaran Singh].

If we try to invoke any particular clause of the UN Charter against it, we may not succeed. But that is not the important point. The point is that non-littoral countries should come in such big strength into the Indian Ocean and try to establish bases not only in Diego Garcia but several other places. These are the things to which we object. It is more a political matter for the littoral countries of this region and the UN forum can be used to mount the requisite pressure. That is what is being done by discussing this matter and also mentioning it in the UN General Assembly and also in the group of countries which are discussing it on the initiative of Sri Lanka. Our opposition to such activities has been conveyed from time to time in no uncertain terms to USA and Britain which are the main non-littoral countries coming within the definition of 'big powers' and our position is well-known.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): As the minister said, there cannot be two opinions in this country about our opposition to turning the Indian Ocean into an area of tension and an area for naval exercises. But that is neither here nor there. This has been said several times. I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that this is coming in the background of the open declaration by President Ford of USA—perhaps for the first in the history of USA or in the recent history of the world when a Head of State has said it—that he is not going to deter from the policy of utilising the CIA as a means of subverting the governments to his dislike. Mr. Kissinger, with whom our hon. Minister as External Affairs Minister has got very friendly chats, is reported in the monopoly press as having stated before the US Congressional Committee that if the irresponsible voters a Government which may turn a country towards communism, then the US Government can intervene.

So far as the question of subversion of countries is concerned, it is known to the whole world that in Chile when the first revolt took place to capture power....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am trying to follow the connection.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The naval presence of the USA gives a protecting umbrella for such activities. In Chile the subversion led to the assassination of Allende and suppressing those parties and forces which supported Allende. These parties have been banned. These sinister things we know.

In this background I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. When the hon. Minister had been to the United States to meet Mr. Kissinger, the press in this country had reported that Mr. Kissinger had told him that if any officer of the United States is found spying against the established government of India in order to subvert it, if it is pointed out to the United States, that officer would be recalled. That implies that the United States has asserted its right to employ spies to subvert the established government of our country. Only, it will recall them when they are caught red-handed. It is like saying that my friends can go to the house of Shri Vajpayee and steal something, but if he is caught then I will recall him; otherwise, he can go scotfree.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I request Shri Jha not to send a communist to my house?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I think Shri Vajpayee is well-protected.

In this situation, when the tension in the sub-continent is increasing, when forces in our country are talking of a new democratic structure or system

there is the biggest ever naval exercise of these powers near our borders, on the northern side of the Indian Ocean. Does it not imply something? In a situation where we are trying to improve our relations with Pakistan, when we have done everything possible to normalise the situation, the revival of the old Dulles theory of equating Pakistan with India is bound to create more tension.

At this time our Government, through the press in this country, has been creating in the United States an illusion that India is a dominant power in South East Asia. Will the naval exercises not disturb the equilibrium? Is it not a step in that direction?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I can see the connection, though a very thin one.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: As the hon. Minister knows, Mr. Kissinger had come to India.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I was in the United Nations at that time.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I would like to know what is the reason for this. After coming to India, Mr. Kissinger assessed the situation that the Government of India will not go beyond a formal opposition to it and after that assessment he has sent the Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean. Because, it is mentioned in this statement:

> "The possibility inevitably increases of greater big power rivalry in the Indian Ocean area."

That is the thing, the theory put by the Government of India, propagated by the Indian monopoly press and initiated by the President Ford of USA when he told a lie to the world that the Soviet Union has got four naval bases in the Indian Ocean. After that, all those countries denied and the Secretary-General of the United Nations said that the Soviet Union has got no military bases in India.

Then, in such a situation of big power rivalry, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India would like to tell the Soviet Union that if USA invades this region, even this country, the Soviet Union should keep aloof to avoid power rivalry....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have put your question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has got no military bases in the Indian Ocean area, whether the Soviet Union categorically stand for maintaining peace in the Indian Ocean....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Whether it is a fact or not, in such a situation, that only USA and UK are having bases in the Indian Ocean....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Lastly, whether there is some teeth in the voice of the Government of India or not, whether our Government has been firmly opposing it or not. In case UK gives the naval base facility to USA, I would like to know whether the Government of India will tell UK that India will quit the Commonwealth and that this act will be treated as an unfriendly act, a hostile act, against the interests of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you can answer anything, you may do so. I have got myself confused.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am in the same difficulty as you, Sir. I really do not know what to answer.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Although I agree with most of what he said, I could not catch the question. If you read his whole speech, you will find that he has not asked me any question on any specific point except, perhaps, whether the Government of India is going to convey to U.K. that they intend to leave the Commonwealth. I think, that was one point he made. If you are prepared to allow him to put any specific question, I am prepared to answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not prepared to allow that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Anyhow, I will answer one or two points that he made.

He has raised the question of bases of USSR and their presence. Neither in the statement nor in any of the other questions this matter has been raised. Even if others are raising somewhere... (*Interruptions*). I hope, you know what "Big Power" includes. "Big Power" includes five permanent members of the Security Council and two of them are there—France also comes from time to time, China also comes, the Soviet Union also comes. What I am saying is that it is quite natural and in fact the Soviet Union has said that, if the Americans and the British or the Western countries continue with their bases in this or any other region, they will also be compelled to come; there is nothing wrong. And this is what we want to avoid. (*Interruptions*). Let us not enter into any argument. You are asking me about information. I abide by what I say. The inevitable effect, as the experience in other regions shows, whether it is North Atlantic or Mediterranean or the western part of Pacific, is that, if one country starts their presence, these big powers, on account of their assumed global responsibility, do come in. We want, precisely, to prevent the development of that type of situation in the Indian Ocean which has remained a lake of peace, particularly after the exit of the British and after all these littoral countries have become independent. Let not the type of tensions that exist in other Oceans be repeated here. This is precisely the reason why all the littoral States are opposed to the establishment of bases. If other big powers or even medium powers feel that their interests are threatened, then a sort of race starts, tension develops, which is not in the interest of the countries in the region. I am not trying to apportion the blame on one of the other, while answering this aspect. There is no doubt that, even in the United States, there is a strong volume of opinion, asking how their own interests are served by having a base, roughly about 7,000 miles from their coast. There are critics of this policy in Britain also. You must have read in the newspapers that Britain had said that they would like to revise their agreements with South Africa, particularly the Simonstown Agreement. We have to encourage these voices of dissent even in this country so that the requisite amount of pressure is mounted internationally and internally and these so-called big powers are deterred from indulging in this type of aggressive action in regions where they have no immediate interest. They sometimes claim that they want the flow of oil from the Gulf area, whether it is an Arab country or Iran, to be ensured. But the whole world knows that, over the last 30 years, ever since the end of the last War, there has not been any untoward incident even though the base was not there. These are the types of excuses that are put across by those countries who want to establish their presence in the form of bases and the rest. It is for this reason that we are opposing these moves.

It is true, I confirm what he said, that the Soviet Union has made a very

categorical statement that they do not have any bases in any littoral country of the Indian Ocean, and the representatives of those countries that were named by the Americans have also made statements that the Soviet Union have no bases. In this particular case I thought we were not discussing that aspect and that is why there was no occasion for me to make a reference to that.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What about the part relating to quitting the Commonwealth—the only question that you had understood?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would not allow that because it is none of the business of the Defence Minister to say whether they are quitting the Commonwealth or not. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तीन छोटे से सवाल पूछूंगा—पहला—रक्षा मंत्री ने जो कल तक विदेश मंत्री थे, इस बात पर चिंता प्रकट की है कि हिन्द महासागर में नाटो से सम्बन्धित देश, जिन में पाकिस्तान भी शामिल है, नौसैनिक अभ्यास कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि इस अभ्यास के खिलाफ वे एक सार्वजनिक सभा में भाषण भी कर चुके हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या इतना पर्याप्त है ? क्या इतना काफी है ? क्या भारत जैसे परिपक्व देश की कूटनीति और रक्षा नीति सार्वजनिक मंच से चलेगी यह ध्यान दिलाउ-सूचना अगर हम न लाते तो मंत्री महोदय ने पब्लिक मीटिंग में जो भाषण दिया है, उसे देने के बाद इस मामले में अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री समझ लेते ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार को इन अभ्यास के बारे में जानकारी थी तो उस के अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, ईरान और तुर्की के नई दिल्ली स्थित राजदूत को बुला कर अपनी चिन्ता और अपना विरोध क्यों प्रकट नहीं किया ? पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध नहीं है, इस लिए पाकिस्तान के दूत को बुलाने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता; लेकिन दूसरे देशों के राजदूत तो दिल्ली में मौजूद थे। रक्षा मंत्री ऐसा मानते हैं कि यह सब से बड़ी एक्सरसाइज है तो क्या यह उपयुक्त नहीं था कि उन देशों के दूतों को बुलाया जाता और अपचारिक ढंग से अपनी चिन्ता और विरोध प्रकट किया जाता—ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—रक्षा मंत्री महोदय मानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान का इस अभ्यास में शामिल होना बड़ा गम्भीर अर्थ रखता है। पाकिस्तान यह नाटक करता रहा है कि उस का सीटो से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वह गुट निर्पेक्ष देशों की पंक्ति में बैठने का प्रयत्न करता रहा है लेकिन आज पाकिस्तान बेनकाब हो गया है, इस लिए हम ने पाकिस्तान के प्रति अपनी नाराजगी प्रकट करने के लिए क्या किया है। आज जब कि हिन्द महासागर में पाकिस्तान की मेजबानी में ये बड़े देश तनाव पैदा कर रहे हैं, हमारे प्रतिनिधि पाकिस्तान में हवाई उड़ानों को चालू करने के बारे में टैलेक्स के आरम्भ करने के बारे में, समझौता कर रहे हैं। मैं इन समझौतों के खिलाफ नहीं हूं। हमें पाकिस्तान के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने है। लेकिन पाकिस्तान अगर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में शतरंज के कदम उठाता है तो क्या हम यह कदम नहीं उठा सकते थे कि हम बातचीत को आगे बढ़ा देते और कह देते कि जब तक एक्ससाइज चलेंगी तब तक आप के साथ बातचीत नहीं होगी। नई दिल्ली का नाराजगी प्रकट करने का यह तरीका हो सकता था। अब हमारी नाराजगी को कौन मानेगा जब कि हम पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जा कर प्रेमालाप कर रहे हैं और वह हिन्द महासागर में विदेशी शक्तियों को बुला कर शक्ति प्रदर्शन कर रहा है।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

तीसरा सवाल—मुझे इस सवाल को पूछने के लिये मेरे मित्र श्री भोगेन्द्र झा ने उत्तेजित किया है। कभी कभी उन का भाषण सुन कर मुझे लगता है कि वे कहीं सोवियत रूस की तरफ से तो नहीं बोल रहे हैं? अगर वे भारतीय संसद के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उन्हें भारत के हितों की रक्षा करनी है। रक्षा मन्त्री ने यह तो कहा कि जब एक देश की नौसेना आती है तो उस से दूसरे देश की नौसेना के आने के लिये उत्तेजना मिलती है। आज के समाचार पत्रों में यह जानकारी छपी है कि इस समय हिन्द महासागर में सोवियत रूस के 12 जंगी जहाज हैं, 18 सब्मारीन हैं, एक हैलीकाप्टर कैरियर है जिस का नाम लैनिनग्राड है और एक कीव नाम का जंगी जहाज आने वाला है। इस के अतिरिक्त यह भी प्रकाशित हुआ है कि सोवियत रूस ने सोमालिया, अदन और ईराक में सब तरह की सेवायें प्रयुक्त करने के लिये अड्डे कायम किये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सोवियत रूस हमारा मित्र है और सोवियत रूस जब यह कहता कि वह इस क्षेत्र में तनाव पैदा करने के हक में नहीं है और हम उस के कथन का विश्वास भी करते हैं, तो क्या हम सोवियत रूस को यह सलाह नहीं दे सकते कि अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, तुर्की, ईरान जो हमारे भी मित्र हैं, यद्यपि वे आज इस क्षेत्र में तनाव पैदा करना चाहते हैं वे भले ही अपनी सेनायें हिन्द महासागर में लायें लेकिन सोवियत रूस एकतरफा फैसला कर ले कि वह हिन्द महासागर में अपनी नौसेनायें नहीं लायेगा। क्या शांति के लिये यूनिलेटरल फैसले नहीं कर सकते? आखिर तो जब युद्ध का मौका आयेगा तो उस युद्ध की स्थिति का सामना करने में सोवियतरूस हर जगह से समर्थ है क्या रक्षा मंत्री सोवियत रूस को यह सलाह देंगे। तीन सवाल, इन का स्पष्ट उत्तर रक्षा मंत्री जी दें।

18 hrs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will be very brief. He started by saying that he will put precise questions. I will be precise. Firstly, it is not enough that we make statements; statements however are important whether they are public statement as I did or others; I need not apologise because I believe that it was my statement which compelled them to disclose these exercies and so on. Regarding the second part of the question, I am no longer in the Foreign Office and I cannot say about whether our foreign office has conveyed any protest to the four littoral countries.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: On a point of Order. The Government functions under joint responsibility. The Defence Minister represents the Government of India. He can't run away from his responsibility.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am not running away from responsibility.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Regarding commonwealth also we wanted to know the thinking of the Government of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Minister may speak on behalf of the Government but I am concerned with the relevancy of the question. I feel that many of the questions come under the purview of the Foreign relations. Well, I don't think it would be proper for another Minister to answer on behalf of the Foreign Relations Ministry or External Affairs Ministry. Moreover it concerns the broad policy of the Government. It is upto him; but I should suppose that it has to be done in a properly authorised manner, I don't know.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, in fact, I do not at all evade joint res-

ponsibility; that is why I have answered general questions. But on some of these facts you cannot expect me to be quite in touch with all the day to day operations in the Foreign Office. That I certainly cannot do. But I would say, the expression of Government views in the House and the views of opposition members are no doubt known to these countries and I will pass on this suggestion for the consideration of the Foreign Office that we must consider whether we would like to call the ambassadors and convey our feelings to them. The second question was this. This is about the talks going on in Pakistan. Mr. Vajpayee was in two minds about this question. He has said, he is in favour of improving relations with Pakistan but he said it would have been postponed for 10 days or 15 days and so on. I would say I don't agree with him. I think it is wise to carry on this process of normalisation and no useful purpose would have been served in postponing it for a fortnight or so. That will not help at all.

Then, he has given information about the presence of USSR ships in Indian ocean. I don't give the exact number but I do confirm that Soviet are sending naval ships in the Indian ocean. They have been present from time to time; this is within their beat from Vladivostok to the Black sea and they pass through Indian ocean; they have been in the Indian ocean, there is no doubt about it.

If I may say, in our own mind, we should have some distinction between fixed bases which provide facilities of another type and the presence of naval ships. There is a clear distinction between the two. Names of Somalia, south Yemen and Iraq were mentioned as countries where Soviet Union have bases. The Soviet Union has flatly denied this. There three countries who are very friendly to us have also individually and strongly denied the existence of any base. Our own information is that what these countries say is correct. The last question of Shri Vajpayee was: Can Soviet Union unilaterally say that they will not bring their ships here? I cannot answer for Soviet Union. It is for them to decide.

SHRI SHANKAR DEV (Bidar): **

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Defence Minister has answered the questions as Minister of External Affairs but I want to request him to answer my quesetions as Defence Minister. Just new Mr. Bhogendra Jha asked the Minister whether this Government has got tooth. I want a reply from the Minister that not only the Government has got one tooth but they have got teeth to bite any enemy whether internal or external. In these naval exercises about 20 war ships of Pikistan are taking part. I want to know through which route they have passed. If they have passed between India and Shri Lanka whether our naval forces noted their movement or not. In the previous years also there were such exercises. I want to know whether Pakistan took part in those exercises. I think because we have sunk Gazi, Pakistan wantse to show to the world that it is still strong. That is why it might have invited these people at his cost. Further whether these five powers had conducted any joint exercises previously also. I would say this simple statement would not do and we will have to show some strength. Lastly, have these five powers informed the littoral countries that they are going to conduct these exercises in Indian ocean. If they have not and if any ship enters that ocean what will happen to the fate of that ship. If that ship belongs to our country what action Government is going to take.

**Not recorded.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I did not take the question of teeth and voice seriously nor should my colleague take it seriously. This is the usual flourish and we should be accustomed to these flourishes in parliamentary life. I do not think he meant it seriously. He knows we have teeth. Many a time there is a complaint that we show our teeth too much. He has then asked whether these exercises will increase the strength of Pakistan. I can say that in real terms, unless any of the other countries pass any of their naval ships or naval craft to Pakistan, it does not increase the naval strength of Pakistan. It is quite obvious that, after all, Pakistan is frantically trying to acquire some more ships. They have succeeded partly. And, to that extent, their naval strength has increased. But, as Defence Minister, I say that we are not sitting idle either. I am sure that Pakistan will desist from embarking upon any adventurist course because they should know that it is not in their interest, and India will be fully prepare to safeguard India's sovereignty and integrity with determination. That is something which could not be lost on anyone, not even Pakistan....

AN HON. MEMBER: Then Pakistani ships come, what do you do?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: They do not come. Perhaps, you have an idea of old Pakistan. Now they do not go to East much. Formerly, when Bangla Desh and West Pakistan were one, their ships used to pass through the Bay of Bengal. Now, they do not come to the Bay of Bengal because they have nothing to do here. They can never pass through our territorial waters. If any naval ship passes through the high seas, there is precious little that need be done or should be done. We should not be overtouchy as with regard to the presence of any ship whether it is Pakistan or Chinese or American in our neighbourhood as such, unless, of course, we feel convinced that it is for other than innocent passage or the like. There are certain rules with regard to passage through high-seas. So long as those are adhered to, nobody bothers. We are not adopting a policy of, if I may say so, isolation in this respect. Our naval ships visit several friendly countries and naval ships of a large number of countries visit our ports also. And we give them the usual facilities like bunkerage, food. Their sailors come out and relax and take exercise just as our sailors do and our ships also visit several foreign countries. Navies are somewhat international and there are certain norms that are adopted. Generally, they are well understood and well-adhered to.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Was any information given to the littoral countries?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: No information was given to the littoral countries.

16.13 hrs.

CUSTOMS TARIFF BILL

Appointment of Members etc Select Committee

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Maharaj Singh.

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH: (Mainpuri): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri C. Subramaniam and Shashi Bhushan to the Select Committee on the Customs Tariff Bill, 1974 in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Y. B. Chavan and K. R. Ganesh."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri C. Subramaniam, and Shashi

Bhushan to the Select Committee on the Customs Tariff Bill, 1974 in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Y. B. Chavan and K. R. Ganesh."

The motion was adopted

PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Appointment of Members to Joint Committee

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: (Nizamabad): I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri C. Subramaniam, Vikram Mahajan and B. K. Daschowdhury to the Joint Committee on the Public Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973 in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Y. B. Chavan, K. R. Ganesh and A K. M. Ishaque".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri C. Subramanian, Vikram Mahajan and B. K. Daschowdhury to the Joint Committee on the Public Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973 in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Y. B. Chavan, K. R. Ganesh and A. K. M. Ishaque."

The motion was adopted.

16.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to nominate Member

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1975 *vice* Shri H. M. Trivedi ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1975 *vice* Shri H. M. Trivedi caused to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Extension of time for presentation of Report

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the question of privilege against Shri Jagjit Singh, erstwhile President of the New Friends Co-operative House Building Society, Ltd. New Delhi, regarding a letter purported to have been written by him to the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the 7th May, 1974, allegedly casting aspersions on Parliament."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the question of privilege against Shri Jagjit Singh erstwhile President of the New Friends Co-operative House Building Society Ltd. New Delhi. regarding a letter purported to have been written by him to the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the 7th May, 1974, allegedly, casting aspersions on Parliament".

The motion was adopted.

16.15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORTY-NINTH REPORT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th November 1974".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th November 1974".

The motion was adopted.

16.16 hrs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma on the 18th November 1974, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Shri Chandrakar was on his legs. I thought it was a simple Bill. I never knew that it would take so long a time.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Not so simple.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can make it complicated, you can make it simple. If you want to discuss the entire working of the Indian Telegraph Department, it is a different matter. They only seek to legalise the levy of certain fees.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Illegal levy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They want to legalise it by levying some fee on application forms.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: That is quite objectionable.

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। जो लोग टेलीफोन के लिए दरख्वास्त देते हैं उन से फार्म के दस रुपये लिए जाते हैं। यह ठीक ही है। मैं इसके पक्ष में हूं। कोई अगर कार खरीदना चाहता है तो उसको भी पैसा जमा करवाना पड़ता है। इसी तरह से मैं समझता हूं कि जो बड़े शहर हैं, जिनकी आबादी पांच लाख से अधिक है वहां टेलीफोन मांगने वालों से कहा जाना चाहिए कि वे पांच सौ रुपया प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से जमा कराएं। इस तरह से आपके पास करोड़ों रुपया इकट्ठा हो जाएगा जो कि आप के काम में आ सकता है, यंत्र इत्यादि खरीदने के काम में आ सकता है, और ज्यादा टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के काम में आ सकता है। अभी तक मैंने देखा टेलीफोन में यह व्यवस्था है कि लोगों को पांच हजार रुपया देना पड़ता है फिर भी उनको बहुत वर्षों तक इंतजार करने के बाद ही टेलीफोन मिलता है। कुछ बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं, मंत्री हैं

जिनको टेलीफोन की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है। उन से अगर आप पांच हजार से ज्यादा या दस हजार भी जमा करवाने को कहें तो वे करवा देंगे। ऐसा करने से एक लाभ यह होगा कि उनको जल्दी टेलीफोन मिल जाएगा जिसकी उनको जरूरत भी होती है और आपको भी जो धन की कमी है उसकी कुछ हद तक पूर्ति हो जाएगी। बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल कंसर्न होते हैं वे आसानी से यह राशि जमा करवा सकते हैं और करवा देंगे। इस तरह से हम टेलीफोन यंत्रों पर अधिक पैसा खर्च कर सकेंगे।

छोटे छोटे गांव जिनकी आबादी चार पांच या दस हजार होती है, उनको मैं चाहता हूं कि टेलीफोन देने के मामले में तथा पी सी ओज देने के मामले में आपको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। वेटिंग लिस्ट में जो छोटी छोटी जगहें होती हैं उनको बहुत अर्से तक पड़े रहना पड़ता है। छोटी सी मंडी हुई, बाजार हुआ वहां की मांग पड़ी रहती है और बहुत देर बाद उसकी पूर्ति होती है। हिन्दुस्तान में कई ईस तरह के इलाके हैं। मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्युएंसी की बात जानता हूं। जिन कस्बों की पांच छः हजार आबादी है जैसे धमदा, गुडेरदेही उनकी मांगें बहुत अरसे से पड़ी हुई हैं। आपके पास इस तरह से पैसा आ जाएगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी मांग को पूरा करने में आपको मदद मिलेगी। मेरा मंत्रालय से अनुरोध है कि गांव वालों की जो मांग होती है टेलीफोन की, उसको भी प्राथमिकता वह दे। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि केवल शहरों की मांग की ही पूर्ति हो, बड़े शहरों की मांग की ही पूर्ति हो हालांकि वहां भी टेलीफोंज की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है और वह अभी तक भी पूरी नहीं हुई है। लेकिन साथ ही गांवों के क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन लगाने की व्यवस्था में जो ढिलाई है, उस को दूर करने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये।

यह भी देखा गया है कि एक ही जिले में पच्चीस, तीस या चालीस मील पर, जैसे दुर्ग से राजनंदगांव या दुर्ग से धमदा, ट्रंक-काल किया जाता है, तो भी कुछ सुनाई नहीं देता है। मेरे क्षेत्र में मारो से डेढ़ साल से टेलीफोन लगा हुआ है, लेकिन उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पा रहा है, क्योंकि टेलीफोन पर कुछ भी सुनाई नहीं देता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर एक बहुत बड़ा शहर है, लेकिन वहां अभी भी मैनुअल सिस्टम से काम होता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would you not leave all these arguments to be advanced at the time when the demands for the Ministry of Communications come up. We are not discussing the working of the department the working of the telephones.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): The hon. Member is right.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything is right except that it comes at the wrong time.

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए दो तीन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

जबलपुर पांच छः लाख की आबादी का बहुत बड़ा शहर है, लेकिन वहां अभी तक मैनुअल टेलीफोन सिस्टम है। वहां आटोमेटिक सिस्टम के लिए बिल्डिंग बन चुकी है और यंत्र आ चुका है, लेकिन वह डेढ़ दो साल से पड़ा हुआ है। वह कि लोगों के साथ यह बहुत ज्यादती है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चार पांच हजार की आबादी के जिन गांवों से टेलीफोन की मांग हो, उसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाये। मैं इस मंत्रालय से यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि गांवों में डाकखाने खोलने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will Mr. Madhu Limaye show a model of relevancy to this Bill?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का बहुत सीमित उद्देश्य है। संचार मंत्रालय के द्वारा टेलीफ़ोन के लिए आवेदन पत्र दस पर रुपए की फ़ीस लगाई गई थी। मैंने पिछले बजट सत्र में भी यह सवाल उठाया था कि बिना पार्लियामेंट से अधिकार प्राप्त किये इस तरह की फ़ीस लगाना संविधान का उल्लंघन है—औचित्य के ख़िलाफ़ तो है ही, लेकिन यह संविधान का भी उल्लंघन है।

यह सरकार बार-बार भूल जाती है कि हमारे संविधान में एक दफ़ा है 265, जो इस प्रकार है :

"No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law."

टैक्स की जो परिभाषा है, उस में सभी तरह के टैक्स, इम्पोस्ट और फ़ीस वग़ैरह सब आ जाते हैं। मंत्रालय की ओर से यही कहा जाता था कि जो नियम बनाये गये हैं, उन के तहत हमको सभी अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। लेकिन ये लोग अक्सर जो नियम बनाते हैं, वे कानून और संविधान के ख़िलाफ़ होते हैं।

पांचवीं लोक सभा की सबार्डिनेट लेजिसलेशन कमेटी ने अपनी पहली रिपोर्ट में इसके बारे में कहा है :

"A Committee known as the telephone committee was set up by the Government in April 1966 for making a sample survey of the commercial working of the telephones department and to examine existing procedures for suggesting changes for giving telephone connections in order to minimise the scope for corruption or malpractice."

इस विधेयक के स्टेटमेंट आफ़ आबजेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में बताया गया है कि दस रुपये की फ़ीस लगाना क्यों ज़रूरी है।

"(i) to make the waiting list more realistic and to enable correct planning for expansion of the telephone system

(ii) to eliminate unnecessary bogus demands for telephone connections;

(iii) on receipt of the application for a telephone, the department has to incur some expenditure in the registration of the application...." etc.

सरकार ने मैलप्रैक्टिस, करप्शन और अननेसेसरी एंड बोगस डिमांड्ज़ को समाप्त करने और एप्लिकेशन वग़ैरह के ख़र्च को पूरा करने के लिए यह आवश्यक समझा कि दस रुपये की फ़ीस लगाई जाये। लेकिन ऐसा करने के लिए संचार मंत्रालय को संविधान और कानून का उल्लंघन नहीं करना चाहिये था—मगर उसने उल्लंघन किया। सबार्डिनेट लेजिसलेशन कमेटी ने 1971 की इस रिपोर्ट में सरकार को फटकारा। और वह यह बिल कब लाती है? —अप्रैल, 1974 में। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बारे में आपकी निश्चित आबज़र्वेशन चाहता हूं कि 1971 में सबार्डिनेट लेजिसलेशन कमेटी ने सरकार को स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि उसने अनुच्छेद 265 का उल्लंघन किया है, कानून में कोई स्पष्ट अथारिटी नहीं है, तो भी वह तीन साल तक कानून की मर्यादा को बिल्कुल तोड़ कर लोगों से दस रुपये वसूल करती रही। मंत्री महोदय के प्रेडेसेसरों ने एक मानी में संसद् की मानहानि की है और मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इस के बारे में ज़रूर कुछ कहें।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भिजवा दीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो होना ही चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक आप लोग सीधे रास्ते पर नहीं आयेंगे।

कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 7 पर कहा है :

"The committee note that while rule 414 of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, authorises the Telegraph Authorities to introduce a new application form, it does not confer on that authority and power to levy a charge therefor. The committee are of the opinion that for changing the amount of Rs. 10 per application form, there should have been an express provision in the Rules, backed by an express authorisation in the parent law. The P & T Board have not indicated any provision in the Act from which the power to make the above charge flows. The committee feel that if the Department of P & T want to continue the above charge, the proper course for them is not only to amend the Rules to the necessary effect but also to ensure that an express authorisation for its levy is available in the parent law."

यह बात मैंने औचित्य, इस सदन के अधिकार और संविधान के उल्लंघन के बारे में कही है ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतूल) : क्या आपका यह व्यक्तिगत ख़याल है कि पेयरेंट एक्ट में एक्सप्रेस अथारिटी जरूरी है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल जरूरी है । मेरा ख़याल है कि अथारिटी आफ़ ला होनी होनी चाहिए । रेलवे एक्ट में सरकार को अथाराइजेशन है, लेकिन केवल रूल-मेकिंग पावर के तहत सौ या डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपये का किराया बढ़ाना उचित नहीं है, जिसके लिए एक्सप्रेस अथारिटी नहीं है । आप को याद होगा कि जब मैंने इस सवाल को उठाया था, तब मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम इंडियन रेलवे एक्ट को माड्रनाइज करने के बारे में सोच सकते हैं ।

क्या इस संसद् के सदस्य के नाते आप यह कुबूल करेंगे कि केवल एक एक्सीक्यूटिव आर्डर से करोड़ों अरबों रुपयों का टैक्स—किराया या टैक्स, यह सब जनता पर इम्पोस्ट है—लगाया जाये ? मैं इसको पसन्द नहीं करता हूं । यह दस रुपये की बात है । अगर पेयरेंट एक्ट सरकार को पावर देता है, तो वह वसूल करे । लेकिन जब अरबों रुपयों का मामला होता है, तो मैं कानून की अथारिटी भी काफ़ी नहीं समझता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि अरबों रुपयों का मामला लोक सभा के सामने आना चाहिए । ख़ैर, वह तो एक अलग बात है ।

दस रुपये की एप्लिकेशन फ़ीस लगाकर ये लोग बोगस डिमांड, मैलप्रैक्टिस और करप्शन को हटाना चाहते हैं । ये किसके साथ मज़ाक करना चाहते हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि संचार मंत्रालय ने बम्बई में कम से कम दस हजार स्मगलरों और उनके लिंक्स को टेलीफ़ोन कनेक्शन दिये हैं ?
दस रुपये की अप्लीकेशन फ़ीस .....
(व्यवधान) .....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Matka kings.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस वक्त स्मगलरों का मामला चल रहा है, मटका किंग्स, प्रास्टीच्यूशन और बूट-लैगिंग इन में मैं इस समय नहीं जा रहा हूं, उन की अगर मैं गिनती करूं तो बहुत ज्यादा हो जाएगी । लेकिन दस हजार स्मग्लरों को और उनके लिंक्स को अकेले बम्बई शहर में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं । तो दस रुपये फ़ीस लगाने से स्मगलरों पर कोई असर नहीं होने वाला है क्योंकि वे तो सौ रुपये भी देने को तैयार हैं क्योंकि सौ रुपये की फ़ीस देकर वे उसके द्वारा लाखों रुपया कमाने वाले हैं । तो इसका मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

दूसरा स्पष्टीकरण मैं चाहता हूं कि टेलीफोन एडवाइजरी कमेटी जो सभी बड़े शहरों में होती है उनका जब गठन होता है तो सदस्यों की सूची आती है अन्तिम सहमति के लिए, उस समय क्या उस सूची में जो लोग हैं, कभी आप सोचते हैं, जांच करते हैं, नियुक्ति के पहले पूछते हैं कि उनकी पृष्ठभूमि क्या है ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं संचार मंत्री जी से, वह कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष भी रहे हैं, यह रामलाल मारंग का नाम व जानते हैं ? वह जेल में बन्द है मिसा के तहत, स्मगलर नम्बर 1 है बम्बई का। उसको किसने लिया टेलीफोन एडवाइजरी कमेटी में ? क्योंकि ये दस हजार कनेक्शन तभी दिये जाते हैं जब स्मगलरों के प्रतिनिधि को कमेटी में लेंगे प्रत्येक इन्टेरेस्ट को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के नाम पर ।

"Every interest should be represented in the Telephone Advisory Committee, including important smuggling elements."

तो दह हजार कनेक्शन हो जाते हैं। राम लाल मारंग को जार्ज फर्नान्डीज ने जब हल्ला मचाया तब उनको हटाया। तो दिल्ली के बारे में और कलकत्ते के बारे में जरा आप लोग खोज कीजिये और बताइये। यह दस रुपये का जो नाटक है उस से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए मैं मांग कर रहा हूं कि इस विधेयक को पास करने के बाद आप एक उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी नियुक्त कीजिए और जितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं इस तरह के एकानामिक आफेंडर्स को स्मगलरों को, होर्डिंग करने वालों को या जो मटका खेलते हैं, काला बाजार करते हैं उन को, उन सब के कनेक्शन खत्म कर के जो बोनाफाइड आप के अप्लीकेंट्स हैं उनको टेलीफोन दिलाने का आप प्रयत्न कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like the Minister to help me out of a difficulty. Shri Madhu Limaye has brought out certain interesting constitutional issues relating to this Bill, which I did not anticipate. Now the whole thing flows from the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, and the Government also say that they are bringing forward this Bill on the basis of that recommendation. I would like the Minister to clarify one point before we go further. On what footing do they treat this Bill? This is very important. Ordinarily, I would have gone by article 117(2) of the Constitution, which expressly and very clearly says that where fee is levied for a service, it is not a tax, and so it is not a money Bill, it is not a Finance Bill. Therefore, it could have been done by a mere notification of the Government, without coming to this House for any particular legislation. It was done before, and I think it was quite right and proper. It is my opinion. But by accepting this recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, over which our worthy colleague, who is now also the Chief Whip of the ruling party, Shri Vikram Mahajan, is the Chairman, it is now on a different footing so that it needs special legislation by this House. The question is whether that brings this Bill under article 265, as Shri Madhu Limaye contends.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि वह मेरी राय न मानें 265 के बारे में लेकिन फी लगाने के लिए भी अथोराइजेशन चाहिए। सबार्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन ने उस को टैक्स नहीं माना है।

This is a parent Act which does not contain any specific authorisation for levying this fee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it needs legislation, which means treating it on a different footing, almost on a level of tax, not a fee, then will not this Bill attract the provisions of article 117 which will need the President's recommendation even for introduction? May

be not. This may not involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. But as a financial Bill, it needs the President's recommendation. Now, here, you are treating it as an ordinary Bill. This is my difficulty.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the point raised by Mr. Limaye and pointed out by you is an important one. The only thing is that here I have come before the House under List I, item 31 read with item 96. If you kindly see the Seventh Schedule, List, it talks about taxes in earlier items and, then, in the end, there are items 96 and 97 which are almost residuary.

Item 96 says:

"Fees in respect of any of the Matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any Court."

Then, Item 97 says:

"Any other matter not enumerated in List II or List III including any tax not mentioned in either of those lists."

Here, I am referring to Item No. 96.

Then the Supreme Court in case after case has distinguished between a fee and a tax. I quote:

"The Supreme Court in the Commissioner of Hindu Religious Endowments Madras v. L. T, Swamiar of Sirur Mutt, pointed out the difference between a tax and a fee. A tax, as defined by Latham, C. J. in Mathews v. Chicory Marketing Board is compulsory exaction of money by public authority for public purposes enforceable by law and, as pointed out by the Supreme Court, is generally defined to be a charge for a special service rendered to individuals by some governmental agency."

That is the main thing. Then, it says:

"It is a sort of return or consideration for services rendered and, therefore, it is necessary that the levy of fees should on the face of the legislative provision be correlated to the expenses incurred by Government in rendering the services. No doubt, both tax and fee are compulsory exactions. But the difference between the two lies in the fact that a tax is not correlated to particular service rendered but is intended to meet the expenses of the Government and a fee is ment to compensate the Government for expenses incurred in rendering services of a special nature to the persons from whom the fee is collected."

Consequently, there cannot be two opinions. You will agree with me that this is a case of fee. Here the governmental agency for the services rendered is levying the fee. Its correlation becomes clear because here is a form that is printed, a form that is mechanically numbered and then a record of forms is kept. Not only that. It enters into correspondence with those who have registered themselves. The register of forms is kept. The replies have got to be sent. So, here, it is not a tax. A person who wants to avail of the service which is being rendered by this governmental agency, he comes to the governmental agency, puts forward the application and, for that application, here is the service rendered by the governmental agency. Here this difference also remains.

Secondly, you have pointed out whether we should have come to the Lok Sabha. Here the position has been that, in 1969, when it was thought of, we were getting a large number of applications, most of which were not genuine, and somehow the same person had been putting up application after application and the governmental agency, the P & T Department, had to maintain the bogus list. You will agree with us that we have to decide as to where the telephones are

[Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma]
to be located and where the exchanges are to be located. The planning of the whole system is to be done, and where we have spurious applications, it creates complications. Consequently, it was felt that it should be done, a form should be adopted and a fee should be levied. The Law Department was consulted and the Law Department opined that we could do it.

Coming to the point as to why we came here, you will kindly accept my proposition that a Committee of the House deserves all considerations. The Committee on Delegated Legislation came out with the opinion that it would be better, it would be correct, if we want to continue to levy it, to come to the House. The words which were read out by Mr. Madhu Limaye were very significant. The words were 'continue the levy of the fee'. That is why we have come. It is out of consideration, regard and respect for the House, and there is nothing wrong if, for fee also, whenever we want to levy a fee, because it is a governmental agency, we take the authorisation from the House in accordance with the wishes of the Committee on Delegated Legislation. I would go a step further and say this. I agree with Mr. Madhu Limaye that, when a Committee of the House comes out with a suggestion, it is the duty of the Ministry concerned to come to the House at the earliest. There has been some dereliction of duty in the delay and I plead guilty for it. I want the House to excuse us for the delay because nothing else was meant.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You have made a good beginning.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It was a commendable maiden performance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to obstruct the discussion. May I say that we very much appreciate this kind of attitude on the part of Dr. Sharma who is a new Minister—this kind of regard and respect for a Committee. This is a very healthy and very refreshing attitude when the Government is so responsive to the recommendations of a Committee. But there is also another thing which I may point out. A Committee makes recommendations; not only this but it may be the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee or the Committee on Public Undertakings, and the Government considers....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Or the Assurances Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever it is. The Government considers all those recommendations; some they find acceptable and some they do not find acceptable; but that is up to them. But in this case Dr. Sharma says that any recommendation of a committee must be respected. That is why they are very happy. The main question is whether it is necessary—I am talking about the principle—, whether it is necessary to come before this House with a Bill to obtain a legislation from this House for levying a fee. I am not disputing that this is a fee. If, by this, you set this precedent—I want this to go on record—, if, by this, you set this precedent, then for every fee that the Government wants to levy hereafter—because the other day, in the last Session, we had the discussion about raising of the railway fares and freights in this House; and I had given my ruling that for raising of fares, freights or fees for services rendered, it does not need to come here....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He is only continuing the levy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given the ruling. It is the courtesy of the Minister that he came here. He could have done it simply by a notification and this House could do precious little about it. But, if by this we want to go on record that for every levy the Government want to levy, it has to come before the House with a legislation, that is a different matter. It is for the House to decide.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Express authorisation is the crux of the matter.

DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA: I have come for the authorisation by an amendment to the section. I might mention that the idea was....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have created difficulties for your colleagues.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you are all happy. Dr. Sharma is new to this Ministry.

DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA: One should not talk about oneself, but, having been a Minister for 16 years in a State and Law Minister for 13 years, I have always followed the principle that so far as the House is concerned, it must be given and its committees must be given the greatest respect and it does not make any complication Therefore, at least I feel that way. I should not treat it as any difficulty.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : (मुजफ्फरपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै भारतीय तार संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। अभी जो चर्चा हुई है उससे पता चला कि सरकार ने कमेटी आफ सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन की एक अनुशंसा के प्रति अपना सम्मान व्यक्त किया है और इस कारण इस लेवी को लगाने के लिये अधिकार प्राप्त करने के लिए सदन के सामने आई है । मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 1969 में जो यह 10 रुपये की फीस ली गई थी, इस को पांच वर्ष हो चुके हैं, इस बीच में बहुत सी नई बातें हुई हैं, मंहगाई भी बढ़ी है, इस लिये इस फी को भी और ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। खास कर जब मैं यह देखता हूं कि आज लोगों को टेलीफोन रखने का एक शौक पैदा हो या है, तो लोगों के इस शौक से सरकार को कुछ फायदा उठाना चाहिए—और ज्यादा अच्छी सेवायें देने के लिए। इस लिये में सुझाव दे रहा हूं कि इस 10 रुपये को बढ़ा कर अगर आप 500 रुपये भी कर दें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है, क्योंकि जो संस्थान टेलीफोन रखते हैं, उन की माली हालत ऐसी होती है कि उन के लिए 500 रुपए की भी बहुत कीमत होती है।

मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस सुविधा के अधिक विस्तार की आवश्यकता है। अभी कुछ वर्ष हुए—एक नई पद्धति चली—आन-योर-टेलीफोन-और उस के लिए 5 हजार रुपये का शुल्क रखा गया लेकिन अब इन पांच वर्षों में ये पांच हजार रुपये भी ऐसे लोगों के लिये न के बराबर हैं जिन्हें टेलीफोन चाहिये। यहां तक कि आज हम देख रहे हैं कि इस आन-योर-टेलीफोन योजना के लिये भी आपस में प्रतियोगिता चल रही है, इसके लिये भी लम्बी कतार है, वेटिंग लिस्ट बनी हुई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे कि क्या कोई और स्पेशल क कैटेगरी ऐसी हो सकती है कि जिस में आन-योर-टेलीफोन के लिये 5 हजार रुपये बढ़ा कर 10 हजार रुपये कर दिये जायें।

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: All the users of telephone should pay Rs. 10,000?

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : मैं जिन लोगों के लिए 10 हजार कह रहा हूं, उन के लिये यह धनराशि कुछ भी नहीं है। आप कभी गरीबों की तरफ से बोलते हैं और कभी पूंजीपतियों की तरफ से भी बोलने लग जाते हैं।

If you cannot understand Hindi, it is not my fault. You should use your ear-phone and then comment on what I am saying.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Please do not teach us Hindi.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: I would advise you to use your ear-phone system.

[श्री नवल किशोर सिंह]

तो मैं कह रहा था कि स्पेशल कैटेगरी होनी चाहिये 10,000 रु० की। जो इतना रुपया दे सके वह ओ० वाई० टी० में टेलीफोन पा सके। मैंने जानबूझकर यह बात कही है क्योंकि हम लोगों के पास इस बात की सिफारिश आती है कि हमें टेलीफोन चाहिये। मैं जानता हूं जो लोग टेलीफोन मागते हैं उस में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिन के लिये 10,000 रु० में भी ओ० वाई० टी० लेना मुश्किल नहीं है। जब तक ऐसी कोई कैटेगरी नहीं रखते हैं तो वह लोग क्या करते हैं। करप्शन शुरू कर देते हैं, यानी वह रुपया दूसरी तरह से खर्च कर के टेलीफोन पा जाते हैं। तो क्यों नहीं ऐसे लोगों के लिये एक व्यवस्था कर दें, और साथ-साथ आप की आय भी बढ़े इस का भी प्रबन्ध करें। मेरी यह इच्छा है कि सरकार की आमदनी इस खाते में बढ़े। क्यों बढ़े वह मैं बता रहा हूं।

मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूं मन्त्री जी को। बिहार में बरौनी एक जगह है, बरौनी– बेगुसराय इंडस्ट्रियल कम्पलैक्स है, वहां आयल रफाइनरी है, फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना है, थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है, और सैकड़ों छोटी–छोटी मिडिल इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं। लेकिन आप अगर पटना से बरौनी बात करना चाहें तो बात नहीं कर सकते। दिक्कत यह है कि जब बिहार के अधिकारियों ने योजना बना कर भेजी नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की तो पी० एण्ड टी० बोर्ड पैसे की कमी की वजह से उस योजना को स्थगित कर देता है। बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि बरौनी–बेगसराय काम्प्लक्स में एक अच्छा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज नहीं बना सकते। कोई इस बात का यकीन नहीं कर सकता कि सरकार के पास इस बात के लिये पैसा नहीं है। सारे भारत में क्लाथ प्रोडक्शन के सेन्टर्स को छोड़ कर, जैसे कानपुर, और अहमदाबाद को छोड़कर, मुजफ्फरपुर सबसे बड़ा सेंटर है सारे भारत में जहां से 50 करोड़ रु० का सालाना कपड़े का रोजगार होता है। लेकिन मुजफ्फरपुर से कलकत्ते के संचार की व्यवस्था नहीं है। और लाख मेरी कोशिश करने के बाद भी पैसे की कमी की वजह से संचार की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी व्यापारिक सुविधा नहीं मिल सकी। मैं ने इसलिये लेवी का जिक्र किया कि अगर सरकार को पैसे की जरूरत है तो सरकार पैसे की व्यवस्था करे और जो राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताएं हैं उस योजना को सरकार पूरी करे।

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) : मान्यवर, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। जैसा अभी माननीय नवल किशोर सिंह ने कहा कि 5,000 या 10,000 रु० लेवी रख दो जाय मैं इसके बिल्कुल विरोध में हूं क्योंकि इन्हींने तो काफी कमा लिया सफेद टोपी की आड़ में। लेकिन अगर किसी गरीब को देहात से किसी को अस्पताल ले जाने के लिये एम्बुलेंस के लिये टेलीफोन करना हो तो वह क्या करेगा? वह कहां पर जायगा। आप अपनी तरह न सोचिये क्योंकि आप को तो फ्री टेलीफोन और फ्री काल मिली हुई है। आप क्यों नहीं अपने ऊपर लेवी लगाते?

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the chair*]

इस विधेयक में तीन बातें लिखी हुई हैं। इन 10 रु० से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है पहली बात यह लिखी है कि टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के विस्तार की सही योजना बनाने की दृष्टि से प्रतीक्षा सूची को अधिक यथार्थ बनाया जाय। यह क्या यथार्थ बनायेंगे 10 रुपये में बताओ। क्या इस व्यवस्था से टेलीफोन जनता को आसानी से मिल सकेंगा? और जहां तक ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स का सवाल है उनके लिये रुपयों की कोई कीमत नहीं है, आप हजार रु० भी रख दो तो भी वह टेलीफोन कनैक्शन लेंगे। लेकिन मसीबत तो गरीब की है जो गांव में बैठा हुआ है और वह इंतजार कर रहा है ऐम्बुलेंस बुला कर मरीज को ले जाय। दूसरा आप का कहना है कि टेलीफोन कनैक्शन के लिये अनावश्यक झूठी मांगों को समाप्त कर दिया जाय।

तो आप को बताना चाहिये कि कितनी मांग है। 10 रु० में कम कर देंगे? इस को या तो काट देना चाहिये, या ज्यादा कर देना चाहिये। आप ने 1967 में यह सोचा कि 10 रु० लगाना है। 1969 में लगाया और 1974 में विधेयक को ले आयें। क्या है इसका मतलब? पांच साल पहले लाना चाहिये था। कौन रोकता था आपको। लेकिन नहीं। जब-जब सोचते हैं तब तब दीया जला लेते हैं। पांच साल तक अंधेरे में रहे, तो और रहते। 10 रु० में उजाला करना चाहते हो? पांच साल पहले क्यों नहीं लाये इसको? तीसरी बात कहते हैं कि टेली-फोन के लिये आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर विभाग को आवेदनों को रजिस्टर करने में, प्रतीक्षा-सूचियां बनाये रखने में तथा पत्र-व्यवहार में, जो उसे आवेदकों के साथ उन के मामलों की स्थिति के बारे में तब तक करना पड़ता है जब तक कि मांग पूरी करने का समय नहीं आ जाता, कुछ खर्च करना पड़ता है। तो क्या यह भी 10 रु० के मत्थे है? आप अलाउन्स भत्ता किसके लिये लेते हो? क्या मतलब है 10 रु० में पैट्रोल का खर्चा ले लोगे। सरकार के खर्चे पर पैट्रोल जितना चाहते हो भराते हो। क्या वह सारा खर्चा इसी से निकालोगे। ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिये जो गरीब को बुरी लगे। आप सरकार की कार ढूंढो और हमारे ऊपर टैक्स लगाओ। उस कमेटी ने पहले भी लिखा है कि संविधान का उल्लंघन नहीं है, लेकिन पहले अपने यांत्रिक तारों को तो सुधारो। जहां पहले किसी व्यापारी का 300 रु० का बिल आता था अब 900 रु० का आने लगा। कोटा राजस्थान में जिस व्यापारी का 300 रु० का बिल आता था महीने में अब 900 रु० आने लगा, और जब हमने अधिकारियों को लिखा तो उन्होंने कहा कि विचार किया जा रहा है। और बिल पहले ही जमा करा लो। जब लोगों ने शिकायत की तो कहते हैं हम ने क्लर्क को पकड़ा है, लेकिन उसके द्वारा की हुई गलती पर उस को कोई सजा नहीं, और व्यापारियों को सजा मिल गई। तो ऐसे खराब यन्त्र लगाने से क्या मतलब है? वैसे ही जेब काट लो किसी की हम ने कहा कि आप 300 रु० जमा करा लो और अगर यंत्र की गलती हो तो 600 रु० माफ कर दो। उन्होंने कहा कि पैसा तो 900 रु० ही जमा करना होगा। अगर गलत निकला तो वापस कर दिया जायेगा। अब आप बताइये कएं में डाला हुआ रुपया वापस मिलता है क्या? जो हम चनाव के लिये 500 अर्नेस्ट मनी जमा करते हैं वह साल-साल भर तक नहीं मिलती है।

छः सौ ज्यादा ले लिए और उन्होंने दे दिए तो पता नहीं कितने चक्कर उनको इसको वसूल करने में लगाने पड़ेंगे। दस रूपए जो आपने फार्म के रखे हैं इतने के तो उनके जूते ही घिस जाएंगे तब भी उनको पैसे वापिस नहीं मिलगे।

17 hrs.

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात कहता हूं। कोटा में अभी तक डायलिंग सिस्टम बिल्कुल भी नहीं हुआ है। वह इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया है। भोपाल में हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज है, और भी बहुत से कारखाने हैं उसको आपने दिल्ली के साथ कनैक्ट नहीं किया है अभी तक जयपुर से जोधपुर और जयपुर से कोटा जो इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया है नहीं मिलाया गया है डायलिंग सिस्टम वहां नहीं किया गया है। मशीने फिट हो गई है, सब कुछ हो गया, पी एम जी देख कर आ गए और कह गए कि 1975 में हो जाएगा लेकिन इंतजार में बैठे है। अब आप ही बताओ क्या करें। बूंदी की पहले आबादी पचास हजार थी अब एक लाख हो गई है। वहां पोस्ट आफिस की हालत वैसी ही है जैसी एक बनिए की दूकान की होती है। वैसा उसको आपने बना रखा है। क्या आप वहां पोस्ट आफिस तथा तार घर नहीं बना सकते हैं। उदयपुर की भी यही हालत है जो कोटे की हालत है।

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

भरतपुर जहां से राज बहादुर जी आते हैं उसको आप देख लें वहां डायलिंग सिस्टम चालू हो चुका है। शायद वह संचार मंत्री रहे है। कोटा उसके मुकाबले में कितना बड़ा है। लेकिन वहां पर नहीं चालू हुआ है। पहाडिया जी शायद उस में इंटरेस्टिड थे, इस वास्ते हो गया है। यही हालत उदयपुर की है।

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र बिहार के हैं। रेल मंत्री बनते ही उन्होंने उधर रेलवे लाइन निकालने का आर्डर दे दिया। सैया भए कोतवाल हमें डर काहे का। यही करने वाले हैं। इनको पूछने वाला कौन है। हमें रोते-रोते पंद्रह साल हो गए है लेकिन डायलिंग सिस्टम नहीं इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया है कोटा में। बूंदी के अन्दर डाक तथा तार घर नहीं बना पाए हैं। कोई इनको परवाह ही नहीं है। आर० एम० एस० की हालत देखनी हो तो जा कर 19 डाउन की देख लें। उस डिब्बे में अंधेरा रहता है। जो सार्टर है वे मोमबत्ती जला कर डाक छाटते हैं और इधर उधर पत्र चले जाते है। क्या रेल का किराया इस वास्ते आप इतना ज्यादा लेते हैं।

मुझे पत्र आया कि मुझे एडवाइजरी कमेटी में ले लिया गया है। मैंने इसके लिए धन्यवाद किया। लेकिन छः महीने हो गए है, उसको एक भी मीटिंग नहीं हुई है। ऐसी कमेटी आपको ही मुबारिक हो। अगर मीटिंग हो तो हम तो आपको आने जाने का खर्चा भी नहीं देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि हमारे पास रेलवे पास है। फिर भी आप मीटिंग नहीं बुलाते हैं इस वास्ते कि आपके अफसरों की उस में मिट्टी प्लीद होती है।

पेपर जो क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के कर्मचारियों के पास हिन्दी में आने चाहिए अंग्रेजी में आते हैं। गरीब आदमियों को फार्म तक नहीं मिलते हैं। डाकखानों में दौडते फिरते हैं लेकिन मिलते नहीं है। यह हालत है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि कोटा में डायलिंग सिस्टम किया जाए। बूंदी में पोस्ट एंड टैलीग्राफ आफिस दिया जाए। आप की मशीनें कितना गलत काम करती हैं इसकी हालत आप दिल्ली में ही देख लो। भैरों सिंह जी शेखावत राजस्थान से आए हैं। वह 78 नार्थ एवेन्यू में रहते हैं। छः दिन से उनका टेलीफोन खराब पड़ा है। चार दिन पहले रिपोर्ट करवा दी थी। अभी तक ठीक नहीं हुआ है। जयपुर की लाइन मिलानी हो तो चार चार दिन लग जाते हैं लेकिन मिलती नहीं है। दिल्ली से जयपुर मिलता ही नहीं है। दिन भर आप डायलिंग करते रहो, आपको मिलेगा ही नहीं। इसको क्या आपने अजायबघर बना रखा है। इन चीजों को आप दुरुस्त करें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने हमारी एक बात मानी है। मैं कमेटी आन सबार्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन में था। मैंने उस में यह सवाल उठाया था। यह ला की बात है। मेरी जो आबजर्वेशंज थी उन में से एक बात को माना गया है और एक बात आप भूल गए है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 1970 के बाद आपने इस तरह से कितना रूपया वसूल किया है। जब हमने आबजेंक्शन रेज की और कह दिया कि आप डिसकंटिन्यू कर दें और आपने वादा भी किया तो फिर क्या वजह है कि उसके बाद भी पैसा वसूल किया गया। कमेटी आन सबार्डिनेट लैजिस्लेशन में यह कहा गया था :

"The Committee note the assurance by the Minister of Communications that the Indian Telegraph Act will be amended to implement the recommendations and an amendment Bill will be brought before Parliament sometime in 1974 along with some other important amendments to the Act. The Committee, however, desire the Ministry to discontinue the levy of Rs. 10 per application till such time an express authorisation for the same is made in the principals Act."

आपने एश्योरेंस दे दी और कह दिया कि हमने जो रिकवरी की है वह गलत हुई है लेकिन अब डिसकंटिन्यू कर देंगे और तब तक कंटिन्यू करेंगे जब तक हम बिल नहीं लाते हैं।

When we have already said this, you will discontinue the recovery.,

तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि 1970 के बाद जिन लोगों ने एप्लीकेशन की तब जो आबजेक्शन हो चुकी थी उसको आपने किस प्रकार वेव कर दिया और पैसे ले लिए। एप्लीकेशन में कोई खास बात नहीं है इसलिए इसको हम दरगुजर करते हैं। लेकिन दस रुपये क्यों ले लिए?

एग्जैक्टिव ने पहले कानून को एमेंड क्यों नहीं करवाया? क्यों कानून को अवहेलना की, डैलीगेटेड पावर्ज का दुरुपयोग क्यों किया? कमेटी द्वारा आबजेक्शन ही नहीं किया गया लेकिन इम्पोजिशन पर आपको रिप्रिजेंटेशन भी मिली थी। मैं आपको पढ़ कर बताता हूं :

"The matter was raised by the members in the House on a number of occasions and in reply to a question on 16 April 1974, the Minister of State for Communications stated that the Government had received a few representations aainst the imposition of the fee".

This has been brought to notice.

जो पावर्ज आप को दी जाती हैं उनका दुरुपयोग आप कर लेते हैं और डैलीगेशन का सहारा ले कर कानून बना देते हैं और रिकवरी शुरू कर देते हैं। जो इसको आप डिसकंटिन्यू कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हू। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है वह सारी पढ़ कर मैं आपको सुनाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन एक बात सुनाना चाहता हूं। लाखों एप्लीकेशन्ज आज भी आपके पास पैंडिंग हैं :

"The Government have also admitted that people have been on the waiting list for as long as 9-10 years. In the metropolitan cities, the Committee regret to observe that there is a wide disparity between the projections for demand for telephones and the actual achievements".

नौ नौ और दस दस साल हो गए हैं लेकिन आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया? आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास स्टाफ नहीं है। लेकिन कमेटी ने आबजर्व किया है :

"The Committee therefore feel that the whole planning has been unrealistic. They would, therefore, like to emphasise that plan projections should be based on a sound, scientific forecast, the demand of telephones and the capability of Government to provide telephone connections on the basis of their production capacity as well as other related issues".

सरकार दस दस साल तक टेलीफोन नहीं देती है। उस के पास दस दस साल की एप्लिकेशंज पड़ी हुई हैं और रुपया भी उस के पास जमा पड़ी है। आप के अफसर क्या करते हैं? आप के सामने मैं शिकायत रखना चाहता हूं कि वे लोग बिजिनेसमैनों से मिले रहते हैं और करोड़ों रुपयों का चोरी होती है। इस लिए टेलीफोन आपरेटरों की चोरी जो पकड़ने की कोशिश की जाए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह दूसरा रूप धारण करके, पगड़ी बांध कर, कहीं जाएं, तो उन को पता चलेगा कि पैसे के बिना कोई उनका काम नहीं करेगा। कमेटी ने कहा है :

"The Committee further feel that conscious effort should be made by the P & T Department to inculate in their staff a sense of public spirit and public service."

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

टेलीफ़ोन डिपार्टमेंट के स्टाफ़ की तन्ख्वाहें बढ़ायें, लेकिन वे लोग अपना काम भी मुस्तैदी और ईमानदारी से करें। उन लोगों ने होली-दीवाली पर पैसा मांगना भी शुरू कर दिया है। मेरे मित्र कहते हैं कि यह छोटी बात है।

सभापति महोदय: आप इस विधेयक के बारे में कहें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : विधेयक के बारे में मैं ने अर्ज़ किया है कि दस रुपये की फ़ीस के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। वह विद रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफ़ेक्ट लागू हो सकता है। कमेटी ने यह भी आबज़रवेशन किया था कि इसको डिसकन्टिन्यू किया जाये। आप ने उसकी अवहेलना की है—मैं तो उस को अवहेलना ही कहूंगा। यह विधेयक छोटा सा है-वह दस रुपये लेने के बारे में है। वह बात ठीक है। लेकिन इस्टीमेटस कमेटी ने आप के डिपार्टमेंट की जो भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा की है. आप उस को पढ़ें और देखें कि क्या हालत है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़): सभापति महोदय, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि विषय-वस्तु की दृष्टि से इस विधेयक पर कहने को बहुत कम है। परन्तु यह भी ठीक है कि इस विभाग में जैसी अकुशलता मनमानी और लापरवाही चल रही है, जब जब अवसर आये, तब तब उन को सुनाते अवश्य रहना चाहिए। तभी इस में कुछ सुधार की सम्भावना हो सकती है। माननीय श्री शर्मा से भी मेरा निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में बड़ी सतर्कता की अवश्यकता है।

संस्कृत साहित्य में हाथी के लिए एक शब्द है "गम्भीरवेदी"। "गंम्भीरवेदी" का अर्थ यह है कि हाथी थोड़ी बहुत छेड़-छाड़ से नहीं मानता है, बल्कि जब तक अंकुश अन्दर न चला जाये, जब तक उस को गम्भीरता से अनुभव नहीं होता है। यह विभाग तो बिल्कुल ही निरंकुश है। उस को चाहे जो कुछ भी कहा जाये, उस पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं होता है। उर्दू के एक बहुत बड़े शायर, अकबर ने एक बात कही थी, जो इस विभाग पर फ़िट होती है। "सुनाओं जो चाहो सुन लेंगे, मगर मुतलिक नहीं समझेंगे। तबियत तो खुदा जाने कहां है, मगर कान हाज़िर हैं"। जो कहा जाता है, उस को सुन लिया जाता है, उस पर अमल हो या न हो।

मैं अपने अनुभव की एक बात बताना चाहता हूं। तीन वर्ष पहले मैं ने अपने गांव मडराक, ज़िला अलीगढ़. में अनुरोध कर के इस विभाग से पब्लिक टेलीफ़ोन लगवाया। अलीगढ़ वहां से दस किलोमीटर है और हाथरस वहां से पच्चीस किलोमीटर के करीब होगा। जब यह टेलीफ़ोन लगा, तो हाथरस के टेलीफ़ोन एक्सचेंज से उस का संबंध कर दिया गया। लगभग तीन वर्ष ही मुझे यह कहते हुए हो गये हैं कि उस का संबंध अलीगढ़ के साथ जोड़ दिया जाये। एक मीटिंग में श्री बहुगुणा और श्री पहाड़िया दोनों थे। जब मैं ने कहा कि अलीगढ़ नज़दीक है, उसके साथ संबंध जोड़ा जाये, ताकि अगर कोई शिकायत हो, तो वह जल्दी से ठीक हो सके, तब श्री बहुगुणा ने अधिकारियों को कहा कि यह वास्तव में बहुत उचित बात है। उस के बाद डेढ़ वर्ष तक कोई खबर नहीं ली गई। मैं इस मंत्रालय की परामर्शदात्री समिति का बराबर सदस्य रहा हूं। मैं ने दोबारा भुवनेश्वर में याद दिलाया। लेकिन अभी तक कोई परवाह नहीं की गई है।

अलीगढ़ में अपने आप डायलिंग के लिए एक्सचेंज की बिल्डिंग बन चुकी है। वहां यह दयनीय स्थिति है कि आप टेलीफ़ोन को कान पर रखेरहिये, वे नम्बर देने के लिए उठायेंगे ही नहीं। और अगर आप ने तंग आ कर यह कह दिया कि इतनी देर लगाते हैं, जल्दी क्यों नहीं उठाते हैं, तो समझ लीजिए कि आप का नम्बर नहीं मिलेगा। बिल्डिंग बन चुकी है, लेकिन अर्थाभाव के कारण या किसी और कारण से इस दिशा में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय कृपा कर के इधर ध्यान दें। वहां एक

बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी है और बड़े बड़े कालेज हैं। वह एक औद्योगिक शहर है। वर्तमान स्थिति में वहां नाना प्रकार की असुविधायें होती हैं।

कोई तार भेजता है कि मैं फलां ट्रेन से फलां टाइम पर आऊंगा। लेकिन पहुंचने वाला व्यक्ति पहुंच जाता है और तार बाद में पहुंचता है। ऐसे दसियों मामलों का मुझे अनुभव है।

दिल्ली में, चिराग के नीचे, देखिए।

197 को टेलीफोन कीजिए और आप घंटी सुनते रहिए। सवेरे के समय, छः और सात बजे के बीच मे, एक एक, या डेढ़ मिनट के बाद उठाएगें। और अगर उन से कहा जाए कि इस समय आफिस का टाइम थोडे ही है, आप जल्दी जल्दी क्यों नहीं उठाते हैं, तो कहेंगे कि आप का क्या पता है, यहां बड़ा रश है—छः सात बजे सवेरे बड़ा रश बताते हैं। जब श्री बहुगुणा से इस बारे में कहा, तो उन्होंने स्वयं कहा कि कलकत्ता में डेढ़ मिनट तक स्वयं टेलीफोन पकड़े बैठा रहा, लेकिन किसी ने नही उठाया।

ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय इस में सुधार के लिए एक्शन नहीं ले सकते हैं। यह असहय स्थिति है। इन त्रुटियों का मैं ने उल्लेख किया है, वर्ना इस विधेयक के बारे में मुझे विशेष कुछ नहीं कहना है।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Sir, a lot has been said about this Bill. While I welcome this Bill, I have got some suggestions to make and I hope the Minister will kindly look into them. I should like to suggest that the charges for any application for providing any telegraphic line, appliance or apparatus are moderate and not exorbitant. But they should not be enhanced as soon as the Bill is passed.

The Government shuold also look towards the efficiency of their highly paid officers and see that they work with zeal and honesty and not interpret the law we make here as they wish and like. They should keep the interest of the public and subscribers in mind.

There should be advisory committees in every divisions, apart from the P & T Board, consisting of legislators, Mukhiyas and representatives of the public and the subscribers for guidance and proper application of law and the powers that are being entrusted to the department under this Bill. The committee should meet at least once quarterly to settle the matters locally and no *parvies* should be entertained. There is already a lot of corruption and by this Bill we are giving more powers to the officers of the department. The *bona fide* subscriber is harassed like anything and the person who bribes gets his work done in no time.

I remember I attended a meeting of the Telephone Advisory Committee in July 1973 but I have not been paid my TA Bill for the last one and a half years. This is the efficiency of the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

There are lots of public complaints against the present General Manager of Posts and Telegraphs Department, Delhi but no action has been taken against him as yet.

No one can get refund of the excess amounts either realised by the Telephone Department from subscribers under the threat of disconnection or the excess amounts deducted from the salaries of MPs. It takes six months to one year to get refund, in spite of continuous correspondence and sometimes even those letters do not have any effect. This should be seriously looked into by the Communications Minister and he should tone up the administration. After all, these highly paid officials are first public servants than anybody else.

Sine the levy and collection of any charges cannot be challenged in a court of law, the departmental head should settle such matters amicably across the table. They can do it if they want to.

Now I come to the grant of telephone connections. It is very difficult for a *bona fide* applicant to get a telephone connection even if he observes all the formalities but a bogus person can get it within a week, if he pays Rs. 3,000 to 5,000 as bribe to the departmental officials. Even under the Own Your Telephone it has become difficult to get a telephone without paying a bribe to the department concerned, though a heavy sum is paid for that in advance.

The telephone system in Delhi, the Capital of the country, has deteriorated so much that telephones of even the MPs are often found dead and when complaints are lodged the departmental head simply does not bother. Why can't this be checked and the position improved? I hope the hon. Minister would take note of what I have said on the floor of the House and do something about it, because I am voicing the views of the general public as their representative.

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Lok Sabha have recommended that the charges should be levied in such a way that they do not become a burden on the subscribers and the general public. This should be implemented.

As everybody knows, the billing system of the Telephone Department is very defective and should be streamlined in such a way that over-billing of trunk calls is stopped forthwith. Now even MPs. are not left out by the P & T Department and excess charges are deducted from their salaries and refunded only when repeatedly pressed for refunds.

The same is the case with telegrams, which do not reach their destinations in time. Sometimes the telegrams are returned with letters of regret. This defeats the very object of a telegram, which is sent by a person only in case of an urgency. The Minister should understand all this and tone up his administration. Otherwise, who will listen to the grievances of the general public after this Bill is passed, giving powers to the Posts & Telegraphs Department?

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the Telegraph (Amendment) Bill. This amending Bill is no doubt small. But that does not diminish its significance.

The Telegraphs Act of 1885 is sought to be amended through this Bill. In other words, 89 years after the enactment of the parent Act, the Government have thought it necessary to bring forward this Bill. Sir, the parent Act was enacted by the Britishers in the year 1885 and it is inexplicable to me how there has been no need so far to amend this Act of last century. I would like to ask whether the Government is not ashamed to bring forward this small amending Bill in 1974 to the parent Act enacted in 1885?

Here also, the Government *suo motu* have not brought forth this amending Bill. It was left to the Subordinate Legislation Committee of this House to point out that the Government have exceeded the powers accorded to them in the parent Act in the matter of collecting a fee of Rs. 10 for a telephone application. The Report of the Subordinate Legislation Committee was submitted in 1971 and the Government have taken three years to introduce this Bill as suggested by the Committee. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma regretted the delay and frankly admitted that the Government should have brought forth this Bill much earlier. He has assumed charge of this Ministry only recently I would like to know whether his predecessors were sleeping all these years. I would also like to know what was the Department doing all these years. This

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

kind of unnecessary delay only proves the contention that the officials of the Government are usefully negligent in their duties.

There is also another reason for this kind of inordinate delay in bringing forward the necessary amendments to the parent Acts. The Central Government have concentrated all the powers in their hands and in consequence they do not have time to formulate amending legislations to the parent Acts, even when they happen to be very essential. Otherwise, the parnt Act of 1885 would not have been sought to be amended in 1974. Does it mean that the parent Act of 1885 has not required amendments so far? I would like to know from the hon. Minister when he proposes to bring forward a comprehensive amending legislation for this parent Act of 1885, so that the requirements of the present days can be met.

Many hon. members who preceded me referred to the inefficient working of the P & T Department. I would like to narrate my personal experience. The telegram which I have in my hand was sent from Madras on 12th November and it reached me on 17th November, that is, five days after the telegram was sent from Madras. Even a letter would have reached me on the 13th or on the 14th. I do not think that this is a solitary proof of the inefficiency of the P & T Department

Similarly, even the M.Ps' telephones are no exception to the vagaries of the Department, as has been point out by the Members who spoke before me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gowder, you may continue tomorrow. We now take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Shri Madhu Limaye.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ISSUE OF AD HOC LICENCES TO MESSRS CADBURY FRY AND MESSRS COCA COLA EXPORT CORPORATION

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो बहस में उठा रहा हूं उस का जवाब कौन देंगे ? मैं व्यापार मंत्री को यहां नहीं देख रहा हूं, उद्योग मंत्री से इस बहस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है...

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) : व्यापार मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं ? वे यहीं पर पहले से मौजूद थे । शायद आपने देखा नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, यह जो बहस है यह केवल कैडबरी और कोका कोला की बहस नहीं है वास्तव में यह बहुत ही व्यापक बहस है । सभापति महोदय, मैंने अपने प्रश्न के द्वारा बरसाती सत्र में यह सवाल उठाया था कि आप जितने लोगों को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस देते हैं, उन का आखिरकार वर्गीकरण क्या है, क्योंकि नित्य नये नाम संसद सदस्यों और जनता को कन्फ्यूज करने के लिय आप ढूढ निकालते है ? इस समय में एक्चुअल यूजर्ज लाइसेंस से ही प्रारम्भ करता हूं –यह आप की इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड कन्ट्रोल की हैण्डबुक है इस में एक्चुअल यूजज लाइसेंस की डफिनिशन दी गई है–

"Actual Users (industrial) are those who require raw materials, components, accessories, machinery and spare parts for their own use in an industrial manufacturing process."

अब, सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि कोकाकोला एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन को 16 लाख रुपये का एक्चुअल यूजज लाइसेंस दिया गया । म जानना चाहता हूं कि यह लाइसेंस कोकाकोला एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन को दिया गया या जो 22 कोकाकोला बनाने वाली बोटलिंग प्लांटस हैं उन के लिये कोकाकोला

[श्री मधु लिमये]

एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन को लाइसेंस दिया गया और इस का, अभी जो मैंने डेफिनीशन पढ़ी है जो व्याख्या पढ़ी है उस से कैसे मेल बठता है क्योंकि यह जो एक्चुअल यूजर्ज लाइसेंस एडहाक बेसिज पर दिया है यह इण्डियन बोटलर्स के लिये भी आपने दिया है। इस के बारे में श्री प्रनव मुखर्जी ने, जो आप ही के मंत्रालय में थे, एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा था—

"While approving additional bottling plants, it was stipulated that the scheme will not confer any right on the Coca Cola Export Corporation to claim additional imported raw materials on Actual User basis required for the manufacture of concentrate and that the Corporation will arrange supply of concentrate to the bottlers out of the raw materials that may be made available against their own exports of concentrate."

क्या इस स्पष्ट आश्वासन का आपने उल्लंघन नहीं किया है ?

इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बुनियादी सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं—इस देश की जनता के उपभोग के लिये डोमेस्टिक कन्जम्पशन के लिये जब आप विदेशों से माल मंगवाने का लाइसेंस देते हैं तो क्या सरकार के पास इतनी विदेशी मुद्रा है कि अनावश्यक या गैर-आवश्यक चीजों को पैदा करने के लिये आप विदेशी मुद्रा का इस्तेमाल करें। अगर आप फर्टिलाइजर के लिये पेस्टीसाइड्स के लिये या दूसरी जो प्रायोरिटी इण्डस्ट्रीज है, उन के लिये आप एक्चुअल यूजर्ज लाइसेंस देते है तो बात मेरी समझ में आती है, लेकिन सॉफ्ट ड्रिंक्स क्या कोई ऐसी आवश्यक चीज है कि जिस के बिना लोगों की जान चली जायगी और उस के लिये आप विदेशी मुद्रा का इस्तेमाल करते हैं—मेरा बुनियादी विरोध इसी बात को लेकर है।

अब एक्चुअल यूजर्ज लाइसेंस डोमेस्टिक कन्जम्पशन के लिये होता है, इसके बारे में तो कोई शक नहीं है—तब मेरे इस प्रश्न का भी आप जवाब दें कि क्या सरकार की यह नीति है—जब कि विदेशी मुद्रा सीमित है, फिर भी उस का इस्तेमाल नान-इसेन्शल कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स को पैदा करने के लिये आप करते चले जायेंगे ?

दूसरी बात वास्तव में यह लाइसेंस बोटलर्स के लिय है जिसे आप कोकाकोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन को दे रहे हैं ? इस के बारे में प्रनव मुखर्जी साहब का जो आश्वासन था, वह मैंने आप के सामने रखा। अब आप रिप्लेनिशमेन्ट लाइसेंस की ओर आइये। यह लाइसेंस एक्सपोर्ट के लिये दिया जाता है। यह पहले 20 प्रतिशत दिया जाता था, बाद में यूनुस कमेटी ने उस को साढ़ चार प्रतिशत कर दिया। लेकिन फिर पीछे के दरवाजे से एडहाक यूजर्ज लाइसेंस के नाम पर आप ने इन को फिर 16 लाख का लाइसेंस दिया है। मेरी राय में यह भी आप ने बहुत ही गलत काम किया है। सदन को दिय गये आश्वासन को आप ने भंग किया है।

जहां तक पूंजी का सवाल है—विगत साल कोकाकोला ने कुल मिला कर 1 करोड़ 26 लाख की पूंजी बाहर भेजी है। उन के विभिन्न एक्सपेन्सेज को, जिन को आपने कुबूल किया है, उस को देकर 1 करोड़ 26 लाख भेजा है और 1964 से 1972 तक का आप आंकड़े लेंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि वे 8 करोड़ 23 लाख रुपया भेज चुके हैं, यदि इस में 1973 को मिला दिया जाय तो 10 वर्षों के अन्दर इन्होंने साढ़े नौ करोड़ रुपया विदेशों को भेजा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार अब ऐसा महसूस करने लगी है कि हमारा देश विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा अमीर हो गया है ?

अब आप कैडबरी-फ्राई को लीजिये। 1948 में कैडबरी-फ्राइ ने जब अपना कार्य यहां पर शुरू किया तो उन्होंने 13 लाख की पूंजी से प्रारम्भ किया था। 1973 के जून महीने तक उन्होंने करीबन 5 करोड़ रुपया विदेशों में भेजा और उन के भी अभी भी जो एकुमुलेटेड रिजर्व हैं, जो वे अन्त में भेजेंगे, वह ढाई करोड़ हैं। इस का अर्थ हुआ कि 13 लाख की पूंजी से 5 करोड़ भेज चुने हैं और ढाई करोड़ रुपया और भेजना चाहते हैं जो रिजर्व में है।

सभापति महोदय, इसी तरह से जो वर्गीकरण और क्लासिफिकेशन का सवाल उठा है उस का कोई उत्तर नहीं आता है। म व्यापार मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं। आज सवेरे जिस लाइसेंस काण्ड की चर्चा उठी थी, उन लोगों को जो इस्टब्लिश्ड इम्पोर्टर्ज दिये लाइसेंस दिये गये, उन पर भी एडहाक लिखा था—तो क्या एडहाक के नाम पर आप नंगा नाच करने की छूट ले लेते हैं। किस बेसिज पर देते हैं, उस के वर्गीकरण का आधार क्या है—क्या इस की कोई सफ़ाई मंत्री जी की तरफ से दी जायगी? हमेशा इस तरह की चर्चा जब उठती है तो जूनियर मिनिस्टर्ज को बली का बकरा बनाया जाता है। आज डी०-पी० चट्टोपाध्याय गायब हैं, पाई साहब गायब हैं—क्या मतलब है इस का? इस में पूरी इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड कन्ट्रोल पालिसी का सवाल आता है—उन को यहां मौजूद होना चाहिये था।

अब जो एलिजिबिल एक्सपोर्ट हाऊस की प्रणाली शुरू हुई इसको भी श्री मिश्र ने कायम किया था। मेरे पास यह 1972 अप्रैल से मार्च, 1973 तक की इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड कन्ट्रोल पालिसी की किताब है—उस के पृष्ठ 8 पर यह कहा गया है—

"Import licences issued to eligible export houses against the exports made by them will be subject to the condition that the imported goods shall be disposed of to actual users engaged in export production. The eligible export houses may also utilise the imported materials for export production on its own account in the manufacturing establishments owned by others."

सभापति महोदय, मैं व्यापार मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं—क्या एलिजिबिल एक्सपोर्ट हाऊस की जो योजना है, उस के तेहत इन नियमों का पालन हुआ है? आज मैं सफाई चाहूंगा कि जिन चार सरकारी गुप्त दस्तावेज को मैंने सदन के सभापटल पर रखा था—उन के बारे में आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं। वह तकरीबन 3 करोड़ 15 लाख रुपये के लाइसेंसेज का मामला था और इन लाइसेंसों के तेहत पोलिस्टरफाइबर, स्टेनलेस स्टील, आदि, जिन को ओवर-सैन्सिटिव आइटम्ज कहा जाता है, उन आइटम्ज को मंगाया गया था, जिन पर चार सौ से पांच सौ प्रतिशत का प्रीमियम था। तो यह कुल 12 करोड़ रु० का मुनाफा कमाया गया है। इतने दिन हो गये, यह इतनी बेहया, निर्लज्ज और बेशर्म सरकार है कि जो दस्तावेज सभा टल पर रखे गये और 12 करोड़ रु० के घपले का आरोप किया जाता है तो आप सफाई देने के लिए सदन के सामने नहीं आते। यही लोक सभा के प्रति आपकी भावना है? यह 12 करोड़ रु० का जो घपला हुआ है उसकी सफाई आप देंगे कि नहीं? और इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज की जो पूरी योजना है यह घोटाले का सब से बड़ा कारण है।

कुछ दिन पहले आप को याद होगा व्हिस्की कनसे-ट्रेट का मामला मैंने उठाया था। इस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

नाम की दुनिया में कोई चीज नहीं है। कवल रेडबुक में गलत डिस्क्रिपशन दे कर जो माल्ट, व्हिस्की या स्काच व्हिस्की है उस को मंगवाने का काम किया गया। कस्टम्स वालों के लिये कंसेन्ट्रेट व्हिस्की का इनवायस और बैंक आफ इंडिया के लिये माल्ट व्हिस्की का इनवायस मेरे द्वारा शिकायत करने पर यह सारे छापे पड़े और इसमामले को पकड़ा गया। ऐडजुडिकेशन होता है और 11, 12 लाख का फाइन देते हैं जब कि उस कन-साइनमेंट को बेच कर नगद 45 लाख रु० वह कमायेंगे। अब उन्हीं लोगों की आप की मूर्खता के कारण हिम्मत बढ़ गई और उन्होंने अब ब्रांडी कंसेन्ट्रेट के नाम पर इस तरह का गैरकानूनी ढंग से यह माल मंगाने का काम शुरू किया है। इसलिये एक्सपोर्ट हाउस वाला जो रैकेट है उस को बन्द कर दीजिए, और मैं ने जो दस्तावेज सदन के सामने रखे हैं उस की सफाई दें कि इन घोटालों के बारे में आप ने कौन सी कारवाई की है। उन फर्मों के खिलाफ, उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ और मंत्रियों के खिलाफ कौन सी कार्यवाही की है?

एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल मैं उठाना चाहता हूं कि जब किसी भी कम्पनी या फर्म के द्वारा ऐक्सपोर्ट किया जाता है तो आप उन के लिए जब ऐन्टाइटिलमेंट या इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस तय करते हैं तो आप का फीरमुला क्या है? मोनोपलीज कमीशन के जस्टिस मैन ने कहा था कि आप लोग यह भूल जाते हैं कि भारत से जो माल जाता है उस माल की भी अपनी कोई वैल्यू है। मान लीजिये 10 करोड़ का मैंने माल भेजा और आप मुझे 10 करोड़ का ही इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस देते हैं, या 80 लाख, 60 लाख का देते हैं, इस में आप भूल जाते हैं कि 10 करोड़ का जो माल मैं ने भेजा है उस की भी अपनी वैल्यू है, इस देश से वह माल चला गया। इसलिये जब आप ऐक्सपोर्ट के सामने जब दूसरों को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस देंगे तो आप को यह फार्मुला निकालना चाहिये जिस में यह जो फिजिकल गुड्स चली जाती हैं उस के मूल्य के बारे में भी आप को सोचना चाहिये। और इस तरह का अगर आप करेंगे, इस तरह का अगर आप हिसाब करेंगे तो कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कौरपोरेशन को जो आप सहूलियत दे रहे हैं उस को आपको बद करना पड़ेगा। मैं कई बार इस सवाल को उठा चुका हूं।

अन्त में एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में भूतपूर्व उद्योग मंत्री, श्री सुब्रण्यम ने आश्वासन दिया था कि जो 22 बौटलिंग प्लांट्स हैं उन को कहेंगे अब कि कोका कोला के बदले अपना अपना स्वदेशी ड्रिंक बनाने का काम कीजिए। मैं नहीं चाहता कि यह 22 बौटलिंग प्लांट्स बन्द हों, या वहां जो काम करते हैं लोग उन को रोजगार न मिले। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह बौटलिंग प्लांट्स चलें, उन को रोजगार भी मिले, लेकिन हर हालत में उन को यह आदेश दिया जाय कि 6 महीने के अन्दर या साल भर के अन्दर अच्छा स्वदेशी ड्रिंक बनाने का यह काम करें। हम लोग जब कालेज में पढ़ते थे तो अच्छे स्वदेशी ड्रिंक चलते थे। लेकिन आजकल ऐसा लगता है कि कोका कोला के बिना काम ही नहीं चलेगा। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप उस पर पाबन्दी लगा दीजिये, लेकिन जो निरन्तर ऐक्सपेशन हो रहा है और इन 22 बौटलिंग प्लांट्स को आर्डर देना पड़ेगा कि स्वदेशी ड्रिंक जल्दी से जल्दी बाजार में लायें ताकि वह बौटलिंग प्लांट्स भी चलें और लोगों को रोजगार भी मिले।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I would like to know why ad hoc import licences were sanctioned to a foreign company like coca cola who are manufacturing consumer goods like beverages when Indian firms are manufacturing good quality of beverages but they are not getting the required import

licences and what are the reasons for granting *ad hoc* licences to coca cola company while the company is remitting huge amounts of profits from our country?

What step Government is going to take to stop the remittance of profit from India. Further I would like to know the *ad hoc* import licence issued to the Coca Cola Company during the year 1973-74. How many times Coca Cola Company was found guilty of supplying adulterated drinks to the consumers and what steps Government have taken so far? I would demand for stopping the import Licences to Coca Cola Company for these offences.

At the end I would like to say that Coca Cola Company is voilating the newly passed Foreign Exchange Act. When this Company will be Indianised? and asked to pack up and quit this country?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Sir, I will put only questions. My questions are:

1. Are there any other established importers of these items in the country other than M/s. Cadbury Fry and Coca Cola or not?

2. What was the relevance policy in force on which the applications for licences of M|s Cadbury Fry and Coca Cola concentrates were granted?

3. Why *ad hoc* quotas were granted when M/s. Cadbury Fry and Coca Cola were the actual users and came under that category? Was it simply to enhance the quota, in addition to the actual user quota, with some strings?

4. In the answer at page 2, nothing has been mentioned about the value of the licences for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 in regard to the amount whether it is in lakhs or crores of rupees.

5. Why the replenishment quota was granted and again the *ad hoc* actual users licences were issued to the Corporation?

6. What special interest the Government had in looking after the Coca Cola business and to keep their bottling plant in operation which is quite injurious to the health and especially when no one cares for more important Public sector plants running in losses to the tune of crores of rupees every year.

7. What is the present policy of the Government in regard to grant of such licences to these firms connected with America.

8. I would, therefore, suggest to the Government that no *ad hoc* quotas should be given to any of these concerns when they come under the category of actual users and are actual users and could very well obtain their requirements by filling proper applications on prescribed forms for actual users quotas which may be recommended and processed by the honest officers of the department and scrutinised by the higher authorities.

These sorts of *ad hoc* quotas lead to corruption and I would request the hon'ble Minister to explain and satisfy this House on the points raised by me.

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय श्री मधु लिमये जी ने दो मुख्य प्रश्न उठाए हैं : जहां तक उनकी और बहुत सी बारीकियों का प्रश्न है समय के अभाव के कारण उन में मैं नहीं जाऊंगा और मैं आशा करता हूं कि इसके लिए वह मुझे क्षमा भी कर देंगे । एक प्रश्न उन्होंने सिद्धान्त का उठाया है कि एक्चुअल यूजर्ज की परिभाषा को अगर सामने रखा जाए तो कोका कोला कारपोरेशन इस पर खरी नहीं उतरती है । जहां तक इम्पोर्टर्ज का प्रश्न है जो अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन आया था उसके आधार पर तीन हिस्सों में इसका बांटा था, एस्टैबलिश्ड इम्पोर्टर्ज, एक्चुअल यूजर्ज एण्ड अदर्ज । एक्चुअल यूजर्ज को भी आसानी से दो में

[श्री बी० पी० मौर्य

बांटा जा सकता है । इण्डस्ट्रियल एक्चुअल यूजर्ज, नान इण्डस्ट्रियल एक्चुअल यूजर्ज । नान इंडास्ट्रियल को फिर आगे एक्चुअल यूजर्ज सर्विसिस और एक्चुअल यूजर्ज इंस्टीट्यूशंज में बांटा जा सकता है । यहां पर प्रश्न केवल एक है । माननीय सदस्य ने एक्चुअल यूजर्ज की परिभाषा सदन में पढ़ी है । अगर वह मुझे इजाजत दें तो मैं दुबारा उसे कोट करना चाहूंगा :

"Actual users (ndustrial) are those who requre raw material components, accessories, machinery and spare parts for their own use in an industrial manufacturing process".

मैनुफैक्चरिंग प्रासेस इस में मुख्य है । 1957 से पहले तक कंसैंट्रेट्स जो कोका कोला बनाने में इस्तेमाल होता था वह अमरीका से आता था । 1957 के बाद इसको यहां ही बनाने की इजाजत दी गई । जहां तक कंसट्रेट्स को बनाने का प्रश्न है यदि उसको सामने रखा जाए तो कोका कोला स्वयं ही उस प्रासेस को करके, कंसट्रेट्स बना कर स्वयं अपनी लैबोरेटरी में उसको तयार करती है, इसलिये इस परिभाषा का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, माननीय सदस्य सहमत होंगे कि यह एक्चुअल यूजर्ज की जो कसौटी है उस पर खरी उतरती है

उन्होंने कहा बीस सैंकड़ा से घट कर 4.5 सकड़ा हो गया तो उसी आधार पर इम्पोर्ट घट भी जाना चाहिये था, उसका दुरुपयोग हुआ, सरकार ने करवाया, ऐसा उनका आरोप है । एडहाक के नाते उन्हें सोलह लाख के इम्पोर्टस की इजाजत दे दी यह उनका कहना था । दूसरा नुक्ता उनका यह था । जहां तक उनकी इस बहस का प्रश्न है 22 यूनिट्स मे लगभग साठ हजार व्यक्ति कार्य करते हैं और यदि उन से और जुड़े हुए कामों वा व्यक्तियों को उस में जोड़ दिया जाए तो करीब एक लाख और उस में जुड़ जाते हैं । एक लाख साठ हजार कर्मचारियों की रोजी रोटी का एक तरह से यह प्रश्न बन जाता है । जब डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी की सिफारिश हुई कि बीस परसेंट से घटा कर 4.5 परसेंट कर दिया जाए तो उसके आधार पर 22 यूनिटों मे जहां कोका कोला की बोतलें भरी जाती हैं उन में काम करने वाले और उन से सम्बन्धित कुल एक लाख साठ हजार कर्मचारियों को रोजी और रोटी नहीं दी जा सकती है, वह तुरन्त समाप्त हो जाती है । फिर यह केवल कर्मचारियों की रोजी रोटी का प्रश्न नहीं है । प्रश्न जुड़ जाता है कि करीब दस करोड़ की एक्साइज ड्यूटी का भी जो भारत सरकार के खजाने में इससे आती है । इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं था कि 4.5 परसेंट के आंकड़े पर आ कर उनको एड हाक लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता । यदि एड हाक लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता तो ये इतना कंसेंट्रेटस तैयार नहीं कर सकते थे जितने की आवश्यकता इन 22 यूनिटों को पड़ गई ।

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी ने जो कुछ कहा था वह सबफाड था । पढ़ कर मैंने आपको सुनाया है । एफा डहेज बोन परपेट्रेटिड आन दी हाउस ।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा कोई भी विचार इस ओर से नहीं रहा है, यह उनके अपने मन की भावना हो सकती है । मैं माननीय सदस्य से इस बात में सहमत हूं कि एक विदेशी कम्पनी एक बहुत बड़ा फायदा कर रही है और कोका कोला निवार्य वस्तुओं में से नहीं है जिस के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा को बरबाद किया जाए तथा और तमाम बोझे उठाए जाएं ——

सभापति महोदय : [illegible] प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ उन्होंने पूछा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : [illegible] को मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि मरने दिया जाए।

[illegible] : [illegible] मैं भी [illegible] को चाहता हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन काम दूसरा करते हैं ?

श्री बी० पी० नौरे : इसके लिए एक बहुत बड़े रक्षक के रूप में हमारे पास कानून है जिस को इसी सदन ने पास किया है। फारेन एक्सचेंज रेग्युलेशन एक्ट आफ 1973। उसके आधार पर और विशेषकर उनकी 28 और 29 वीं धाराओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं निश्चयपूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि अब उनका और एक्सपैंशन होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं रहेगी या कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था ही पाएगी जिस का सन्देह उनके मन में है। वह चीज भविष्य में सम्भव नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Hyderabad Food Research Laboratory had categorically stated that it is injurious to health. But they went and purchased a report saying that it is no longer injurious. From 4 bottling plants, they came to 22 bottling plants. Sons-in law, brothers, nephews, brothers-in-law! Shri Pai is trying to make a good job. He should tell us how many sons-in-law and others are taken into these.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has not got much time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Neither have I.

श्री मधु लिमये : सवा नौ करोड़ रुपये तो [illegible] चुके हैं। फारेन एक्सचेंज रेग्युलेशन एक्ट के तहत उनका विस्तार रोक जाएगा। अगर वे इंडियनाइजेशन के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो उनका अस्तित्व ही मिटाना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : आप इंटरप्ट न करें।

श्री बी० पी० नौरे : 1971–72 और 1972–73 के अनुसार 8.95 लाख रुपये और 16 लाख के आंकड़े दिए हैं। उस में लाभ लिखा गया था। जहां तक 1973–74 का प्रश्न है अब यह कानून सदन और देश तथा सरकार के सामने है। उसके आधार पर अगस्त तक दरख्वास्तें मांगी गई थीं। कोका कोला की भी दरख्वास्त आई हुई है। मैं निश्चय पूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि राष्ट्र के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए और इस कानून से हट कर कोई चीज उनके पक्ष में नहीं की जाएगी। निश्चयपूर्वक मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य की जो भावना है, वही सरकार की भी है।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You answer the simple question: whether they will be compelled to dilute their equity. This is in terms of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment Bill) which you passed.

श्री [illegible] : इसी सिद्धान्त के आधार पर ही यह कानून बनाया गया है और निश्चयपूर्वक एक दिन आयेगा, जब इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो पायेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

[illegible] : इस में जो [illegible] दिये गये हैं, उन से यह नहीं पता चलता है कि इतने लाख रुपये हैं या इतने करोड़ रुपये हैं।

श्री [illegible] : श्रीमान जी, मैं ने [illegible] दिया है कि आंकड़े लाया हूं।

1600 [illegible]

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 21, 1974/Kartika 30, 1896 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 21, 1974/Kartika 30, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inflationary burden on National Economy due to additional expenditure by H.S.L.

+

*141. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether aggregate additional expenditure in three plans of Hindustan Steel between 1970-71 and 1973-74 has created inflationary burden on the National Economy due to lack of corresponding increase in output;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken to avoid similar mistakes in future; and

(c) whether study of the cost structure of steel is being undertaken by SAIL, and if so, the salient features threof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The aggregate expenditure on capital account incurred by Hindustan Steel Limited during the years 1970-71 to 1973-74 was about Rs. 130.9 crores, of which nearly 56.3% was incurred on new/expansion schemes and additional township facilities and nearly 36.4% on additions/modifications/balancing facilities. etc. By their very nature, such schemes in a capital—intensive industry like steel take time for completion and do not result in immediate addition to production. Even otherwise, an expenditure of this order over a period of four years would not, by itself, lead to any significant inflationary burden on the economy.

(c) No formal study of the cost structure of steel on an industry-wise basis has been commissioned, but in the more important areas where cost reductions are possible, every effort is being made to reduce costs.

SHRI D. D. DESAI. The steel plants are one of the biggest national assets and we are very concerned about their operation Our objective to expand the public sector will essentionally depend upon the performance of our past investment. In view of this and in view of the study made by the Ministry which has shown that the inflationary pressure of steel plants have been of the order of Rs. 825 crores GDP and loss of jobs have been to the extent of 8.25 lakhs per year, may I know what efforts have been made to improve achieve full utilisation of our investment and installed capacity? May I know what steps his ministry and the Labour Ministry are taking to see that the personnel relations are putting on such a footing that the productivity per person per equipment per capital investment is comparable to that in any other part of the world?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I agree with the hon. Member that steel is a very basic industry and the countrys development to a great extent depends on this. I also agree that there have been certain shortcomings in the functioning of the steel plants and we have not been able to reach

agree with the hon. member that steel the rated capacity of the steel plants. But an industry like steel takes time to establish itself properly. All possible steps are being taken and under the guidance of SAIL, we have formed a coordination committee which is taking care to see that there is proper coordination in the supply of coal, rail transport etc., and to keep proper maintenance of the plant and also to maintain proper industrial relations. The hon. member would be glad to know that almost for the last one year, there has been no major industrial trouble. The personnel relationship is improving and we are also taking into account the other factors like the inputs which are required for steel-making.

All possible steps are being taken I can assure the hon. Members that during the last seven months there has been considerable improvement so far as production is concerned. For example, Bhilai has been able to achieve 106 per cent of its target. Durgapur where the situation earlier was bad has also achieved 92 per cent and Rourkela 95 per cent. So, in all the five integrated plants we have been able to achieve 100 per cent of the target during the last seven months. During the coming five months we hope to have still better results.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The gestation period which the hon. Minister has talked about was during 1964-65, when we had higher production than in 1973-74. The hon. Minister has referred to the coal and transport problem. In 1964 or 1965 the goods carried by railways was 204 million tonnes where as last year we moved about 180 million tonnes only. In other words, we are no more in a position to assign the reason of lack of experience or lack of capacity, because in 1964-65 or 1965-66 our performance was better than during the current year. So, I would request the hon. Minister to find out the exact reasons for this state of affairs, particularly whether the capacity of the equipments mentioned at the time of purchase are the rated capacity and, if not, whether they have been corrected.

MR. SPEAKER. He should ask a question and not make a speech.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: It was mentioned that transport and coal are the two areas about which the Minister was very much worried. What are the steps taken in this direction and what is the target of production for the coming years.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: A part of the question. I have earlier replied. The hon. Member is particularly referring to last year's situation. Last year because of power cut and shortage of production of coal the production was very much below the target. Because of the slow movement of railway wagons there were certain difficulties. Now all possible care has been taken in this direction. He asked about the expectation. During the last seven months the production has been almost hundred per cent of the target. In the coming five months the position would be better.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है :

"No formal study of the cost structure of steel on an industry-wise basis has been commissioned.

में जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका कारण क्या है ? उद्योग के अनुसार कास्ट-स्ट्रक्चर की जांच क्यों नहीं की गई और बिना कास्ट-स्ट्रक्चर की जांच किये हुये मंत्री महोदय यह दावा कसे कर सकते हैं कि हम उचित दर पर स्टील बना रहे हैं , क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जापान हमारा आयरन-ओर लेकर यहां से जहाजों द्वारा ढो कर ले जाता है और उस से स्टील बनाता है और वह स्टील हम से अच्छा और सस्ता बनता है इस की क्या वजह है ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्रीमन् हमारे देश में लोहे का जो कास्ट-स्ट्रक्चर है, इसकी प्राइस ज्वाइंट प्लांट कमेटी निश्चित करती है। वे कास्ट के तमाम फैक्टर्स, को ध्यान में रखते हुये जैसे कोयले की कीमत, ट्रांस्पोर्ट कास्ट, बिजली का रेट, श्रमिकों को जो वेतन और सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, उन सबको ध्यान में रखते हुये कीमतें निधारित करते हैं। "सल" ने इस बात की कोई स्टडी नहीं की है, सैल तो इस बात की स्टडी कर रहा है कि किस तरह से लोहे की कीमत कम हो सकती है, कास्ट-आफ प्रोडक्शन को कैसे घटाया जा सकता है।

श्री ज्योतिमय बसु : कम कैसे कर सकते हैं .... (व्यवधान) .....

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : कम हो गई है। मैं कह रहा था कि सैल इस बात का प्रयास कर रहा है कि किस तरह से फाइनन्सेज का बैटर यटिलाइजेशन हो सकता है, जिसका कास्ट पर असर पड़े।

दूसरी बात—वितरण के बारे में है। पहले हम यह करते थे कि एक दो वैगन्ज भी भेजा करते थे, उसमें समय भी ज्यादा लगता था और खर्चा भी ज्यादा होता था तथा उसका बाजार पर भी असर पड़ता था। लेकिन अब हम रेक के माध्यम से ही लोहा भेजेंगे जिससे ट्रांस्पोर्टेशन की कास्ट भी कम पड़ती है और समय भी कम लगता है।

आप देखेंगे कि इस तरह से प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन घटे—लेकिन जहां तक कीमत की बात है मैं निवेदन कर दूं कि भारतीय इस्पात की कीमत दुनिया के दूसरे देशों की कीमत के मुकाबले कम है, जयादा नहीं है। आपने जापान का रेफ्रेन्स दिया..

श्री मधु लिमये : वहां मजदूरी कितनी मिलती है ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : भारत के इस्पात कारखानों में जो मजदूरी मिलती है वह हमारे देश के स्तर को देखते हुये कम नहीं है। इस्पात में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को डीयरनेस एलाउन्स और बैसिक-ये मिला कर 383 रुपया मासिक मिलता है जो हमारे देश के स्तर को देखते हुये कम नहीं है।

जहां तक जापान का प्रश्न है—आप जानते हैं कि इस्पात के बाजार में जापान हमारा काम्पीटीटर है। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कम्पीटीशन में बहुत से ऐसे रास्ते भी इख्तियार किये जाते हैं जिससे दूसरे काम्पीटीटर को आउट किया जा सके। मैं उसकी डीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं—लेकिन इतना अवश्य निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी कीमत अच्छी है।

श्रीमती टी० लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : हमारे देश के टैकनीशीयन्ज और साइन्टिस्ट्स ने एक प्रोसेस सरकार को बतलाया था—भारती प्रोसेस से बहुत कम दाम पर स्टील बना सकते हैं—क्या सरकार को उसकी जानकारी है, यदि है तो सरकार उसके बारे में क्या कर रही है ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्रीमन्, मूल प्रश्न से इस प्रश्न का कोई संबंध नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर भी आप जवाब दे दें, उनको मायूस मत कीजिये। आप पहले दिन यहां आये है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्रीमन्, हमारे यहां नेशनल मैटलजिकल लबोरेट्री और "मीकोन" दो ऐसी संस्थायें है जो बराबर इस बात का अनवेषण करती है कि किस तरह से सस्ता लोहा बन सकता है।

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: This particular scientist has been explaining that this has been submitted to the Government of India and that this has been very much in demand in other countries and they have made use of it. Why is the Government not making use of it?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You ask the scientist to come and meet me.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I was informed in Goa that 10 m. iron ore fines are being exported to Japan. When I enquired why these could not be used in our Steel Plants, I was told that our Steel Plants are not capable of using them. Could the hon. Minister let us know, because these are being exported on a very large scale to Japan, why these could not be used in India, whether there is any transport problem or whether we are incapable of using them?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: There is no question of our incapability of using. India is, luckily, one of those countries which are very rich in iron ore. So far as our requirements are concerned, we are in a very comfortable position. We get our requirements. But iron ore is one of the items which we export and earn foreign exchange. So far as Goa is concerned, we are exporting lump ore, fines and blue dust to Japan because we earn good foreign exchange on that.

Expulsion of South Africa from U.N.O.

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*142. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any initiative was taken by the Indian Government recently by giving their strong support in the Security Council to expel South Africa from the World Organisation for its continued adherence to racialism and defiance of the U.N. Charter; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. India strongly supported the recent move for expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations.

In the General Assembly, India co-sponsored two resolutions in this connection. The first resolution approved the report of the Credentials Committee which rejected the credentials of the representative of South Africa, and the second one called upon the Security Council to review the relationship between the U.N. and South Africa in the light of the constant violation by South Africa of the principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

India's Permanent Representative made statements both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council to support the move for expulsion of South Africa from the membership of the U.N. A resolution to this effect introduced by Kenya in the Security Council was, however, not adopted on account of the negative votes of three permanent members—France, UK and U.S.A.

On November 12, 1974, the ruling of the President of the U.N. General Assembly, suspending South Africa's participation in the current Assembly Session was challenged without success, and the ruling was upheld by 91 votes in favour to 22 against, with 19 abstentions. India was among those who supported the ruling of the President.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The Resolution was brought to expel South Africa from the United Nations for its continued policy of racialism and defiance of the United Nations' Charter. This policy of racialism is a shame of the 20th Century. What I feel is that a veto on this Resolution is a veto on human rights. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any country tried to veto this Resolution or oppose this Resolution?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: As I have already answered, three of the permanent members of the Security Council negatived this Resolution and, therefore, it was vetoed.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What is the reaction of the Government of South Africa after its expulsion? Has it changed its policy?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS. The Government of South Africa has recalled their Ambassador from the U.N. and said that they will not pay their contribution to the U.N. budget.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Article 6 of Chapter II of the United Nations Charter, which deals with expulsion of members, says:

"A Member may be expelled from the Organisation by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council."

Three permanent members had voted against the resolution and, therefore, this procedure of expulsion could not be followed. But there are precedents—I am thinking of the Korean War—where the General Assembly, working under the procedure evolved under 'Uniting for Peace', took up the matter because the Security Council was paralysed due to the negative votes of the permanent members. Has India explored this possibility or does it propose to do so under the 'Uniting for Peace' procedure that I mentioned a moment ago.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: When the Security Council, on account of the negative votes of the three permanent members, ultimately negatived this move by Kenya, the matter came up before the General Assembly, and the President of the General Assembly was asked to give his ruling. The President gave the ruling suspending South Africa from participation in the current session of the Assembly. This was challenged by the United States and there was voting in which 91 voted in favour of the ruling, 22 against, and 19 abstained.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: My question is about expulsion under 'Uniting for Peace'.

MR. SPEAKER: You are quoting Korea, but many things happened later on.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा: अध्यक्ष जी, रंग भेद की नीति सम्पूर्ण मनुष्यता के माथे पर कलंक है मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि सेक्योरिटी काउन्सिल के तीन स्थाई सदस्य देशों ने उस के खिलाफ वोट दिया । क्या हमारे प्रतिनिधियों ने उन स्थाई सदस्य देशों से मिल कर और उनसे अलग से बात करके उनको समझाने का किसी तरह का प्रयत्न किया है ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Not only our representative had consultations with all the countries but in UN our permanent representative made very important speeches both in the General Assembly and also in the Security Council explaining the position and policy of the Government of India.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. The idea of racialism as against the UN Charter is a flagrant violation by various countries including South Africa and to create world opinion against this the hon. Minister has stated the several steps taken by India in the United Nations. But I would say this will not be sufficient. I would like to know whether there is any concerted effort made by India against this racialism these imperialist countries are operating even in the UN organization. I would like to know whether any consolidation has been made against this racialism specifically to create world opinion to have a consolidated relationship of all socialist countries and to what extent the effort has been fruitful.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: India's efforts in the matter of mobilising world opinion against racialism goes back to the year 1913 when Mahatma Gandhi for the first time raised the banner of revolt against it. That was before India became independent. Then in 1946 we cut off all connections with South Africa and since then on every occasion and at every forum we have been raising this question and

the proceedings in these forums will show to what extent we have been successful.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question refers to efforts made by India after independence. That has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the object of your speech is served when you used certain words.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: If the Chair is satisfied, I have no objection.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रसंघ में जो भी फैसला हुआ है उसके अनुसार दक्षिण अफ्रिका को केवल वर्तमान सत्र में भाग लेने से रोका गया है। अभी राष्ट्रसंघ से उसे निकालने का फैसला नहीं किया गया। क्या भारत इस दिशा में अपना प्रयत्न जारी रखेगा कि यह विश्व संगठन दक्षिण अफ्रिका को उस की रंग भेद नीति के विरोध में निष्कासित कर दे ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: What Mr. Vajpayee said is quite true, that South Africa has not yet been expelled as such from the UN. They have been debarred from participating in the current session. Certainly India will continue its efforts more vigorously to see that South Africa is expelled from the UN.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Certainly the attitude of our Government towards racialism is widely known to the world population. But in view of the recent incident in the UN what other efforts are being made by the Government of India with regard to racialism? Will the Government extend their support to the liberation struggles waged by the people in Africa, especially in South Africa?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: We have been doing it, Sir.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: While appreciating India's attitude and steps taken in regard to expulsion of South Africa from the UN may I know whether Government of India have continued their effort in UN and Commonwealth of Nations in regard to countries like UK which have been coming in the way of these things by Security Council voting etc? And may I know whether they are actively pursuing the matter with them regarding expulsion of South Africa not only from UN but from various specialised agencies of the world body?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Prof. Mavalankar is a very knowledgable person. I am sorry to say that he has lacked information on this question. South Africa has been expelled from other organisations connected with UN, *viz.*, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, ILO, South Africa is not a Member of the Commonwealth now.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I asked whether Government of India will use its good offices with UK in the Commonwealth of Nations to see that South Africa is out of the UN. I know that S. Africa is not a Member of the Commonwealth of Nations. What about rest of the world bodies?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: The efforts of India have become partly successful, as I said.

Delay in construction of Second Bridge over Hooghly near Calcutta

*144. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of construction of the second Bridge over the river Hooghly near Calcutta is expected to commence;

(b) whether the agency for carrying out the work of construction has been finalised; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The proposed second bridge over Hooghly is essentially a State project as it falls on a State road and is governed by a State Act called the "Hooghly Bridge Act, 1969". Under this Act, the State Government have created a Statutory body called the "Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners" for handling all matters pertaining to this project. The Government of India are only providing a loan for assisting the State Government financially in the construction of this bridge. According to available information, work on the viaduct spans forming approaches to the bridge is in progress. As regards the main bridge, the preliminary design has since been examined by the Consultants of the Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners and forwarded to the Consultants of the contractors for the bridge. Work on the main bridge would be taken up after the designs have been prepared by the contractor's consultants and finally approved by the consultants of the Commissioners.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In the Statement no intention is made about the point which I have raised about this bridge. Government is pursuing an indifferent attitude with regard to this very important project in West Bengal. The proposal was decided upon in 1964.. Foundation stone was laid in 1972, by the Prime Minister of India. Work has not begun and nothing definite is mentioned when the work will be taken up and all that. Designs too have not been finalised and consultants have not been settled yet. This is the present position I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware whether any design is made before foundation stone was laid by Prime Minister. If so, has the design been finalised? May I know whether the Central Government is aware of the dispute which is going on between two consultancy firms who were selected to supervise construction?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI. I have said what is said in the statement for a reason. The State Government has created a statutory body for handling all matters pertaining to the project, the planning and execution etc. As far as the Central Government is concerned it is only holding a watching brief because it is furnishing 100 per cent loan assistance for construction of the bridge. As far as the second part is concerned, they did in fact select a design submitted by the consultant firm selected by the contractor and tenders were invited and the Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners who are the statutory authority responsible for the execution of the project thought it appropriate that the design should in fact be examined by their own consultants. As far as the Central Government is concerned necessary steps have been taken at each stage. Work on the bridge would be taken up after the designs have been finally approved by the consultants of the Commissioners. These are in the process of finalisation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Government of India is providing 100 per cent of money involved, he said. What was the original estimate and how much is the revised estimate and by what percentage this has increased due to increased cost of material and so on? This factor becomes relevant because there has been lot of delaying execution of this project.

May I know what is the foreign exchange component of it and also how much of it has been released? Whether in respect of the different visits by the consultants of the foreign firms, for which expenses have already been

incurred, any foreign exchange has been released by Government of India or not?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The estimated cost of the project when it was first conceived was Rs. 16 crores. The Central Government had then proposed a loan assistance of approximately half the cost during the 4th Plan. The estimated cost now according to the West Bengal Government and the River Bridge Commissioners is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 60 crores. As far as the delay aspect is concerned, I have answered the question. The Central Government has nothing to do with the delay. I do not have the ready figure of foreign exchange component but I will furnish the same.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We find from the papers that foreign exchange is not being released even for payment to the consultants who have been coming to India very often.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: In both cases as far as the foreign consultants are concerned the Central Government have agreed in principle to the release of foreign exchange.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : पुल के जिस रूप और आकार पर स्वीकृति दी गई थी क्या यह सही है कि अब उसमें तबदीली लाने की बात सोची जा रही है अगर हां, तो क्या यह तबदीली टैकनीशियंज की ओर से सुझाई गई है या प्रशासन की ओर से ?

इस पुल की अनुमानित खर्च की राशि क्या थी और बावजूद इन सब कठिनाईयों के इस सारी प्रोजैक्ट के कब सम्पन्न हो जाने की संभावना है ?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I have already answered greater part of the question. As far as discussions on the design are concerned our latest information is that observations of the foreign consultants of the River Bridge Commissioners have been furnished to the foreign consultants of the contractor.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us: (a) That they are not being able to acquire land because resistance is being put by a particular political party in power; (b) Is it a fact that the consultants, namely, Freeman Fox and Partners are those consultants who had designed projects in the past some of which had been washed away because of faulty design?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: We are not aware of any difficulties in the acquisition of land as far as we are concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Mr. Trivedi should reply.

MR. SPEAKER: He is just annoyed at the name of the fox!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very good fox.

MR. SPEAKER: You are also no less than it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is from that fox that mink coat comes to the country.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Sir, the hon. Member has probably got the information from the River Bridge Commissioner which he is quoting.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is his reply? Is it a fact that the consultants' firm of Freeman Fox and Partner designed the bridges in the past some of whom were washed away due to faulty design? What is the reply?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The Central Government is not involved in the designing of the bridge. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Trivedi, don't do that.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Trivedi, his question was very categorical whether this firm was involved. He is not accusing the Central Government; he is asking a question about this firm.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Sir, as I said, the River Bridge Commissioner probably had the information to that effect which the hon. Member has suggested. It was for that reason that the River Bridge Commissioners thought that probably their own consultants should also look at the designs which was furnished by Freeman Fox and Partner.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, he has not replied at all. Is it or is it not a fact that the consultants' designs of bridges, in the past which were washed away were due to faulty design?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Sir, this involves a great national interest. Definitely the consultants are involved. It is a fact, I think the Minister may kindly make an enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister should be careful. Some bridges are collapsing.

Visit to India by US Secretary of State

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*145. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, visited New Delhi during October, 1974;

(b) the broad outlines of the subjects of discussions he had with our Government;

(c) the agreements arrived at between the two countries as a result of this visit; and

(d) whether Indo-American relations have now been restored to normalcy and better understanding and cooperation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions covered a wide range of subjects including bilateral relations, situation in South Asia and neighbouring regions, a review of the global affairs, detente and world economic situation.

(c) An agreement to set up an Indo-U.S. Joint Commission was signed by the U.S. Secretary of State and the Indian Minister for External Affairs on October 28.

(d) The visit has contributed to better understanding between the two countries. It has also enabled the U.S. Secretary of State to have a better appreciation of India's views on major questions of bilateral, regional and international importance.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend, the Deputy Minister, is honourable and he is replying very confidently.

May I know whether in view of the fact that Dr. Kissinger's visit had been postponed more than once and after this long-awaited visit, now that he arrived and had discussions with the leaders of Government of India—in reply to part (b) he has mentioned some other subjects too—the Government of India also brought to the distingushed guest's notice the Indian Government's and its people's feelings and concern about the naval exercises which the U.S.A. and other countries had been doing in the Indian Ocean and whether questions of foodgrains from the U.S.A. to India were also discussed? I want to know also whether the Sino-American relations and the Soviet-Indian relations also came in for a review in the discusisons?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, you are asking all at the same time. I think the Minister did reply some of the questions earlier. But, I do not mind if he repeats them again.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He referred to certain subjects having been discussed. About certain subjects which are not referred to in the answer, I asked whether they were also discussed, and if so, in what way.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: He wants to know whether we discussed about the Indian Ocean. We did. Secondly, he wants to know whether we discussed about foodgrains and all that. We generally discussed the food problem in the whole world and the Rome Conference which has meanwhile been held where the United States wanted to announce their policy which they have done. He also wants to know whether we discussed Sino-American relations. We do not discuss relations between other countries; we only discuss our mutual relations.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sino-American relations in the context of Sino-Indian relations.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I do not think that the question arises.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In part (c) of the answer, he has mentioned some agreement. Will he give broad details of it? In answer to part (d), he has referred to 'better understanding' and 'better appreciation', whereas I asked whether the relations between the two countries have been restored to normalcy. I would like to know whether after the visit of Dr. Kissinger, Indo-American relations have been restored to normalcy with a view to making for better relationship. Also is it a fact that the Prime Minister of India left for Srinagar while Dr. Kissinger was still in Delhi and whether this irritated the visiting guest?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: He has asked too many questions. I will answer two. The first question was whether there was any agreement. I think he knows that our External Affairs Minister and Dr. Kissinger signed an agreement to set up the Indo-US Joint Commission which has already been published. Therefore, I do not think I need go into the details in the House. The second point was whether there is understanding or normalcy in the relations between India and the USA. I have already said in my reply that in the course of the discussions we tried to understand each other's points of view and as a result, there is more and more understanding and we are proceeding towards normalcy.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What about the last point?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Srinagar. The bird had flown.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Azad.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While appreciating the agreement which has been described by the hon. Minister as a bilateral agreement and also for international peace and all that, may I know whether even before the ink on this agreement had dried there was entry of warships of the USA into the Indian Ocean and naval exercises were there along with the CENTO powers? If so, does this help understanding between India and the US in terms of the Indo-US commission that was set up? Does it help peace in South East Asia, and if so, in what way? In what way does this provocative attitude of the warships of the USA help the cause of this agreement? Has the Atlantic become so small for the American warships and CENTO warships that they now want to come into the Indian Ocean and disturb the entire peace in this part of the world, thereby challenging the same understanding and agreement that the USA wants to display towards the Indian people? In this regard, have the Government of India sent any communication to the USA that this attitude does not behave them under the agreement?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: We have already said several times that we view with very serious concern the naval exercises taking place in the Indian Ocean and the proposal to establish US military bases. On that point, we have not hidden anything. Our viewpoints were expressed very clearly to the Secretary of State. On this point, we have already said that we continue to differ. Our views are different from theirs on this point.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Is it a fact that after the signing of the agreement, our External Affairs Minister made a statement that the Government are not taking any initiative to mobilise public opinion of the littoral countries against these naval exercises? Does this signify that there has been some understanding whereby India has given up the initiative to mobilise public opinion against these exercises?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: What the External Affairs Minister meant was this: that if you want to mobilise the opinion of the littoral countries and confine it to this area only, there are complications. Some littoral countries are obviously on the other side and opinions differ. Our efforts have been to mobilise world public opinion through the United Nations, to put pressure on the big powers so that they do not indulge in such activities.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My question was whether India will take the initiative. He has not replied to that. You have given up the initiative.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I have already said that there is no point in taking the initiative only with the littoral countries. We are taking the initiative to mobilise world public opinion.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is not the statement of the Minister of External Affairs.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के जरिये एक छोटा सा सवाल करना चाहता हूं । यह स्टेटमेंट जो उन्होंने टेबल पर ले लिया है उस को देखने के बाद ऐसा जाहिर होता है कि कुछ अंडरस्टेंडिंग भारत और यू०एस०ए० दोनों देशों के दरमियान हुई है । उस बातचीत के दौरान में क्या यह बात डिस्कस की गई कि हिन्दुस्तान में एकोनामिक सिचुएशन का कुछ लोग नाजायज फायदा उठाते हुये सी०आई०ए० ने जो अपनी एक्टिविटीज तेज की है, इस हरकत को वह बन्द करें क्या इसके बारे में भी भारत सरकार ने अपनी बात कह कर यू० एस० ए० का आवाह किया ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: This point was raised in Washington itself, and the Government of the USA made it clear that there were no CIA agents in this country; if we could point out any, name any person they would withdraw them from here. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Is it also in the knowledge of the Government of India that there are no CIA agents in this country? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What are you doing?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We want to know whether it is also within the knowledge of the Government of India that there are no CIA agents in this country? The Minister said that in the USA, the Government of the USA made it clear at Washington. I want to know whether, according to the opinion of the Government of India, there are CIA activities in this country or not. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Instead of this hullabaloo, you should allow a few more supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed them. But they enjoy the hullabaloo more than the supplementaries! I will not call any Member unless all of them sit down. I never said that I would not allow any supplementaries but they enjoy doing this. Shri R. S. Pandey.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: In order to have permanent peace in Asia, may I know whether the attention of Dr. Henry Kissinger had been drawn to this and he had been asked to use his good offices not to supply arms to Pakistan and if so what is his reaction? Secondly, at what stage was the matter about CIA referred to and what was the answer and what was his reaction? Because some newspapers from America said categorically that CIA was operating in all the countries and

Chile was one of the countries which suffered. May I know whether this matter was referred to and what precise answer was given by Dr. Henry Kissinger about CIA operations which jeopardise our sovereignty?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Whatever Dr. Kissinger told us, he also made it public in his Press Conference on 30 October. He stated categorically two things: firstly, that the United States would not participate in any arms race in this sub-continent and secondly, the United States was not engaged directly or indirectly in any attempt to influence the domestic situation in India.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In reply to a question regarding the CIA, the hon. Minister said that the Ambassador of the United States clarified that there was nothing like that in India. I should like to invite his attention to various statements issued by Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma when he was the Congress President and the recent statement.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : कांग्रेस प्रेजिडेंट तो अब जैस्टर होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बातें कहना बड़े आदमियों को शोभा देता है, आप को नहीं देता है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In this very House the hon. Home Minister in those days, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit also said that care was taken to minimise the CIA activities. I want to know whether the nefarious activities of some of the high officials of the US Embassy—I can give the names—supposed to be the CIA chief have been brought to his knowledge and what positive action has been taken in this regard? May I know whether during Mr. Kissinger's visit it was pointed out that either these officers must be taken away by the US Government or they will be kicked out of this country?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I cannot answer any point referred to by the Congress President. The question asked was whether this matter was raised with Mr. Kissinger. I have already stated the reply given by Mr. Kissinger.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Last year I put a question to the Home Ministry about the functioning of the World Youth Assembly operating from Chanakyapuri, whether they are getting US dollars or foreign money. The Home Minister admitted it. I put a half-hour discussion notice but it was rejected. I would like to know whether this Ministry will discuss in detail with the Home Ministry about the operation of CIA and activities of organisations like the World University Service and World Assembly of Youth, who are spending more than a thousand dollars per month in the name of youth welfare and creating disturbance in various places. I would also like to know whether before Mr. Kissinger arrived in India, he admitted in the United States that the United States Government has a policy of spending millions of dollars in various developing nations to subvert the governments there from within and this has been confirmed by President Ford? May I know whether our Minister had discussions with Mr. Kissinger about this matter and the attitude of India to it and if so, what answer he got?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: So far as the first question is concerned, that may be referred to the Home Ministry. The second question, I have already answered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I know what does the hon. Minister want to say in the context of what Mr. Chavan had stated, namely, that the CIA is operating from 4 centres in this country—Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I cannot answer on behalf of the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

Workers laid off in Industrial Units in Gujarat due to power shortage

*145. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial units in Gujarat where workers were laid off due to power shortage since the promulgation of President's Rule; and

(b) the number of workers involved?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). According to provisional information readily available, 45 industrial units laid off 10,384 workers due to power shortage in Gujarat since February 1974. Further and full information regarding the concerned aspects of the matter is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Discussion with Employees' Representatives on Bonus Review Committee Report

*146. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Report of the Bonus Review Committee has resulted in growing discontent among all sections of workers including those in public, departmental undertakings and Central Government; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to discuss this Report with the employees' representatives and the leaders of the Central Trade Union Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Apart from what has appeared in the Press, no representations in this regard have been received by Government.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

Loss suffered by Durgapur Steel Plant and Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

*147. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total cumulative losses suffered by the Public Sector Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur till the end of 1972-73;

(b) how these losses compare with those of Rourkela and Bhilai Plants; and

(c) the factors responsible for these huge losses?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). The cumulative losses suffered by the Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants and the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, till the end of 1972-73 are indicated below:—

	Rs. in crores
	Rs.
Bhilai Steel Plant .	(—)13·288
Rourkela Steel Plant .	(—)27·697
Durgapur Steel Plant .	(—)157·188
Alloy Steels, Plant, Durgapur	(—)36·222

(c) The principal reason for the losses of these plants and in particular of Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, is the fact that the production from these plants has been below the installed capacity. Escalation in costs not fully compensated by increase in prices was another important factor.

Experiments on Genetic Control of Mosquitoes at Sonepat, Haryana

*148. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation and the Indian Council of Medical Research Departments are making experiments of genetic control of mosquitoes at Sonepat, Haryana; and

(b) if so, whether these experiments proved successful and whether the benefits of this research would be applied to the rest of India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Ecological studies of a particular variety of mosquito have been taken up under the WHO-ICMR project of Genetic Control of Mosquitoes. The stage of releasing genetically manipulated mosquitoes at Sonepat has not yet been reached.

(b) The project of Genetic Control of Mosquitoes has been critically reviewed by a group of eminent Indian experts. They have unanimously held that the Project is important from the point of view of developing additional strategies for containment of mosquito-borne diseases, and should be continued with certain additional safeguards. It is intended to introduce these safeguards before field releases are undertaken. Government are also taking adequate steps to ensure that the project operates under the direct control of the ICMR. The benefits of this research, when available, will be applied wherever feasible.

A detailed note regarding the WHO-ICMR Project on Genetic Control of Mosquitoes is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8530/74].

Ban on Non-Whites in U.K.

*149. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has registered dismay over a British Court's ruling that that country's 4,000 private clubs can ban non-Whites;

(b) if so, whether there are indications from the Foreign Office that the Labour Government have decided to change the law on the issue; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) We took up with the British Government the judgment of the House of Lords by which the Working Men's clubs in Britain could prevent non-Whites from using such clubs.

(b) and (c). The British Prime Minister said in a recent public statement that the legislation on race relations needed to be reviewed and that the Home Secretary had the matter urgently in hand.

U.N. Resolution for release of Political Prisoners of Chile

*150. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India abstained in U.N. when the resolution for the release of Political Prisoners of Chile was voted, if so, the reason therefor; and

(b) the main points of the Resolution?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The original record of the voting on the resolution in the UN General Assembly incorrectly shows India as having abstained

This was pointed out by our Permanent Representative in a written communication to the UN Secretariat, in which it was explained that by mistake the wrong button had been pressed during the vote by the Indian delegate, and that the record should be corrected to show that India voted in favour of the resolution.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the operative paragraphs of the resolution.

Statement

The operative paragraphs of the resolution are quoted below:—

(1) Expresses its deepest concern that constant flagrant violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile continue to be reported;

(2) Reiterates its repudiation of all forms of torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

(3) Urges the Chilean authorities to respect fully the principles of the universal declaration of human rights and to take all necessary steps to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly those involving a threat to human life and liberty, to release all persons, who have been detained without charge or imprisoned solely for political reasons and to continue to grant safe conduct to those, who desire it;

(4) Endorses the recommendation made by the Sub-Commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities in its resolution 8 (XXVII), "That the Commission on Human Rights at its Thirty First Session study the reported violations of human rights in Chile, with particular reference to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment";

(5) Requests the President of the Twenty Ninth Session of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to assist in any way they may deem appropriate in the re-establishment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile in the light of paragraph 3 above;

(6) Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its Thirtieth Session on the action taken and progress achieved under paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.

Workers laid off due to Power cut in Faridabad-Ballabhgarh Industrial Complex

*151. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 60,000 employees have been laid off or retrenched due to drastic power cut in the Faridabad-Ballabgarh industrial complex;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to compensate the affected workers; and

(c) whether there is any plan to make the power supply normal and if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Government of Haryana, the number of workers laid off and retrenched due to power cut during the period April-September, 1974, is 20,984 and 303 respectively. Compensation is paid by the employers to the workers laid off/retrenched in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. As for any plan to make the power supply normal, more power generating stations are being set up by the State Government to meet the shortage of electricity in the State.

The Ministry of Energy are also closely monitoring the implementation of the various schemes/measures designed to reduce power shortage and to improve power availability in the country, and their expectation is that trend towards higher generation and improved power availability noticed in recent months will continue in the coming months.

बोनस पुनरीक्षा समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार बोनस देना

*152. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री आर० वी० बर्मन :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के जिन उपक्रमों ने बोनस पुनरीक्षा समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार बोनस देना तय किया है उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) जिन उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस नहीं मिलेगा उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा नकारात्मक निर्णय करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों पर श्रमिक संघों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है और इसमें की गई सिफारिशों पर अभी निर्णय लिए जाने हैं।

(ग) समाचार-पत्रों में जो कुछ छपा है उसके अलावा, सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

U.N. role to Normalise Sino-Indian Relations

*153. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any initiative to normalise relations with China through other countries; and

(b) whether UNO has played any role in this regard after China's admission in UNO?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Despite the continuing strained relations between India and China, the two countries are maintaining direct contracts through diplomatic channels in the form of resident Embassies in each other's capital headed by senior *Charge d'Affaires*. In view of this, it is not necessary to seek initiative by a third country to bring about the normalisation of relations between India and China. The present stalemate in India's relations with China is due not to any lack of channels of communication, but the absence of any indication on the part of China that it desires normalisation of relations with India. On its own initiative, India has been taking several positive and constructive steps in this direction, but so far there has been no response from the Chinese side.

(b) Does not arise.

Impact of recommendations of Bonus Review Committee

*154. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the likely impact of the recommendation of Bonus Committee on national economy; and

(b) the total amount spent on the Bonus Review Committee?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) This can be estimated only after Government takes decision on the various recommendations made in the Committee's report.

(b) The total amount spent on the Bonus Review Committee upto September, 1974 comes to about Rs. 4 lakhs.

Diplomatic relations between India and Portugal

*155 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Portugal have decided to establish diplomatic relations between them; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to set up their diplomatic Missions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Negotiations for this purpose are expected to be held shortly.

Damage due to spreading of Oil by an American Oil Tanker in Kerala

*156. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American oil tanker Trans-Heron which ran aground on coral reef in the Arabian sea started spreading oil in the sea near Kerala;

(b) whether his Ministry released any tanker for pumping out the remaining oil;

(c) whether the oil spill has started damaging the coconut palms and has spoiled the fishery there; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent such damage?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of the grounding of the American oil tanker "Transhuron", there was oil spillage of about 3,000 tonnes off Kiltan Island (Laakshadweep).

(b) Tankers 'Jag Jwala' and 'Acqurious' were engaged for transhipment operations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Establishing National Institute of Ayurveda in Kerala

*157. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any letter from the Chief Minister of Kerala dated the 22nd August, 1974 suggesting that the proposed National Institute of Ayurveda should be established in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The location and structure of the National Institute of Ayurveda is under consideration.

Mining Area in Orissa leased out to Rungta and Sons Private Limited

*158. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total mining area which has been given to Rungta and Sons Private Limited by way of lease in Orissa State in respect of different ores;

(b) the annual raisings of iron ore and other ores in Orissa in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) whether working on all their mines is on?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) to (c). No mining lease has been

granted in Orissa to Rungta and Sons Private Limited. However, a lease for manganese in Siljora Kalimati village is held by M/s. M. L. Rungta; Rungta Mines (Private) Ltd. hold a manganese lease in Katasai and a lease for both iron and manganese ores in village Jajang. All the mines are being worked except that manganese ore is not being produced since 1970 at Jajang which continues to produce iron ore. The areas and the annual raisings from these leases since 1971-72 have been as follows:—

Sl. No.	Location	Mineral Produced	Area in Acres	Production in Tonnes			
				1971	1972	1973	(Jan. '74 to Sept. 1974)
		M/s M. L. Rungta.					
(1)	Siljora Kalimati	Iron	1771·50	29,862	29,782	22,246	16,599
		Rungta Mines (P) Ltd.					
(2)	Katasai	Manganese	560·00	6,258	3,869	4,424	..
(3)	Jajang	Iron	1654·00	234,118	205,526	119,247	70,832

Scrap Re-Rollers

*159. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a handful of 96 scrap re-rollers, members of SRMA, are getting 33 per cent of the entire arisings of scraps and defectives of the main Steel Plants against about 750 scrap re-rollers in DI sector as the members of AISRA are getting the remaining 67 per cent of the arising;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far to remove this disparity in the same industry?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) to (c). Bulk of re-rollable scrap arisings of the main steel producers is distributed to the scrap re-rollers of the S.R.M.A. and the scrap re-rollers registered with the various State Directors of Industries in the ratio of 1:2. It is not proposed to make any change at present in the patern of distribution of re-rollable scrap. The State Governments were advised not to encourage setting up of new re-rolling units in view of shortage of scrap, but inspite of this several units have come up.

Iron found in Sirohi District

*160. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether high quality iron has been found in Sirohi District and the excavation started at a place known as Dairi has revealed estimated ten lakh tonnes of iron and in the whole range nearly 80 lakh tonnes; and

(b) if so, whether this find is in an isolated area after exploring a large area?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). In Rajasthan, iron ore deposits have already been located in Udaipur, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu and Sikar Districts but not so far in Sirohi District. However, at Deri in Sirohi District, a deposit has been located of estimated reserves of 8 lakh tonnes of lead-zinc ore with some copper. Further proving work is in progress and the deposit might be continuation of Ambamata deposit in neighbouring Banaskanth district in Gujarat.

Loss to Rourkela Steel Plant

*161. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rourkela steel plant has suffered a huge loss of Rs. 20 crores in production; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Rourkela Steel Plant has suffered an estimated loss in sales turn-over about Rs. 20 crores due to shortfall in production on account of power shortage during the period 1-4-72 to 31-8-1974.

(b) The main reasons for shortfall in production were restrictions on power supply imposed by the State Electricity Board and fluctuations in the supply of power as also power shortage in the DVC area in 1973-74 which affected production in the collieries and coal washeries, thus curtailing the supply of coal to all plants including Rourkela.

While measures have been taken to optimise the generation of power at the Saptive Power Plant at Rourkela, constant liaison is being maintained with CWPC (Central Water and Power Commision) as well as Orissa State Electricity Board and other power supply grids in the Eastern Region with a view to securing power for Rourkela Steel Plant on priority. A proposal to augment captive generation capacity in Rourkela by 120 MW as a long term measure is being examined.

Mills producing Mustard Oil in Delhi and U.P.

1401. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all mills producing mustard oil in Delhi and UP have been lying idle for fear of being prosecuted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, as there is always found argemone seeds in the mustard seeds;

(b) whether there is no way to separate the two seeds as they are identical and remain mixed right from the fields; and

(c) if so, whether some measures will be adopted to permit safe percentage of argemone which is not hazardous to health so that producers regain confidence and start producing oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No such information has been received.

(b) The assumption that mustard and argemore seeds remain mixed even in the fields is not correct.

(c) Collaborative studies are being conducted at Tata Cancer Research Institute, Bombay, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and other places to find out whether any safe tolerance level of argemone oil can be permitted in other edible oils specially in mustard oil.

भारतीय सेना द्वारा अमरीकी तेलवाहीजहाज के कर्मचारियों का बचाया जाना

1402. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक अमरीकी तेलवाही जहाज के कर्मचारियों को भारतीय नौसेना ने बचा लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : 26 सितम्बर, 1974 की शाम को लगभग 6.30 बजे "ट्रांस हूंरो" नामक एक अमरीकी तेल टेंकर का इंजन खराब हो गया और टेंकर लक्षद्वीपसमूह में किलतान द्वीप के पास एक कोरल रोक से जा टकराया। टेंकर के 28 सदस्य किलतान द्वीप की ओर चल दिये लेकिन ग्रीक मास्टर तथा मुख्य इंजीनियर सहित 5 सदस्य टेंकर पर ही रूके रहे ।

2. भारतीय नौसेना का जहाज "गज" सहायता पहुंचाने के लिये 28 सितम्बर, 1974 को घटना स्थल पर पहुंचा । 29 सितम्बर, 1974 को 'चेलेन्जर' नामक एक टग बम्बई से कितलान द्वीप पहुंचा । कार्मिक टोली के 28 सदस्य किलतान द्वीप से नौसेना टग "आई एन एस गज" में तथा अन्य पांच सदस्य "चेलेन्जर" में चढ़े और इन सभी को 30 सितम्बर, 1974 को कोचीन ले आया गया ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी को स्थान दिलानेके बारे में संसद सदस्यों का प्रधान मंत्री को ज्ञापन

1403. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** :
श्री भगतराम मनहर :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री को संसद् सदस्यों से इस आशय का कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है कि हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में स्थान मिले ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस ज्ञापन पर कितने संसद् सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर हैं तथा उस की मुख्य बातें क्या है हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Nuclear explosions for peaceful Purposes

1404. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen newspaper report regarding the views of the U.S. Secretary of State about peaceful nuclear explosions by nuclear weapons powers and similar explosions by non-nuclear powers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Government of India continues to maintain its principled position on the question of peaceful nuclear explosions. India believes that it has the right to conduct nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

Export of Steel Billets

1405. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to permit export of steel billets;

(b) if so, the advantages likely to accrue thereunder;

(c) whether this proposal has been objected to by the re-rolling mills; and

(d) if so, the nature of their objections and how Government propose to meet the objections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). In terms of current Export Policy for Iron & Steel export of billets is on the 'merit' list, to facilitate export of any surplus quantities.

(c) and (d). Some re-rollers have suggested that billets may be given to them with export facility for re-rolled products. Billets have been offered by the main producers to the re-rollers subject to financial arrangements but the response has not been encouraging.

उत्तर प्रदेश में रेणुकूट, मिर्जापुर जिले में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

1406. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में रेणुकूट, मिर्जापुर जिले में कितने कर्मचारी कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के सदस्य हैं और उन्हें क्या सुविधायें प्राप्त हो रही हैं ; और

(ख) औषधालय के लिये भवन का निर्माण कब तक होगा तथा क्या कर्मचारियों के लिये वाहन खरीदने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने निम्नलिखित सूचना भेजी है:—

(क) 6,500 बीमा शुदा व्यक्तियों को योजना के अधीन सभी लाभ, नगदी तथा चिकित्सीय दोनों ही दिये जा रहे हैं । बीमा शुदा व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को रेणुकूट में स्थापित दो डाक्टरों वाले औषधालय से केवल बहिरंग चिकित्सा देख रेख की सुविधा दी जा रही है ।

(ख) औषधालय की इमारत के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

50,000 रु० की प्राक्कलित कीमत पर एक रोगिवाहक गाड़ी खरीदने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ था तथापि राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करके यह निर्णय किया गया है कि रेणुकूट के लिये रोगिवाहक गाड़ी की व्यवस्था मंहगी पड़ेगी । राज्य सरकार से परिवहन की और व्यवस्था करने की संभावनाओं को खोजने के लिये प्रार्थना की गई है ।

Pilgrimage to Nankana Saheb in Pakistan

1407. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sikhs of India have approached Government to make arrangements for at least two thousand pilgrims, who want to go to Nankana Saheb and other Sikh Gurudwaras in Pakistan, on Guru Nanak birthday which falls on the 29th November this year;

(b) whether Government have obtained permission from Pakistani authorities for these pilgrims in view of the recent Indo-Pak agreement; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXERNAL AFFAITS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). In response to requests from Sikh organizations in India for facilities to take a party of pilgrims, the Government of India had requested Pakistan to accord permission to the pilgrims to visit Nankana Sahib on the occasion of Sri Guru Nanak's birthday. Government of Pakistan have informed us that due to administrative reasons they can make arrangements for only 500 Sikh pilgrims, this year.

(c) Does not arise.

National Highway from Hyderabad to Vijayawada

1408. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 990 on the 29th July, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the National Highway No. 9 ends at the limits of Vijayawada town and it is not the responsibility of the Ministry to know about the condition of the road leading into the town even to the extent of not being aware of the several accidents occurring in that small stretch of the road;

(b) whether it is not necessary for the traffic on the National Highway No. 9 to be connected to National Highway No. 5 specially when the inter-connection is only in small stretches in the town; and

(c) whether six years period accepted by the Ministry is not considered sufficient for necessary action to be planned specially when the railway bridges in the proposed alignment are almost ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). National Highway No. 9 is linked with National Highway No. 5 at Vijayawada near Krishna river bridge and beyond that National Highway No. 5 has a southerly byepass for going towards Visakhapatnam. Along this travel route, there is a little detour for travel between Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam via Vijayawada compared to the link roads through the town. Accepting the need for a National Highway byepass link between National Highway Nos. 9 and 5 along Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Visakhaptnam axis running to the north of Vijayawada town due to the inadequacy of the Vijayawada town roads for the purpose, a provision was made in the Fourth Plan of a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for the acquisition of land for the same. Against this provision, two estimates for an aggregate length of 4 Kms. out of the total length of about 8.86 Kms., for the work of land acquisition have already been sanctioned and land acquisition is in progress. Another estimate for the acquisition of land in the remaining length is, at present, under correspondence with the State for sorting out certain alignment aspects. Its sanction will depend on the availability of funds which at the present moment are very scarce. As it is, because of the acute shortage of funds, such links and byepasses have been assigned low priority.

The over-bridges over the railway lines referred to in the question are being constructed by the Railways not as part of a national Highway work, but perhaps in replacement of the existing level crossings within Vijayawada Municipal limits. The sites and orientation of these over bridges, however, do not as such fulfil the National Highway requirements.

Ship Buliding Facilities at Alleppey and Panaji

1409. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3505 on the 26th August, 1974 and state;

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the proposal for the setting up of ship building facilities at Alleppey and Panaji; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). No Sir. Information on some of the points is still awaited from Government of Kerala regarding building facilities for river craft at Alleppey. No Project Report has so far been received from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu for expansion of marine workshop at Betim and Panaji.

Diversion of DDT for Agricultural Use

1410. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) whether malaria had staged a come-back in large parts of the country due to the non-availability of DDT as 50 percent of its quota had been diverted to agriculture;

(b) whether farmers use DDT indiscriminately in crop protection and foodgrains storage thus creating a public health hazard; and

(c) if so, in a bid to prevent India from becoming the dumping ground for pesticides and chemicals of doubtful utility, whether Government will set up a Pesticides and Insecticides Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Although the incidence of malaria has increased in some parts of the country it is not wholly due to non-availability of D.D.T. The requirements of DDT for lNationa Malaria Eradication Programme are being met partly from indigenous production and partly by imports.

(b) and (c). A Central Insecticides Board has already been established under the Insecticides Act, 1968. This Board has set up agencies and laid down norms to scrutinize the manufacture, sale and use of insecticides in the country including their use for plant protection and storage of foodgrains. All aspects of the usage of insecticides including their toxic hazard are under constant scrutiny of this Board.

Iran and Japan to Import Alumina from India

1411. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran and Japan have shown interest in importing alumina and have offered to finance the setting up of alumina plants in India;

(b) if so, the main features of offer made by these countries and the reaction of Government to the offers; and

(c) at what stage consideration of the matter stands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). In response to the interest shown by Iran for importing alumina from India, a proposal to set up an alumina plant in Gujarat, based on Kutch bauxite deposits with an annual capacity of 3 lakhs tonnes is under consideration. The proposed alumina plant will be captive to the requirements of an aluminium smelter proposed to be set up in Iran and *vice versa*. Iran is expected to make available credit on soft terms for financing the entire project. Further details regarding implementation of the project are to be worked out in consultation with the Iranian authorities.

A Japanese firm has shown some interest in setting up an export-oriented alumina plant in India. However, no detailed offer has been received in this regard.

Anti India Statements by Chinese Embassy in Nepal

1412. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu has lodged any protest with the Nepalese Foreign Ministry against the action of the Chinese Embassy in releasing two Press statements on Sikkim, containing derogatory references about Indian leaders; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Nepalese Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The matter has also been taken up with the Nepalese Ambassador in New Delhi.

(b) The Nepalese Government have said that they are looking into the matter.

Dearth of Plastic Surgeons in the Country

1413. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the dearth of plastic surgeons in the country in view of the growing number of cases needing plastic surgery; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the growing demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Adequate facilities for Plastic Surgery exist in major hospitals in the country and there are Departments of Plastic Surgery with adequate facilities at several medical Colleges/associated hospitals. Besides, many medical colleges in the country have Post-graduate courses in Plastic Surgery where Surgeons are being trained.

Protest by Delhi Transporters' Association on 500 KM Ceiling on Movement of Goods by Trucks

1414. SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transporters' Association has strongly protested against the 500 KM ceiling on movement of goods by trucks;

(b) whether this ceiling *inter-alia* nullifies the agreement reached at by the Centre with the State Governments introducing zonal systems to enable the transport permit holders to carry goods through all zonal States without any break; and

(c) if so, whether the matter will be reconsidered in the interest of quick and safe transport of goods when railways are not competent to take the full load?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Certain instructions for effecting saving in consumption of High Speed Diesel by Road Transport Vehicles were issued to the State Governments/Union Administrations by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in August, 1974. These included restrictions on plying of commercial motor vehicles beyond 500 Kms. and on grant of new permits. On receipt of representations from Transport Operators/Unions, the instructions relating to road transport are being reconsidered.

Allocations of Funds for Delhi Hospitals

1415. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what allocations were made by the Central Government for running different hospitals in Delhi during the last three years, year-wise and hospital-wise;

(b) whether even though the costs of medicines, food etc. have gone up, the allocations have not been raised proportionately;

(c) how far the cost of maintaining a patient in a hospital ward has gone up during this period;

(d) whether in the absence of adequate increase in financial allocation, the patients are made to suffer; and

(e) what steps are being taken to increase financial allocations for these hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The exact quantum of increase is not known.

(d) Patient-care is not being made to suffer and all possible efforts are being made to give maximum care to the patients within the available resources.

(e) Adequate provision will be made in the light of the requirements of the Hospital.

STATEMENT

	Name of Hospital	Budget Allocations		
		1972-73 (Rs.)	1973-74 (Rs.)	1974-75 (Rs.)
1	Safdarjang Hospital	1,87,00,000	1,94,41,000	2,21,61,000
2	Willingdon Hospital	1,00,00,000	99,53,000	1,16,46,000
3	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	2,81,84,000	2,83,90,000	2,70,15,000
4	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital	99,69,000	1,04,70,000	1,00,73,000
5	Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital	20,58,000	21,46,000	21,50,000
6	Maintenance of Lala Ram Sarup T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli	5,00,000	6,25,000	6,50,000

Man days lost due to power shedding in Goa

1416. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man days lost in Goa due to power shedding in 1973-74 and upto November, 1974; and

(b) whether small scale industries have been closed due to power shedding in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Compensation to missing Indians by Singapore Shipping Firm

1418. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI R. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be plseased to state:

(a) whether the Singapore shipping firm has paid compensations to the missing Indians from their ill-fated ship which sank on the 21st August, 1974; and

(b) if so, the amount of compensation paid to each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The compensation to the families of the missing Indian officers of the vessel m.v. "TOULOUSE", which sank on 20-8-1974 in the Taiwan Straits, is

to be paid directly by M/s. Torvan Shipping Company Limited, Hong Kong, as the crew was engaged on foreign articles in Singapore. However, the question of payment of compensation is being pursued with the company through our Mission in Hong Kong.

(b) Does not arise.

Small Scale Units in Orissa affected by shortage of iron and steel

1419. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small Scale Units in Orissa have been greatly affected by the shortage of iron and steel; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken for the normal production by Small Scale Units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Man days lost due to power shedding in Orissa

1420. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man days lost in Orissa State due to power shedding in 1973-74 and upto November, 1974;

(b) whether small scale industries have been closed due to power shedding; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. The Ministry of Labour have no information about the number of man days lost due to power shedding and the reported closure of small scale industries due to power shedding in Orissa. According to available information, Orissa had to introduce substantial power cuts from the latter half of October, even though thermal generation was 30 per cent higher compared to the last year's level. The Ministry of Energy are closely monitoring the implementation of various measures designed to reduce power shortages and improve power availability in the country.

Reopening of Shipping facilities from Calcutta to Cachar through Bangladesh Waters

1421. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for reopening of Shipping facilities from Calcutta to the district of Cachar in Assam through the waters of Bangladesh;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the impediments Government are facing in the matter; and

(d) the time by which the channel is expected to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A vessel was placed at Calcutta Port to resume this service. The Associations concerned were informed and necessary advertisements were also inserted in the local newspaper, but no traffic was offered and the vessel had to be diverted after 10 days of waiting. Discussions with Chambers of Commerce are being continued and the service will be resumed if and when assured cargoes are available.

National Highways sanctioned for Gujarat

1422. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of national Highways already sanctioned in Gujarat State in the existing National Highways system;

(b) how many miles of such roads are not yet completed or are under construction; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and the amount already utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Gujarat State has 1352 Kms. of National Highways. The whole of the length includes all weather fully bridged roads. However, the existing National Highways are being widened, strengthened and improved and weak and narrow bridges are being replaced. A total sum of Rs. 1129.26 lakhs was allotted to the Government of Gujarat for National Highway (Original) works covering the aforesaid development works during the 4th Plan period. Against this allotment the expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 1128.08 lakhs.

Indo-Gabon Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation

1423. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Gabon Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation has been signed in October, 1974; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Discussions were held during the recent visit of the President of Gabon between Shri T. A. Pai, Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies and Mr. Paul Moukambi, Minister of Economy and Finance of Gabon accompanied by their respective Advisers. Agreed minutes of the discussions were signed and exchanged on October 15, 1974.

(b) India has agreed in principle to make available services of professors, engineers and doctors to be directly employed by the Government of Gabon. The two sides also expressed interest in setting up joint ventures for the manufacture of soap, glass, plywood, footwear, tobacco, cement, textiles and paper and for collaborating in refineries, iron ore mining production of oil and natural gas, fisheries and production of machine tools. India offered to make consultancy services available to Gabon.

मध्य प्रदेश में दलारिया गांव के निकट शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

1424. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगाल से आये कितने शरणार्थियों को मध्य प्रदेश में इटारसी तहसील के दलारिया गांव के निकट बसा लिया गया है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, इनके पुनर्वास पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में भावी योजनायें क्या हैं और इन योजनाओं पर कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी): (क) मध्य प्रदेश में इटारसी तहसील के दलारिया गांव के पास किसी विस्थापित व्यक्ति को नहीं बसाया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये किसी भी प्रवासी को दुलारिया गांव के पास बसाने के लिये हमारी इस समय कोई योजना नहीं है।

Increase in deaths due to starvation and under-nutrition in the country

1425. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to English newspaper dated the 23rd October, 1974, India is being threatened by starvation and under-nutrition;

(b) whether there was also an increase in death rate in middle age due to cardio-vascular troubles, lung cancer and obesity; and

(c) if so, the remedial and curative action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Press reports have come to notice in which it is stated that while starvation and under-nutrition threatened the poorer countries, the problem of the advanced countries was one of excess.

(b) The information is being collected from States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Through audio-visual aids the general public is being educated about general health care. Curative services are provided through the concerned medical institutions.

Steel-producing Units in Private Sector

1426. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private sector steel-producing units:

(b) their production cost and sale price; and

(c) whether the percentage of production cost is less or more as compared to public sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Presumably, the reference is to the integrated steel plants in the Public Sector and the Private Sector. There are only two plants in the private sector, the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., the latter being under Government management at present. Information on current production cost is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. As regards sale price, the prices of different categories are fixed by the Joint Plant Committee from time to time and are uniformly applicable to all the Steel Plants, both in the Public Sector and the Private Sector.

आनन्द बाजार तुरहाटोली करदाता समिति, दानापुर छावनी द्वारा दिया गया ज्ञापन

1427. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 25 सितम्बर को आनन्द बाजार तुरहाटोली करदाता समिति आनन्द बाजार, दानापुर छावनी ने बोर्ड के कार्यकारी अधिकारी को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है और इसकी एक प्रति उनके पास भी भेजी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रूप रेखा क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) आनन्द बाजार तुरहाटोली कर दाता समिति ने छावनी बोर्ड से कहा है कि उक्त बोर्ड द्वारा तैयार की गई प्रारम्भिक कर निर्धारण सूची वापस ले ली जाये क्योंकि उक्त सूची बिना किसी आधार के है।

(ग) छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 की धाराओं के अन्तर्गत छावनी बोर्ड, दानापुर ने एक नई कर निर्धारण सूची तैयार की है। उनके लिये तीन वर्षों में एक बार सूची बनाना आवश्यक है और 1974-75 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान एक नई सूची बनायी जानी है। इस बारे में आम लोगों में आपत्तियां मंगाने के लिये एक सार्वजनिक नोटिस जारी किया गया था। आनन्द बाजार तुरहाटोली कर दाता सहित कुछ लोगों से आपत्तियां प्राप्त हुई हैं। बोर्ड को प्राप्त आपत्तियों पर छावनी अधिनियम 1924 के अन्तर्गत गठित एक निर्धारण समिति द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है। इस समिति में तीन चुने हुये और तीन सरकारी सदस्य हैं। यह मामला पूरी तरह से छावनी बोर्ड के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

इस्पात का आयात

1429. श्री फूलचंद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, किन किन देशों से इस्पात का आयात किया गया; और

(ख) इन तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रत्येक देश को इस आयात के लिये कितने मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा अथवा सामग्री देनी पड़ी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान लोह और इस्पात और लोह-मिश्र धातुओं के देशवार आयात का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:—

देश का नाम	आयात का मूल्य (हजार रुपये)		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
बेल्जियम . .	9,63,26	8,46,67	10,46,51
कोस्लोवाकिया .	3,23,75	3,34,84	4,54,48
फ्रांस . .	6,82,09	4,84,71	5,23,39
जर्मन जनवादी गणतंत्र	20,68,38	25,99,60	34,56,85
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	6,17,83	2,01,31	2,38.37
जापान . .	67,81,90	62,76,93	1,07,92,78
पोलैन्ड . .	3,01,50	4,58,53	4,16,57
यू०के० . .	64,41,63	52,60,30	28,56,25
अमेरिका . .	29,53,12	7,12,99	10,55,62
सोवियत रूस .	7,08,39	8,25,17	9,41,99
दूसरे देश .	21,37,27	40,09,57	31,66,69
कुल .	2,44,79,12	2,20,10,64	2,49,49,50

Development of National Highways in Karnataka in Fifth Plan period

1430. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of national highways in Karnataka;

(b) the allocation for the development of national highways in the State during 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(c) the major national highways proposed to be developed in Karnataka during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) 1996 Kilometres.

	Rs. Lakhs
(b) 1973-74	308.00
1974-75	275.00

(c) While attention will continue to be given to the development of all the existing National Highways in the State during the Fifth Plan period against sanctioned works within the available funds, it is not possible to indicate at this stage precise details of individual works to be taken up in the various years of the 5th Plan as the programme in respect of new works is yet to be finalised.

Manufacture and Sale of Spurious Drugs in big Cities

1431. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey conducted by the Consumer Council of India reveals that cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Calcutta have become centres for the manufacture of spurious and misbranded cosmetics which are [illegible] to traders throughout the country, thus evading sales tax amounting to rupees two hundered crores annually;

(b) if so, w hether any enquiry has been conducted by Government in this matter; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The Consumer Council of India had conducted a survey and an observation to this effect has been made in their report.

(b) and (c) The Drugs Controller, India has written to all the State Drugs Controllers to be vigilant over the movement of spurious cosmetics and to organise raids in the wholesale and retail markets of Cosmetics at frequent intervals.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा परमाणु बम का निर्माण

1432. श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे :

श्री हरी सिंह :

श्री समर गुह :

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री श्री भुट्टो के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें उन्होंने संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सरकार को यह धमकी दी है कि यदि उसे हथियार और सैनिक सामग्री नहीं दी गई तो पाकिस्तान परमाणु बम बनाने लगेगा;

(ख) पाकिस्तान द्वारा परमाणु बम बना सकने की स्थिति में होने पर भारत की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) भारत पर भावी आक्रमण और उसके विरुद्ध अणु आयुधों के प्रयोग की स्थिति में अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए भारत क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां श्रीमन ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान का परमाणु बम बनाने का विचार है, अतः ऐसी सम्भावना पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया काल्पनिक है । तथापि, सभी सम्बन्धित गतिविधियों की लगातार समीक्षा की जाती रहती है । परमाणु अस्त्रों के निर्माण के बारे में सरकार की नीति कई अवसरों पर स्पष्ट की जा चुकी है । यह नीति अणु उर्जा को केवल शान्ति पूर्ण उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग करने की है ।

Agreement between India and Pakistan to repair and Reconstruct Boundary Pillars

1433. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have agreed to reconstruct and as well as repair the pillars demarcating the boundary between the two countries;

(b) if so, whether these will be made on the recent demarcating boundary after the Simla agreement or the old boundary that existed between the two countries;

(c) whether this will be applicable to the all borders; and

(d) whether the Union Ministry has taken over the work of setting up of pillars from the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). It has been agreed to replace, repair and maintain boundary pillars along the International border of India and Pakistan adjoining the State of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab. The Simla Agreement did not, in any way, alter the International boundary between India and Pakistan, and the work relating to boundary pillars is being taken up along these sectors of the International border.

(d) The demarcation of the International boundaries of India is the responsibility of the Central Government and, therefore, the question of the Union Ministry taking over this work from the State Governments does not arise.

Moratorium on strikes in Key Industries

1434. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four year moratorium on strikes in the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh has been agreed to at a tripartite conference;

(b) whether the desirability of moratorium on strikes in key industries in the country has been considered ; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Government have seen press reports that an agreement on moratorium on strikes for four years was reached at the Tripartite Conference on Sugar Industry held at Lucknow on October 28, 1974.

(b) and (c). While there is no proposal to have a legal ban on strikes, Government will welcome and encourage all voluntary efforts to eliminate workstoppages in the country.

U.S bid for restraint on Export of Nuclear Technology by India

1435. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press news on the 30th October, 1974 saying that the supply of U.S. arms to Pakistan may be made conditional on India agreeing not to part with its nuclear know-how to other nations;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The press report appears to be mere speculation and without any foundation.

(c) Does not arise.

Association of Re-rolling Mills

1436. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the re-rolling mills are not organised under one Association;

(b) if so, the number of Associations representing the problems of the re-rolling mills at present;

(c) the names of mills, State-wise, affiliated with each of the Associations;

(d) whether these associations are not treated on equal footings by Government; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Family Planning

1437. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether family planning in India is an urban elite oriented; and

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

खाद्य निरीक्षकों/अधिकारियों को सजा देने के लिए विधान

1438. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ऐसा कानून बनायेगी जिसके अन्तर्गत खाद्य निरीक्षकों तथा अन्य सम्बध अधिकारियों को भी अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति सतर्क न रहने की दिशा में सख्त सजा दी जा सकेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक). (क) और (ख): खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 की धारा 10(9) में पहले ही यह व्यवस्था मौजूद है कि ऐसा खाद्य निरीक्षक को जो इस अधि-

नियम अथवा इसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों के अधीन मिली शक्तियों का उपयोग करते हुए—

(क) तंग करने के उद्देश्य से तथा सन्देह के समुचित आधार मिले बिना कोई खाद्य पदार्थ पकड़ता है; अथवा

(ख) किसी व्यक्ति को हानि पहुंचाने का कोई अन्य कार्य करता है और ऐसा करने के लिए उसके पास यह विश्वास करने का कोई कारण नहीं होता कि ऐसा करना उसके लिए अपने कर्तव्य पालन के लिए जरूरी है ।

तो वह इस अधिनियम के अधीन अपराधी माना जायेगा और ऐसे अपराध के लिये उसे 500 रुपये तक के जुर्माने की सजा दी जायेगी ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खाद्य निरीक्षकों और अन्य संबंधित अधिकारियों को उनके अपने प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक नियम लागू होते हैं ।

खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम में कुछ संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक पर संसद की संयुक्त समिति पहले ही विचार कर रही है ।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड में इस्पात का उत्पादन

1439. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड में, जिसमें विशेषकर दुर्गापुर, राउरकेला और भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र शामिल हैं, वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) उनका उत्पादन प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता से कितने प्रतिशत कम रहा और उनकी कितनी प्रतिशत उत्पादन क्षमता बेकार पड़ी है; और

(ग) उक्त वर्ष के दौरान इन संयंत्रों को कितनी हानि तथा लाभ हुआ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). भिलाई, दुर्गापुर तथा राउरकेला इस्पात कारखानों की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता, 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 का उत्पादन, क्षमता का प्रतिशत उपयोग, तथा इस्पात पिण्ड और विक्रेय इस्पात की अप्रयुक्त प्रतिशत क्षमता सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT-8531/74].

(ग) इन कारखानों का वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 को कार्यकरण का परिणाम इस प्रकार है:—

(लाभ+)
(हानि–)
(करोड़ रुपये)

कारखाना	1972-73	1973-74
भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना	(+)6.00	(+)17.78
दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना	(–)25.72	(–)18.44
राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना	(+)1.19	(+)9.74

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

1440. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 177 on the 1st August, 1974 and state:

(a) the main features of the Project Report and time by which the production is expected; and

(b) the extent to which the need of the country would be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Project Report envisages installation of LD converters, Continuous Casting facilities and a Plate Mill. The expansion units are expected to be commissioned by about the end of the Fifth Plan.

(b) The expansion will result in the production of 250,000 tonnes of Billets for sale and 900,000 tonnes of Plates on completion.

Abolition of the Post of Prosecution Supervisor under Calcutta Port Commissioner

1441. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Prosecution Supervisor created by the Calcutta Port Commissioner under resolution number 542 of 1960 has been abolished on the 6th August, 1974;

(b) if so, the names of the Prosecution Supervisor/Supervisors during the period;

(c) whether in 1969 the Calcutta Port Commissioner had submitted in reply to the questionnaire by the Wage Board that no change of the post of 'Prosecution Supervisor' was necessary as it was running in a satisfactory way; and

(d) if so, the reasons for abolishing the post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The post of Prosecution Supervisor was abolished with effect from 1st August, 1974.

(b) Shri Sunil Kumar Ghosh was the only incumbent, who held the post of Prosecution Supervisor.

(c) No, Sir. It was merely stated that no change in the prevailing system of promotion was necessary.

(d) As the post of Prosecution Supervisor was an isolated one without normal avenues of promotion, it was decided to abolish that post and create an additional post of Commercial Supervisor in the identical scale of pay, which category has avenues of promotion. In addition, this was also meant to allow flexibility in the matter of posting of personnel.

India's stand regarding Explosion of Atom Bomb for Peaceful Purposes

1442. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which nations are still critical of our stand regarding explosion of atom bomb for peaceful purposes; and

(b) which nations are neutral on the point?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). India exploded an underground nuclear device on the 18th of May, 1974 as an experiment for peaceful purposes.

On the question of peaceful nuclear explosions, some of the States, which subscribe to the approach adopted by the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) have a different position from that of India, while some other countries which subscribe to the NPT, have not expressed any view.

Abolition of Contract Labour System

1443. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the demand from all corners for the abolition of Contract Labour System; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes. Whenever demands for abolition of contract labour system in different industries are received, these are referred to the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board for giving their considered views on the merits of each case.

(b) So far Government have referred to the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board for consideration the demands for abolition of contract labour system in coal mining industry in certain categories of work in non-coal mines; and in coal and ash handling work in loco sheds of Indian Railways. The Board has since recommended abolition of contract labour system in coal mining industry. Action to issue necessary notification in this regard is being taken. The demands for abolition of contract labour in the other two industries are under the consideration of the Board.

हिन्द महासागर में रूसी "नौसैनिक अड्डों" का अमरीका द्वारा उल्लेख

1444. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5 सितम्बर, 1974 को समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचारों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति के अनुसार रूसी नौसेना हिन्द महासागर में तीन प्रमुख अड्डों अर्थात् सोमालिया में बरबेरा, ईराक में उम्मकासूर और दक्षिण यमन में अदन का इस्तेमाल कर रही है;

(ख) इस बारे में तथ्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या कुछ अन्य देशों के बारे में भी इसी प्रकार के समाचार हैं और यदि हां, तो उनके नामों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जहां तक भारत सरकार को मालूम है हिन्द महासागर में कोई सोवियत सैनिक अड्डा नहीं है ।

(ग) अमरीका, फ्रांस और यू०के० के विदेशी अड्डों के बारे में भी समय समय पर अखबारों में इसी प्रकार की रिपोर्ट छपी हैं ।

Report on working of Indo-Iranian Economic Commission

1445. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report on the working of the Indo-Iranian Economic Commission set up in 1969 is proposed to be laid on the Table; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Robbery of Jewelleries of Smt. Gyatri Devi in New York

1446. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report that Shrimati Gayatri Devi, M.P. was robbed of her jewelleries in New York recently when she was returning to her residence from a ball in the Woldorf-Astone;

(b) whether she made a statement to the Indian Mission in the U.S.A.

giving the details of her jewelleries robbed of and the particulars as well as the value thereof; the particulars of those who were with her at the time of the robbery; and the person and persons who invited her to the ball;

(c) if so, the facts so narrated; and

(d) whether the purpose of her visit to the United States was known to Government and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. Press reports of the incident have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) She was on a private visit.

Drop in Steel Production due to Power Crisis

1447. DR. ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the drop in production in Steel industry is due to severe power crisis from the end of April, 1973;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in that direction; and

(c) the loss in production in this sector between April, 1973 and August, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The production of steel from the integrated steel plants during 1973-74 was adversely affected mainly on account of:

(i) severe power cuts and power interruptions, especially in the period, April to mid-November, 1973, directly affecting production in all the plants except Bhilai.

(ii) Inadequate availability of coal, again largely due to power cuts and power interruptions during this period which affected the entire Jharia coal fields and led to curtailment in the operations of the coal washeries and of coal mining.

(iii) Intermittent slow-down and industrial unrest in the Railways, especially in South Eastern and Eastern Railways, in August, 1973, and thereafter from late November, 1973 onwards affecting movement of coal and other raw materials and of finished products and necessitating the imposition of drastic cuts on production in keeping with the minimal flow of raw materials.

In the current financial year, the production at these plants had had to be regulated and kept low during the months, April—June, 1974, with a view to conserving raw material stocks, first on account of the possibility of a strike by the Railway employees and then on account of the strike itself and its aftermath. The production of steel during the current year has also been affected to some extent on account of some difficulties in the supply of power and coal.

(b) As regards power shortage, close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, the authorities of the D.V.C. and the State Governments concerned to ensure maximum supply. The power generation from the captive generating units at the steel plants has been improved. Certain proposals for the augmentation of captive power generating capacity at the plants are also under examination.

(c) It has been estimated that there was a loss of production of over 4,13,000 tonnes of saleable steel at

the integrated steel plants during 1973-74 on account of power shortage and/or coal shortage resulting from power shortage. The loss of production on this account during the period, April—August, 1974 is estimated at a little over 76,000 tonnes of saleable steel.

Rangoon Port Workers in Calcutta Port

1448. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many ex-Rangoon Port workers are at present absorbed in Calcutta Port;

(b) whether discrimination is shown against them in the matter of employment of their sons and wards in Calcutta Port; and

(c) how many sons/wards of the ex-Rangoon Port workers have obtained employment under the Calcutta Port Commissioners during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The number of ex-Rangoon crews employed at Calcutta Port at present is 242.

(b) Direct recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts is made through Employment Exchange. Dependents of employees of the port, who die in harness or who become invalid while in service, are not required to apply for jobs through the Exchange. Their cases are considered along with the candidates recommended by the Exchange, for suitable vacancies for which they possess the requisite qualifications. In view of this the question of discrimination against the sons and wards of ex-Rangoon Port workers in the matter of employment does not arise.

(c) The information is not available as no separate statistics are maintained regarding employment of sons/wards of ex-Rangoon port workers.

Parity in Pay Scales and Status in Medical and Administrative Services

1449. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any parity of pay-scales and status at all levels amongst medical and administrative services; and

(b) if not, the facts thereof and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). A comparative statement showing pay-scales and status at various levels amongst Central Health Service, Non-Technical Class I Service and Indian Administrative Service is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8532/74].

Government carefully considered the recommendations of the Pay Commission in this regard and representations of the Service Associations of Class I Officers of Central Government in regard to parity with Indian Administrative Service and came to the conclusion that because of several factors, particularly the present economic situation and the repercussions on various services, it was not possible to make any material changes, except for a few marginal adjustments, in the recommendations of the Commission.

Gherao of Indian Engineers in Nepal

1450. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report dated the 29th October, 1974 re-

garding Indian Engineers gheraoed by the Nepalese labourers;

(b) whether the Indian women have also been attacked and they are not in a position to move about freely;

(c) whether Government have taken up this question with the Nepalese Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, we are not aware of any woman having been attacked.

(c) The Indian Embassy promptly took up the matter with the Government of Nepal.

(d) The Nepal Government have provided adequate protection to the Indian staff located at the Project site. Work is proceeding smoothly and the situation now is normal.

Visit of Air Chief of Sri Lanka

1451. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Chief of Sri Lanka visited India during the month of October, 1974;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held with him; and

(c) the object of the visit and result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It was a good-will visit during which matters of mutual interest to the Air Forces of the two countries were discussed.

Anti-T.B. Drive

1452. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to intensify an anti-T.B. drive; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to establish another 75 District T.B. Centres to carry out T.B. case finding, treatment and B.C.G. vaccination activities. With the proposed establishment of these T.B. Centres, all the districts in the country would be covered. It is also proposed to establish additional 3500 T.B. beds. Both these schemes are included under the State Plan Sector at an estimated outlay of Rs. 931.60 lakhs.

Domiciliary Treatment Scheme under District T.B. Control Programme is proposed to be expanded for which anti-T.B. drugs to State run T.B. Centres would be supplied by the Centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 575 lakhs during the Plan period. It is also proposed to supply anti-T.B. drugs to T.B. Centres run by voluntary bodies at an estimated outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs. Supply of B.C.G. Vaccine would also continue at an estimated outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs.

Nationalisation of Major Road Transport Companies

1453. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of nationalising all the major road transport companies; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Under the Constitution, the executive responsibility in the matter of road transport vests in the State Governments. It is, therefore, for the State Governments to decide as to which routes or road transport companies should be nationalised.

Development of Cochin Port

1454. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN
SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for development of Cochin Port during the Fifth Five Year Plan is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the expected capacity of berthing etc. at the port after its expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). A list of important schemes proposed by the Port Trust for inclusion in the Fifth Plan together alongwith the outlay suggested is attached.

(c) It is premature to indicate at this stage the enhanced capacity that would be generated at the Port until the schemes are sanctioned and implemented.

Statement

S.No.	List of Important Schemes	Suggested V Plan Outlay
1	2	3
		(Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Purchase of 4 Nos. wharf cranes	9·200
2	Purchase of a hopper grab dredger.	41.840
3	200-ton self propelled water barge.	18·260
4	2 Nos. high power tugs	54·000
5	Hopper Suction dredger to replace S. D. 'Lord Willingdon'	64·570
6	Construction of Super Tanker berth.	2506·970
7	Container berth	100·000
8	Provision of railway facilities.	15·500
9	Purchase of dredger to 'replace Lay Willingdon'	370·000
10	Housing for Port Staff	40·000
11	Improvement to roads and other amenities including contribution to National Highway	10·000
12	Re-construction of over flow sheds	30·000
13	Procurement of water current meter and echo sounding machine and other equipments for hydraulic department.	15·000
14	Improvements to Power House and additional generating set.	11·000

1	2	3
		(Rs. in lakhs)
15	Additional machinery in the existing workshop and other Improvements.	25·000
16	6 Nos. wharf cranes to replace existing cranes at Mattacherry Wharf	21·000
17	Fertiliser berth for handling raw materials for F. A. C. T.	275·000
18	Interim arrangements at Q 10 area for handling fertiliser raw materials. .	28·000
19	Construction of warehouse in leasing area (Bonded warehouse and cold storage warehouse at BOC area)	20·000
20	Remodelling South Coal Berth.	25·000
21	New dry dock.	600·000
22	Administrative building.	13·000
23	An additional dredger to meet for increasing dredging requirements during V and subsequent Plan period..	40·000
24	Dredging requirements for turning basin at Tanker Berth.	37·000
25	Reclamation in Ernakulam Mattancherry Channels	25·000

T. B. Patients in the Country

1455. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any survey to get the number of T.B. patients detected all over India;

(b) if so, the average number of patients in the country; and

(c) the number of patients getting facilities of treatment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes. A Sample Survey was conducted in a Sample population in the country in Seven Zones during the period 1955—58.

(b) The Sample Survey showed that the prevalence rate for active and probably active Tuberculosis varied from 13 to 25 per thousand population in cities, towns and villages in the different zones. The rate of bacteriologically positive cases (excepting tubercle bacilli in sputum) per thousand population in these areas varied from 2 to 8.

(c) It is estimated that about one million TB Patients are under treatment in a year.

Intervention in Air India Strike

1456. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had intervened to bring about a negotiated settlement in the Air India Pilots' strike; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress in use of Hindi by Indian Diplomats Abroad

1457. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Embassies, Missions, and other diplomatic channels

are equipped with adequate arrangements in all the countries with which India has diplomatic relations to deal with them and correspond in the language of the nation;

(b) whether it is ensured that the personnel, including the Heads of Embassies, Missions etc. possess at least working knowledge of Hindi or acquire that on appointment;

(c) the countries with which our diplomats are dealing in a language other than the language of the nation and the reasons for not using the Rajbhasha; and

(d) by what time satisfactory progress is likely to be achieved in the direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. Necessary arrangements exist in Indian Missions abroad to deal with Hindi correspondence received by them.

(b) All personnel posted in our Missions abroad (including the Heads of Missions) are expected to possess the working knowledge of Hindi and in order to ensure it, all directly recruited IFS Officers are required to qualify in Hindi before their confirmation.

(c) and (d). Since English is largely used by most of the foreign Governments in their correspondence with us and it still continues to be used in the official work of the Government of India, it is used in our Missions also. However, efforts are being made to progressive increase the use of Hindi but it is not possible to fix a time limit for complete switch over to Hindi.

Deregistering of Industrial Units for misutilisation of Iron and Steel

1458. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Industrial Units have been deregistered in different States for alleged misutilisation of iron and steel supplied to them from Central sources; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of all varieties of Steel to meet Requirements

1459. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian steel has succeeded in augmenting production so as to be able to meet the requirements of all varieties;

(b) if so, the present production figures per steel plant and the stocks available with the plants and stockyards; and

(c) whether the augmentation of production has in any way curbed sale of steel in blackmarket and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to ensure easy supply of steel to common consumers to end blackmarketing in steel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) There has been a general increase in the production of all varieties of saleable steel in the first six months of the year compared to corresponding period last year.

(b) and (c). A statement showing production figures during April—October 1974 is given below:—

	Steel Ingots	Saleable Stores
	(Figures in '000 tonnes)	
(i) Bhilai Steel Plant . . .	1075	942
(ii) Durgapur Steel Plant . .	452	316
(iii) Rourkela Steel Plant . .	568	431
(iv) Bokaro Steel Plant . . .	77	..
(v) Tata Iron and Steel Co. .	961	794
(vi) Indian Iron & Steel Co. .	277	212
Total	3410	2695

The stock at the stockyards as on 1-11-1974 was about 2 lakh tonnes and at the steel plants was 3:16 lakh tonnes.

Market prices in many categories have come down in the last few weeks. Changes in the system of distribution of steel are also made from time to time.

Training Institute for Unemployed Jawans

1460. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry is considering to set up a Training Institute for the Jawans who are unemployed after the release from the service;

(b) if so, the facts of the proposed scheme; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration for setting up a Training Institute for Jawans who may be unemployed after their release. However, the Government is conscious of the fact that a large number of Jawans require assistance in the matter of finding employment in civil life. A proposal is, therefore, under consideration for setting up, as an experimental measure, Training Institutes at two Regional Centres for imparting training to Jawans in technical trades like Electrician, Motor Mechanic, Sheet Metal Worker, Welder Painter, etc., in order to help them to find employment in civil life. This training is proposed to be given during the last year of service of the Jawan. The scheme is still under consideration by the Government and after approval it may take about two years for implementation.

Labour Legislation for non-Oligopolistic Sector of Economy

1461. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to bring in the non-oligopolistic competitive sector of economy within the ambit of labour legislation; and

(b) the estimated labour population employed in the above sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Labour legislation applies uniformally to all sectors of the economy, whether public or private or oligopolistic or non-oligopolistic.

(b) The estimated total employment in the 'organised sector' of the economy (i.e. all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector, employing 10 or more workers) at the end of December, 1973 was 19.12 millions.

Increase in Freight Charges

1462. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of India-UK-Pakistan-Bangladesh-Sri Lanka Conference has stated that there is likely to be considerable increase in the freight charges in the coming years; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The India-Pakistan-Bangladesh-U.K./Continental Conference have recently announced a freight increase of 12½ per cent on west-bound cargo with effect from 1-1-1975, after holding discussions with the Shippers' Councils. The Conference have also announced that they will maintain a continuing link with the Shippers' Councils relative to any changes which may affect rate levels either upwards or downwards or with the service pattern provided.

(b) Under the Discussion Formula, the Conference discusses any proposed freight increases with the concerned Shippers' Councils before actually giving effect to the increase. This procedure has been followed in the present case.

औषधियों में मिलावट करने के कारण गिरफ्तारियां

1463. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में औषधियों में मिलावट करने के कारण देश में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और किन किन औषधियों में मिलावट की गई अथवा कौन-कौन सी औषधियां नकली पाई गई; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उक्त घणित अपराधों की रोक-थाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए०के०एम० इसहाक) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) घटिया किस्म की और नकली दवाओं के निर्माण को रोकने के लिए क्या क्या कदम उठाए गए है उसका एक नोट सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

[ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT—8633/74]

Percentage of M.B.B.S. Doctors belonging to S.C. and S.T. in Gujarat State Service

1464. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of M.B.B.S. doctors in the services of Gujarat State Government;

(b) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether the reserved quota for M.B.B.S. doctors belonging to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes is not filed to-date; and

(d) if so, how many vacancies exist in the reserved quota for M.B.B.S. doctors in Gujarat State and what steps Government propose to take to fill these vacancies early?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

DVC power to Rourkela Steel Plant

1465. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any loss in production of Rourkela Steel Plant as a result of Power shortage;

(b) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has been asked to supply power to the plant; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Rourkela Steel Plant has suffered an estimated loss in sales turn-over of about Rs. 20 crores due to shortfall in production on account of power shortage during the period 1-4-1972 to 31-8-1974.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The DVC has been supplying power to the Rourkela Steel Plant through the transmission lines of the Bihar State Electricity Board and the Orissa State Electricity Board from the end of October. The extent of supply would depend upon the generation in the D.V.C. and the peak load demand.

Deaths due to various diseases in West Bengal

1466. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several thousand people recently died in West Bengal, due to Cholera, Gastro-enteritis and other intestinal diseases after taking adulterated foods by people living in starvation and semi-starvation condition;

(b) whether recently about 35 thousand people in the area of West Bengal affected by acute starvation situation, have suffered from such diseases;

(c) whether the Centre's sub-division of West Bengal suffered about 4 thousand casualties of such diseases upto the last week of October, 1974 and cases of about one thousand such victims proved fatal;

(d) if so, the facts of dangerous development of such diseases in areas of starvation upto November last; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet such situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

सभी सम्प्रदायों के लिए एक समान विवाह संहिता

1467. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम सफलीभूत नहीं हुआ है;*

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या देश में विभिन्न समुदायों के लिए एक समान विवाह संहिता नहीं है;

(ग) क्या कुछ समुदायों के लोग परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अधीन नसबन्दी करवाते हैं जबकि अन्य ऐसा नहीं करते हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस बारे में संवीन कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) श्रीमन् यह सही नहीं है ।

(ख) देश में सभी समुदायों के लिए एक समान विवाह संहिता नहीं है किन्तु स्वय परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर इसका शायद ही कोई प्रभाव पड़ता हो ।

(ग) और (घ). भारत में परिवार नियोजन एक स्वैच्छिक कार्यक्रम है जिसमें किसी भी जोर-जबरदस्ती या दबाव का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है । मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध सूचना से पता चलता है कि यह कार्यक्रम सभी समुदाया द्वारा अपनाया जाता है और इसके विरुद्ध कोई भी संगठित प्रतिरोध नहीं है ।

Taking of Blood from Donors

1468. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that instead of taking 250 c.c. of blood from a donor, most of the private Hospitals and Commercial blood banks are taking as much as 400 c.c. or more and also paying low rate; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Air Space Violations by Pakistan

1469. SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan have increased its air space violations activities during the last six months;

(b) if so, the number of occasions air space violations have been committed by Pakistan during the said period; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of air space violations committed by Pakistan was eleven in the last six months (15th May 1974 to 14th November, 1974). During the preceding six month period three air violations were reported.

(c) Protest notes have been lodged through the Swiss Embassy with the Government of Pakistan.

Amendment of Payment of Gratuity Act

1470. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestions received to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken on the suggestions received.

Recruitment Policy for Army Personnel

1471. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into account the strong resentment in the border States against the new Recruitment Policy to the Armed Forces which has fixed the recruitment quota for the various States of India on the basis of recruitable male population between the ages of 17-25 years in 1971 Census; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on various Memoranda submitted in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). As has already been made clear in the Answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 650 answered on the 25th July 1974, no new Recruitment policy has been evolved recently nor has there been any recent change in the Recruitment policy. The Army has four kinds of Regiments which can be described as "One Class Regiment", "Fixed Class Regiment", "Mixed Class Regiment", and "All Class Regiment". In 1963, a decision was taken in respect of the "All Class Regiments" that in their composition the position should be gradually brought down to the proportion of the recruitable male population of the various States. The bulk of the Regiments belonging to the One Class, Fixed Class or Mixed Class categories have not undergone any change at all. Even in the case of the "All Class Regiments" the change is small and gradual depending on the availability of suitable candidates. The position has been explained adequately both on the Floor of the House as also in the Press.

Repairing and Overhauling of MIGs supplied by USSR

1473. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of MIG planes supplied by the USSR to India, both as finished planes or as planes in knocked-down condition to be assembled in India;

(b) whether there is an agreement in regard to the repair and overhauling of these planes;

(c) whether it is a condition in the agreement that these planes will have to be transported to the USSR for overhaul and repair irrespective of the capacity of the Hindustan Aeronautics Factories to overhaul and repair them; and

(d) whether a request will be made to the USSR to revise the terms of the agreement so that instead of sending the planes to the USSR, the USSR agrees to supply the necessary spares and parts to this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of Medicines in Sector XII Ayurvedic Dispensary R. K. Puram, New Delhi

1474. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a detailed enquiry into the entire working of CGHS Ayurvedic Dispensary, S-XII, R. K. Puram, New

Delhi, regarding the non-availability of medicines, grave mismanagement and much-time-consuming practices reported to be prevailing there and;

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Nothing adverse has come to notice about the working in general and about the non-availability of medicines, mismanagement or other time-consuming practices in particular in the CGHS Ayurvedic Dispensary at Sector-XII, R. K. Puram, New Delhi so far.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Joining Eleventh International Cancer Research Conference at Florence by Bengal Doctors

1475. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bengal doctors who have claimed success with drugs on Cancer had joined the Eleventh International Cancer Research Conference recently at Florence with travelling expenses paid by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Legislation to Protect the Rights of University Employees

1476. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that some employees working in Universities have been ousted from service arbitrarily without any show cause notice during the last one year, if so, the steps being taken to protect the rights of such employees of the Universities in future; and

(b) whether Government are considering to bring forward any kind of legislation for their security of service, if so, when such legislation will be introduced in Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which provides *inter-alia* a machinery for settlement of industrial disputes is not applicable to the University employees.

The Associations of University employees have, however, been representing to Government from time to time that the Act should be amended in order to bring them within its purview. The question of bringing these employees is being considered.

Higher Bonus Demand by Workers of Dock Labour Board, Calcutta

1477. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of the Dock Labour Board at Calcutta have been pressing for *ex-gratia* payment of Bonus higher than 8·33 per cent;

(b) whether Government have considered their demand; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As dock workers are not covered by the Payment of Bonus Act, it has been decided that they cannot be paid *ex-gratia* in lieu of bonus for 1973-74 at a rate higher than the minimum, i.e. 8-1/3 per cent.

Dispensaries and Health Centres without Qualified Doctors

1478. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANINNG be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are still large number of Dispensaries and Health Centres in the rural and urban areas without qualified doctors;

(b) if so, the number of such Dispensaries and Health Centres in each State; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to provide qualified doctors to these dispensaries and Health Centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). There were 30 Primary Health Centres without Doctors as on 31-12-1973 as indicated in the attached statement. Almost all dispensaries in rural and urban areas are manned by qualified doctors.

(c) The following steps are being taken to attract Doctors to serve in the Primary Health Centres in rural areas:

(i) Payment of special allowance of Rs. 150/- p.m. by the Central Government to Doctors of Primary Health Centres located in disadvantageous areas.

(ii) Formation of unified cadres for Doctors working in rural and urban areas.

(iii) Provision of a total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance, transport facilities, free furnished quarters, protected water supply, electricity etc.

(iv) Improvement of physical facilities of Primary Health Centres particularly in respect of buildings and residential quarters.

(v) Grant of advance increments (in Gujarat State).

(vi) Provision of adequate quantities of medicines in Primary Health Centres.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of P. H. Cs. without Doctors
1.	Bihar	5
2.	Gujarat	3
3.	Haryana	4
4.	Himachal Pradesh	9
5.	Karnataka	5
6.	Punjab	2
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
	TOTAL	30

Production of adulterated Medicines by Factories of Tilak Nagar, Punjabi Bagh and Okhla in Delhi

1479. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Tilak Nagar, Punjabi Bagh area of Delhi and Okhla there are factories which manufacture only adulterants to be used by others;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made to find out these factories;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No such information has been received.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Instructions to Defence Public Sector Undertakings for Pre-Entry Training to S. C. and S. T. Candidates

1480. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to various Defence Public Sector Undertakings to arrange special pre-entry training for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates selected for recruitment by relaxed standards of suitability and experience, in order to equip them with the requisite skills and experience required for satisfactory performance of their jobs; and

(b) if so, when were such instructions issued and in how many cases such pre-entry training was given in each of the Undertaking, during the various years after the issue of the instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A Government directive was issued to the Defence Public Sector Undertakings on 28th October 1971 advising them, *inter alia*, to arrange special preventry training, where necessary, for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates selected for appointment against the vacancies reserved for them, on the basis of relaxed standards of suitability, in order to equip them with the requisite skills and experience required for satisfactory performance of their jobs. The need for special training in such cases was, however, to be decided by the undertakings themselves. Special pre-entry training has not so far been considered necessary by any of the undertakings but on-the-job training is being given in all cases.

Strike by Calcutta Dock Workers

1481. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dock workers in Calcutta went onestrike recently;

(b) if so, their demands;

(c) whether Government had declared this strike illegal by invoking Defence of India Rules; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The Registered Dock Workers of Calcutta Dock Labour Board resorted to 'work to rule' and 'go-slow' from 1-10-1974 to 11-10-1974 demanding payment of *ex-gratia* in lieu of bonus for 1973-74 equivalent to the average earnings for 37 days.

(c) and (d). As employment in the port and docks at Calcutta is considered vital for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, the said employment was declared by the Ministry of Labour on 6-10-1974 to be an employment to which rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules applies. As any strike in the said port and docks would prejudicially affect the maintenance of such supplies and services, an order under rule 118 of the said Rules was issued by the Ministry of Labour on 8-10-1974 prohibiting any strike in connection with any industrial dispute in the port and docks at Calcutta for a period of six months.

Survey for comprehensive plans for eradication of diseases from Tribal areas

1482. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is complete dearth of information about the diseases prevalent in the tribal areas; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps his Ministry have taken, or would like to suggest to the various State Governments, for studying the health conditions of the tribals, say through quick surveys, at least in the villages situated near about the dispensaries, pri-

mary health centres, etc, in order to draw-up comprehensive plans for eradicating diseases from the tribal areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) General health surveys have been conducted in certain community development blocks which covered tribal areas also.

(b) In so far as major diseases like malaria, small-pox, cholera etc., are concerned, the national programmes for their eradication cover tribal areas also. As regards surveys for other diseases which may be peculiar to certain tribal blocks, information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Implementation of Indo-Pak Agreement on communication links

1483. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken to implement the terms of Agreement reached between India and Pakistan regarding communications, telecommunications, and trade by both the countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): The Agreements on Exchange of Postal articles and Tele-communication have become operative with effect from the 15th October, 1974. Talks between India and Pakistan are expected to be held shortly to discuss the resumption of trade, while the talks on civil aviation matters have commenced in Islamabad on the 18th November, 1974.

Loss of money and man power in overhaul division of HAL

1484. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overhaul division of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in Bangalore and its branch factory at Barrackpore are likely to face idle labour situation due to no work orders and having no additional or alternative projects;

(b) whether the overhaul division had become gradually reduced resulting in idling of the Productive workers; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to feed and provide the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited with sufficient work orders from time to time, to avoid heavy losses of money and man power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Overhaul Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (Bangalore Complex) and its Branch factory at Barrackpore have at present sufficient work load for next 2-3 years. However, due to non-availability/delay in receipt of spares from abroad, small pockets of idle labour sometimes arise.

(b) Due to closure of some outstation maintenance bases, workload in overhand division has come down to some extent.

(c) Action is in hand to provide additional workload for the Overhaul Division by transferring certain work from the Aircraft Division. Overhaul of Carribou Aircraft has already been transferred to Barrackpore Factory. Further measures are under consideration.

Development plans of Sikkim

1485. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the salient features of the development plans of Sikkim and the amount earmarked thereof by Indian Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): Detailed

substantial on the development plans of Sikkim and the funds earmarked for this purpose by the Government of India was provided in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3239 in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd August, 1974. The attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the answers to that question.

Improvement in Welfare of Labourers in Gujarat

1486. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether after imposition of President's rule in the State of Gujarat, the welfare of the labourers in the State has not improved;

(b) whether there is discontentment in the labour force in the State; and

(c) whether his Ministry is considering to send any team of experts to help the labour force in the State for their improvement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) According to the information obtained from the Government of Gujarat, the welfare of labourers in Gujarat has improved during the President's rule. The following measures have been taken by that Government:—

(i) Amendment Act regarding Tripartite Contributions for welfare of labourers has been brought into force with effect from 30-1-1974 and its first instalment for the period ending on 30-3-1974 has been fully recovered from employers and employees.

(ii) Two more cinema units have been started during the last six months and there were 134 shows by which six lakh workers were benefited.

(iii) Two subcentres of Shishu Vihars have been started and age for admission has been extended from 3 to 12 years.

(iv) Number of Balvadis has been increased from 19 to 40.

(v) Grant-in-aid to Shishu Mandirs and Balvadis has been substantially increased.

(vi) There was All Gujarat Works Garba Competition in November, 1974 and participants of first ten garbas have been given prizes for the first time worth Rs. 60 00 to Rs. 80.00 by obtaining donations from employers.

(b) Not to our knowledge, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry at present.

Central Road Board

1487. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was approved by the Planning Commission to set up a Central Road Board for construction of Roads in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for Naval Research Development and Laboratories

1488. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme for the Naval Research Development Laboratories during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A Five Year Plan for 1974—79 for research and development in the field of Naval Sciences and Technology has been prepared.

(b) There are three Naval Research and Development Laboratories, namely Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory, Cochin; Naval Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory, Bombay and Naval Science and Technological Laboratory, Visakhapatnam.

The Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory, Cochin is responsible for research and development on underwater submarine detection systems and for oceanographic studies of interest to Defence.

During the present five year plan the work on oceanography will include a study of the thermal characteristics of the seas around us and development of oceanographic equipments like the expendable bathythermograph. Simulators and training devices for Naval operations will be developed.

The Naval Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory, Bombay undertakes research and development work on different types of materials of special interest to the Navy. The effects of corrosion and fouling on materials and the development of methods to mitigate such effects and marine biology are being studied. Impressed current cathodic protection system for reducing corrosion will be installed in many of our ships during the present plan. The corrosion of materials under conditions of high velocity and turbulence will be evaluated. Problems connected with failure of structural materials in Naval ships will also be studied by this laboratory.

The Naval Science and Technological Laboratory, Visakhapatnam is responsible for research and development of underwater weapons and marine engineering. During the present plan, they will establish a few hydrodynamic test facilities like rotating basin tanks and towing tanks. They will also undertake work on reduction of noise and vibration on Naval ships.

It will not be in the public interest to give details about individual schemes included in the plan.

Clogging of Bombay Port Godowns

1489. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a serious clogging of Bombay Port godowns as a result of accumulated packages some of them unclaimed for the last 15 years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Port authorities to relieve the congestion in the Port godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following measures have been taken to de-congest the sheds and ware-houses:—

(i) Packages which are not susceptible to damage by exposure to weather have been transferred from the covered sheds into open.

(ii) A list of 177 bulk consignments comprising 17,879 packages lying uncleared for more than two months has been forwarded to customs for giving priority for disposal with a view to vacating the space occupied by them. Customs are processing the list.

(iii) Wide publicity has been given to facilities given by Customs for direct delivery of import cargo as well as for clearance of goods requiring simple

test or minor formalities, on execution of bond. The importers have also been warned that in the event of their failure to make use of these facilities, no remission of demurrage would be granted to them.

(iv) Customs have agreed to permit importers and clearing agents of repute to store their cargoes in their own warehouses under bond.

(v) Mutilated consignments of woollen rags awaiting delivery and consignments awaiting mutilation are being shifted from covered sheds to open storage areas.

(vi) A covered shed outside the docks has been offered for storage of confiscated cargoes.

(vii) Customs have agreed to expedite disposal of confiscated cargoes lying uncleared in the docks. During September and October, 1974, they have sold 7,000 packages by auction and 1,000 more packages are expected to be auctioned on 21-11-1974. This will reduce the number of confiscated packages from 41,000 to 33,000.

(viii) The Docks Department of Bombay Port Trust is being strengthened to expedite disposal of uncleared cargoes by public auction under the provisions of Bombay Port Trust Act. The customs have also agreed to liberalise their rules regarding disposal of uncleared cargoes by auction.

(ix) A plot of land admeasuring 17,000 sq. metres has been offered by the Bombay Port Trust to the customs for constructing a ware-house for storage of confiscated goods and goods under detention for customs formalities.

हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन रेणुकूट का प्लाट नं० 2

1490. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन, रेणुकूट का प्लांट नं० 2 न चलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या कम्पनी को अपना बिजलीघर स्थापित करने के लिए कोई सहायता देने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) : हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमिनियम निगम की एल्यूमिनियम उत्पादन की वार्षिक लाइसेंस क्षमता 120,000 टन है जबकि उन्होंने 95,000 टन क्षमता स्थापित की हुई है। बिजली उपलब्ध न होने के कारण वे अपनी 80,000 टन की पूर्ण चालन क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं अथवा 15,000 टन वार्षिक की नव स्थापित क्षमता को लागू नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। 1974–75 में उनका उत्पादन 45,000 टन से अधिक होने की संभावना नहीं है।

कम्पनी को अपने ग्रहीत बिजली उत्पादन को 220 मे०वा० तक बढ़ाने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है ताकि उनके सम्पूर्ण एल्यूमिनियम उत्पादन को ग्रहीत बिजली के साथ संबद्ध किया जा सके।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद् में केवल पांच देशों को अधिकारों का संकेन्द्रण

1491. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के 134 देश सदस्य हैं ;

(ख) क्या वही पांच देश सुरक्षा परिषद् के स्थायी सदस्य चले आ रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने सुरक्षा परिषद् में अधिकारों का संकेन्द्रण कुछ ही देशों को कर रखा है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चय करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है कि सुरक्षा परिषद् का गठन लोकतान्त्रिक प्रणाली से चुनावों द्वारा हो ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) आजकल संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के 138 देश सदस्य हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). संयुक्त राष्ट्र के अनुसार 5 देश, अर्थात् चीन, फ्रांस, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ, सुरक्षा परिषद् के स्थायी सदस्य हैं जिसमें 15 देश सदस्य हैं । सुरक्षा परिषद् के स्थायी सदस्यों की संख्या में परिवर्तन करने के लिये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के दो-तिहाई सदस्य देशों की स्वीकृति से संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर में संशोधन करना होगा । इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन का प्रस्ताव लाने के लिये वर्तमान स्थिति उचित नहीं है ।

Misutilisation of Tin Plates by Industries in Quilon District, Kerala

1492. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether misutilisations of Tin Plates, both imported and indigenous, worth about 61 lakhs of rupees by some Industries in Quilon District in Kerala State, have been detected recently; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take against these industries and check such misutilisation in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Cases have recently been detected involving sale of Tin Plates, both imported and indigenous, during the period April, 71 to March, 74 valued at approximately Rs. 61 lakhs.

(b) Steps have been taken to suspend further supplies to these units and proceedings have been intiated under the Iron & Steel Control) Order with a view to debarring from future supplies, if warranted.

Bauxite found in Orissa

1493. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deposit of Bauxite has been found out to the tune of 5 crore tonnes in Korapur, Orissa State; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider setting up of an Aluminium Plant there, in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) As a result of preliminary surveys conducted for bauxite by the Geological Survey of India and the State Government of Orissa in Koraput district, reserves located so far are 0.90 million tonnes of measured and 2.50 million tonnes of inferred category. Further investigations, including proving of reserves, are in progress on Pottangi and Panchpatmali deposits by the Geological Survey of India and the State Directorate of Mines respectively.

(b) The possibility of exploitation on Commercial basis can be examined only when a fuller picture is available.

National Trade Union Policy

1494. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to consider the question of introducing a national trade union policy and allow only those trade unions which fulfil the policy requirements of the nation to function; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration a comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill which would *inter-alia* provide for various matters concerning trade unions.

Take-over of the management of Andhra Scientific Company

1495. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to take over the management of the Andhra Scientific Company which manufacture sophisticated defence equipment; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The management of Andhra Scientific Comany has been taken over with effect fraom 27th June 1972 by Government for a period of five years under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. This decision was taken as the Company had remained closed for some months and such closure was considered prejudical to the scientific instruments industry. Moreover, the restarting of the undertaking was possible and was considered in the interest of general public.

Government are now examining the restructuring of the Company with a view to taking over its permanent management and control.

Steel Availability

1496. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present availability of steel is far less than required; and

(b) if so, the extent of shortage and the steps taken to make up the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Proiduction of steel in the country is not adaquate to meet the demand in full. The Import Policy provides for import of categories which are not produced in sufficient quantities. It is estimated that domestic production supplemented by import of about 1.1 million tonnes will be adequate to meet the demand of steel.

Sale of dead animals fat in Andhra Pradesh

1497. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that fat extracted from dead animals was sold as ghee in Andhra Pradesh recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No instances

have come to Government's notice that fat extracted from dead animals was sold as ghee in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to Guide Public re: consequences of smoking

1498. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether smoking habits are developing rapidly in the country, particularly in the young generation;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have conducted any survey in this regard; and

(c) if so, the names of the States where the number of persons have gone high and the steps Government have taken to guide the public through literature regarding consequences of this habit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c): No survey in this regard has been conducted by the Government of India. To educate the public about the harmful effects of cigarette smoking, the following publications have been brought out by the Government:

(i) Smoking and Cancer (English).

(ii) I wish I had not started smoking (English and Hindi)

(iii) Articles on the subject in Swasth Hind a monthly journal of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning in the issues of January, 1964, July, 1966, May, 1967 and November, 1971. Issues of Swasth Hind for April and May, 1972, carry articles on heart diseases mentioning smoking as one of the risk factors.

(iv) Cancer (English).

Several films have also been produced by the Central Health Education Bureau as part of compaign against cancer in the country.

Increase in Indian Migrants to USA

1499. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of migrants from our country to USA has increased considerably; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been an increase in the number of Indians going to the USA as immigrants.

(b) The principal reason for the increase in the number of Indian immigrants in the USA is the review of the U.S. Immigration Law in 1965 which has made it easier for the technically trained Asians to enter that country.

चम्पारन जिले में एक छावनी का निर्माण

1500. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी बिहार में कोई स्टण्डर्ड की छावनी नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार विभिन्न पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए चम्पारन जिले में एक छावनी बनाने का है ; और

(ग) इसका निर्माण कार्य कब से प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जे०बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (ग). बिहार

में दो प्रथम श्रेणी छावनियां हैं — एक दीनापुर में और अन्य रामगढ़ में। बिहार में कोई नई छावनी स्थापित करने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Production of spare-parts for Steel Plants.

1501. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India is examining the question of setting up a Central Workshop to produce spare parts which are needed by steel plants;

(b) if so, when the said workshop is likely to be established; and

(c) whether the workshop will be independent of the Steel Authority of India Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c) A committee set by the Steel Authority of India Limited, to study the problem of supply of spare parts to the steel plants, has recommended setting up of a Central Workshop for the manufacture of certain medium and heavy range of vital spare parts common to the steel plants. The Steel Authority of India Ltd. are taking action for the preparation of a Feasibility Report for the project.

Achievement of Family Planning targets for 1973-74

1502. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets for 1973 and 1974 for Family Planning objectives have been fully achieved and if not, the shortfall under each category; and

(b) what are the prospective targets for 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The performance targets and their achievements for the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are as follows:

Methods	1972-73 Targets	Achievements	% Achievements of targets
Sterilisation	5,697,070	3,121,426	54·8
I. U. D.	949,240	353,149	37·2
C. C. Users	4,257,500	2,387,624	56·1

Methods	1973-74 Targets	Achievements*	% achievements of targets
Sterilisation	2,267,520	919,225	40·5
I. U. D.	668,950	363,639	54·4
C. C. Users	4,302,700	2,985,432	69·4

* Figures are provisional.

(b) The performance targets for 1975-76 have been fixed tentatively as 2.00 million sterilisations, 0.90 million IUD insertions and 4.50 million Conventional Contraceptive Users.

Change in travel arrangement between India and Bangladesh

1503. SHRI BISHWANTAH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present arrangement for travel between India and Bangladesh is likely to be changed;

(b) whether Government of Bangladesh have intimated to Government of India anything about it; and

(c) if so, their proposal in this regard and the decision taken if any, in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) There is no intention at present to change the existing arrangement for travel between India and Bangladesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Recommendations of the Committee on working of Sainik Schools

1504. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Government of India to review the working of Sainik Schools in the country has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by this Committee; and

(c) if not, whether Government would urge the Committte to expedite the submission of its report and the likely date by which the report would be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee expects to submit their report early next year.

Goa Small Scale Units affected by Shortage of Iron and Steel

1505. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small Scale Units in Goa have been greatly affected by the shortage of iron and steel; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken for the normal production by Small Scale Units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Medical facilities for poorer sections of Goa

1506. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been undertaken by the Goa Government for improvement of medical facilities for the poorer sections of the Society;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) whether Central Government have given any financial assistance for such scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The Health component of the National Programme of Minimum

Needs aims at the achievement of the following specific objectives:—

(i) establishment of one Primary Health Centre for each Community Development Block;

(ii) establishment of one sub-Centre for every 10,000 of population;

(iii) making up of deficiency in buildings including residential quarters of the existing Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres;

(iv) provision of drugs at the scale of Rs. 12,000 per annum for each Primary Health Centre and Rs. 2,000 per annum for each sub-Centre; and

(v) up-gradation of one in every 4 Primary Health Centres to the status of 30 bed rural hospital with specialised services in surgery, medicine, obstetrics, gynaecology and anaesthesia.

A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the implementation of this programme in Goa during the current financial year.

(c) There is provision for an outlay of Rs. 0.81 crores in respect of the Union Territory of Goa for implementing the Health component of the Minimum Needs Programme during the 5th Five Year Plan period. This will be an earmarked outlay and will be provided in the State Sector of the 5th Plan.

Expansion of transport facilities in Goa in Fifth Plan

1507. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target of transport facilities to be extended during the first year of Fifth Plan has been finalised for Goa; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines there-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI L. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is envisaged for expansion of road transport facilities in Goa, Daman and Diu, and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has ben made for dredging of Gumbarjua Canal, during 1974-75.

Teleprinter/telex links in Indian Missions Abroad

1508. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries where our Missions have at present direct Teleprinter/Telex links with India; and

(b) the names of the remaining countries with which similar links would be established in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the attached statement. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8534/74].

Revision of pay scales of Pharmacists

1509. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether twin proposals of revision of pay scales of pharmacists and increase in percentage of selection grade posts were referred to the Ministry of Railway, Defence and others; and

(b) if so, the views of these Ministries on each of the two proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes. The proposals were referred to the Ministries of Railways and Defence.

(b) The Ministry of Railways have not supported the proposal for upward revision in the pay scale of Pharmacists as they did not consider it desirable to depart from the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission in this regard. They have, however, favoured the percentage of selection grade posts for Pharmacists being increased from the present 10 per cent to 20 per cent. The Ministry of Defence have not supported either any upward rise in the pay scale of Pharmacists or any increase in the percentage of selection grade posts in the C.G.H.S. as this will give rise to similar demands for upgradation of pay scales from Compounders/Dispensers in that Ministry for whom the pay scales have already been notified on the basis of 3rd Pay Commission's Recommendations.

Implementation of decision Re: revision of pay scales and increase in percentage of selection grade posts for Pharmacists

1510. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some decision regarding the revision of pay scales of pharmacists and increase in the percentage of selection grade posts was taken at the Minister's level in a meeting with the representatives of the National Federation of Pharmacists' Associations on December, 15 1973;

(b) whether the pharmacists were assured of quick implementation of the decision referred to in (a) above by him during correspondence with the President of the National Federation of Pharmacists' Associations and also in reply to various questions raised in the Parliament; and

(c) if so, the latest position regarding the implementation of that decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). It was explained at the meeting taken by the then Deputy Minister of Health and Family Planning with the representatives of the Pharmacists' Associations on 15-12-1973 that the Ministry of Health have recommended to the Ministry of Finance that the Pharmacists who have Diploma in Pharmacy should be given a scale of pay as recommended by the Pay Commission for diploma holders in other technical disciplines like engineering. So far as the Pharmacists who are not institutionally qualified are concerned, the scale of pay recommended by the Pay Commission will apply. Similarly, the deputationists were also informed that the Ministry had already recommended to the Ministry of Finance that the percentage of selection grade posts for the Pharmacists should be raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

These recommendations have not been found acceptable by other concerned Ministries.

Implementation of Third Pay Commission's recommendation in respect of Pharmacists

1511. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether pay scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission have been implemented in respect of the category of pharmacists;

(b) if so, the following information be furnished:—

(i) Details of the pay scales,

(ii) total span of each pay scales in terms of years,

(iii) number of Pharmacists stagnating at the maximum,

(iv) number of Pharmacists likely to be stagnated at the maximum in the next 3 years,

(v) number of Pharmacists who have completed 10 to 20 years of service, and

(vi) number of Pharmacists who have completed 5 to 10 years of service; and

(c) the information as per (b) above be also furnished before the implementation of the said recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Scheme for medical facilities for poorer sections of society of Rajasthan

1512. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been undertaken by the Rajasthan Government for improvement of medical facilities for the poorer sections of the Society;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have given any financial assistance for such scheme; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 11.05 crores is proposed to be provided in respect of Rajasthan State for implementing the Health component of the Minimum Needs Programme during the 5th Five Year Plan period. These will be an earmarked outlay and will be provided in the State Sector of the 5th Plan.

(c) The Health component of the National Programme of Minimum Needs aims at the achievement of the following specific objectives:—

(i) Establishment of one Primary Health Centre for each Community Development Block;

(ii) Establishment of one sub-Centre for every 10,000 of population;

(iii) Making up of deficiency in buildings including residential quarters of the existing Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres;

(iv) Provision of drugs at the scale of Rs. 12,000/- per annum for each Primary Health Centre and Rs. 2,000/- per annum for each sub-Centre; and

(v) Upgradation of one in every 4 Primary Health Centres to the status of 30 bed rural hospital with specialised services in surgery, medicine, obstetrics, gynaecology and anaesthesia.

A sum of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the implementation of this programme in Rajasthan during the current financial year.

Man-days lost due to Power shedding in Rajasthan

1513. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-days lost in Rajasthan State due to power shedding in 1973-74 and upto November, 1974;

(b) whether small scale industries have beetn closed due to power shedding; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. The Ministry of Labour have no information about the number of man-days lost due to power shedding and reported closure of small scale industries due to power shedding in

Rajasthan. The Ministry of Energy are closely monitoring the implementation of various measures designed to reduce power shortages and improve power availability in the country.

Small Scale Units of Rajasthan affected by Iron and Steel shortage

1514. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small Scale Units in Rajasthan have been greatly affected by the shortage of iron and steel; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken for the normal production by Small Scale Units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transport facilities in Rajasthan in Fifth Plan

1515. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target of transport facilities to be extended during the first year of Fifth Plan has been finalised for Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The approved outlay during 1974-75 for expansion of road transport facilities in Rajasthan amounts to Rs. 1.89 Crores.

Aid to Orissa for improving Medical facilities for poorer sections of Society

1516. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme have been undertaken by the Orissa Government for improvement of medical facilities for the poorer sections of the Society;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have given any financial assistance for such a scheme; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) There is provision for an outlay of Rs. 14.00 crores in respect of Orissa State for implementing the Health component of the Minimum Needs Programme during the 5th Five Year Plan period. This will be an earmarked outlay and will be provided in the State Sector of the 5th Plan.

(c) The Health component of the National Programme of Minimum Needs aims at the achievement of the following specific objectives:

(i) Establishment of one Primary Health Centre for each Community Development Block;

(ii) Establishment of one sub-Centre for every 10,000 of population;

(iii) Making up of deficiency in buildings including residential quarters of the existing Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres;

(iv) Provision of drugs at the scale of Rs. 12,000 per annum for each Primary Health Centre and Rs. 2,000 per annum for each sub-Centre; and

(v) Upgradation of one in every 4 Primary Health Centres to the status of 30 bed rural hospital with specialised services in surgery, medicine, obstetrics, gynaecology and anaesthesia.

A sum of Rs. 131.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the implementation of this programme in Orissa during the current financial year.

Transport facilities in Orissa in Fifth Plan

1517. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target of transport facilities to be extended during the first year of Fifth Plan has been finalised for Orissa; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 42 lakhs is envisaged for road transport for the first year (1974-75) of Fifth Plan for Orissa. This provision includes purchase of 33 buses for extension of transport facilities.

Steel Production vis-a-vis National Target

1518. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production figures of steel during 1973-74 and factory-wise figures (both private and public) for the same;

(b) the shortfall in production for the current year vis-a-vis national target; and

(c) the reasons for such shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The production of ingot steel and saleable steel from the integrated steel plants, both in the public and private sectors, during 1973-74 was as under:—

(In '000' tonnes)

Plant	Ingot Steel	Saleable steel
(a) *Public Sector*		
Bhilai Steel Plant	1894	1682
Durgapur Steel Plant	776	377
Rourkela Steel Plant	1081	736
Bokaro Steel Ltd.	18	
Total	3769	2795
(b) *Private Sector*		
IISCO	1514	1200
IISCO	439	358
Total	1953	1558
GRAND TOTAL	5722	4353

(b) and (c). The target of total production from these plants for the period, April-October, 1974, was 3.524 million tonnes of ingot steel and 2.631 million tonnes of saleable steel. The actual production during this period was 3.402 million ingot tonnes and 2.672 million tonnes of saleable steel. Thus, though there was a slight shortfall of 3.5 per cent in the production of ingot steel, the production of saleable steel exceeded the target marginally.

पांचवी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में सड़कों का निर्माण

1519. श्री आर० बी० बड़े: क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में सड़क निर्माण पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ;

(ख) चालू योजना में कौन सी नयी सड़कें बनाई जायेंगी; और

(ग) उनकी लम्बाई कितनी होगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी) (क) से (ग). संवैधानिक रूप से भारत सरकार मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित सड़कों के विकास के लिये उत्तरदायी है। राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अलावा अन्य सभी सड़कों के लिये संबंधित राज्य सरकारें मुख्यरूप से जिम्मेदार हैं। जहां तक राज्य मार्गों का संबंध है पांचवी योजना प्रारूप के अन्तर्गत अस्थायी नियतनों के अनुसार, पांचवीं योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में सड़क विकास के लिये 55 करोड़ रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध की जाने की संभावना है। इसमें से 1974–75 के लिये 6 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय है। इन नियतनों में से विस्तृत कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकार को तैयार करना होगा। जहां तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का संबंध है, 1974–75 के दौरान संपूर्ण देश के लिये 45.50 करोड़ रुपये की राशि व्यय के लिये उपलब्ध है। इसमें से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का नियतन 290 लाख रुपये है, जो मुख्यतः राज्य में मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर चालू कार्यों के लिये हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की कुल लम्बाई इस समय 2670 कि० मी० है। इसके अतिरिक्त 1974–75 में अन्तर्राज्यीय एवं आर्थिक महत्व की केन्द्रीय सहायतित राज्य सड़कों पर पहले ही से स्वीकृत कार्यों के लिये 12 लाख रुपये की राशि राज्य सरकार को ऋण के रूप में उपलब्ध है।

Prohibition on plying of vehicles on Sundays

1520. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to enact a law prohibiting all vehicles except those engaged on agricultural operation from plying on Sundays to economise on oil; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. This is one of the several proposals under consideration of Government to effect economy in the use of HSD.

(b) The proposal is to impose a complete ban on the plying of all commercial vehicles for one full day in a week preferably on Sunday so that the ban is linked with the closure of markets, civic and business centres offices etc.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 30 की खराब स्थिति

1521. श्री रामअवतार शास्त्री : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 30 पटना नगर से होकर गुजरता है,

(ख) क्या उक्त सड़क की स्थिति पटना जिले के मनेर से लेकर पटना नगर तक बहुत खराब है जहां कि जगह जगह गड्ढे बन गये हैं जिससे सवारियों के आवागमन में कठिनाई होती है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त सड़क सादिकपुर, ठ.पुर, शेरपुर, छितनावा, दाऊदपुर, कुर्जी, मैनपुरा, मंदिरी तथा अन्य गांवों के पास अत्यन्त ही खराब है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सड़क की मरम्मत के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० त्रिवेदी) :

(क) जी हां :

(ख) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ।

Research Project of Military Significance Financed by PL-480 Funds

1522. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the U. S. Government had spent P. L.-480 funds to sponsor some research project of military significance in India at Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi;

(b) whether a report to this effect has appeared in Press on the 9th October, 1974 captioned "U.S. sponsored toxin research in India"; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi, have informed that the Research Projects conducted by them with the help of funds under P.L.-480 are not of any military significance.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In so far as the press report is concerned, it has no relation to the nature of research work conducted in the Patel Chest Institute.

Search of Camera Boxes and Bags of Indian Photographers by U.S. Security Personnel at Palam Airport

1524. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Photographers' camera boxes and bags were opened and searched by the U. S. Security personnel at the Palam airport technical area on the arrival of U. S. Secretary of State on the 28th October, 1974; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Before the arrival of the U.S. Secretary of State at the Palam Airport on the 27th October, 1974, the U.S. Security personnel were checking on the photographers, etc., from their side and in the process of doing so, they attempted to check by mistake a few bags belonging to Indian photographers. As soon as this was noticed by the PIB Representative and our Security personnel on duty, they brought this to the notice of the U.S. side who realized their mistake and refrained from proceeding any further with such check.

Setting up of a Training Institute for Electronics and Process Instrumentation at Hyderabad

1525. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Advance Training Insti-

tute for Electronics and Process Instrumentation at Hyderabad with assistance from ILO and Government of Sweden; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). During the 5th Five Year Plan it is proposed to set up an Advance Training Institute for Electronics & Process Instrumentation at Hyderabad with assistance from Swedish International Development Authority (I.L.O. being the executing agency) to provide for the following courses:—

(i) training of highly skilled technicians in the field of Domestic Electronics, Industrial Electronics, Medical Electronics, and Process Instrumentation.

(ii) Training of Instructors in the above fields.

(iii) Upgrading and Refresher Training Courses in the field of Electronics.

The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 2 crores, including the contribution to be made by the foreign agencies. Final details of the scheme are being worked out.

Declaring various Industries in Delhi as Public Utility Services

1526. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether on or about 5th September, 1974, the Lt. Governor of Delhi issued a notification declaring as many as 13 categories of industries in the Union Territory of Delhi as 'Public Utility Service' for six months, thus putting a blanket ban on all strikes in these industries for that period; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). There is no blanket ban on strikes in respect of public utility services, but only an obligation on the part of workers to give 14 days' notice of strike to the employers as specified in section 22(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The notification, effective from 1st September, 1974, which declares 13 categories of industries as Public utility services, is an extension of previous notifications which have been issued from time to time in the past. The industries are of such a nature where a sudden strike without prior notice is likely to put the community to hardship and inconveinence. The declaration as public utility services of these industries was made in public interest.

Aluminium Production

1527. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of Aluminium in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total requirements of Aluminium by industries; and

(c) the total quantity of Aluminium imported during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The total productton of aluminium in the country during the last three years is indicated below:

Year	*Production in tonnes*
1971-72	181,485
1972-73	174,774
1973-74	147,845
1974-75	125,000 (Estimated)

(b) The estimated requirement of the Aluminium metal during the current year (1974-75) is about 200,000 tonnes.

(c) The quantity of aluminium imported during the last three years is indicated below:

Year	*Import in tonnes*
1971-72	21,236
1972-73	11,664
1973-74	1,605·6

Mini Steel Plant in North Bengal

1528. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the main causes of dropping the proposal of setting up Mini Steel Plant in North Bengal for which all the preliminaries including site selection were completed; and

(b) the total amount incurred in carrying out these preliminaries in respect of the Mini Steel Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to M/s Siliguri Steels Ltd. who have been given a "Carry-on-Business" licence. No decision has been taken on their request for change of location.

Aluminium Corporation of India, J&K Nagar, West Bengal

1529. SHRI R. N. BURMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to take over the Aluminium Corporation of India at J. & K. Nagar, West Bengal;

(b) the total loss suffered by the Aluminium Corporation after its closure a year ago; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to cover up the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). In order to make an objective assessment of the affairs of the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited, Government constituted a Committee under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The Report of this Committee is under consideration of Government. The short production of aluminium metal on account of closure of this plant in September 1973 is about 8000 tonnes.

भारी इस्पात संयंत्रों की संख्या

1530. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने भारी इस्पात संयंत्र चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अपनी पूरी क्षमता पर चल रहे हैं; और

(ग) शेष संयंत्रों द्वारा पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) इस समय देश में पांच सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखाने चल रहे हैं अर्थात् भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना, राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना और दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना (ये तीनों कारखानों हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० के अधीन हैं) तथा इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कं० के क्रमश: बर्नपुर और जमशेदपुर में इस्पात के कारखाने । एक और सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात

कारखाना कोलकाता में स्थापित किया जा रहा है। अभी तक इस इस कारखाने की केवल कुछ इकाइयों में ही उत्पादन आरम्भ हुआ है और अन्य इकाइयों का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है।

(ख) इन कारखानों में से किसी में भी इस समय उनकी स्थापित क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

(ग) इन कारखानों में गत कुछ वर्षों में क्षमता के कम उपयोग होने के विभिन्न कारण हैं जो अलग अलग कारखाणों तथा अलग अलग वर्षों में भिन्न भिन्न रहे हैं। मोटे तौर पर कुछ मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार थे:—कोक ओवन बैटरियों का कार्यकरण संतोषजनक न होना, रख रखाव का कार्य शेष रह जाना। रख रखाव की व्यवस्था पर्याप्त न होने के कारण उपकरण में खराबी आ जाना और कार्य रुक जाना, जुलाई, 1971 में राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने को स्टील मेल्टिंग शाप की छत का गिर जाना जिस के कारण कई महीनों तक सम्पूर्ण इस्पात कारखाने के संचालन पर प्रभाव पड़ा। 'इसको' में संयंत्रों को बदलने, मरम्मत करने तथा रख रखाव कार्यक्रमों का पर्याप्त न होना, मालिक मजदूर संबन्ध अच्छे न होना विशेष रुप से दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने तथा 'इस्को' तथा कुछ हद तक राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने में मालिक मजदूर संबंध अच्छे न होना, बिजली की सप्लाई पर प्रतिबन्ध/बिजली का सप्लाई न होना तथा बिजली का सप्लाई में भारी कटौती/बाधाएं/कोयले की पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्धि न होना और वर्ष 1973–74 में रेलवे में औद्योगिक अशान्ति तथा बीच बीच में धीमी गति से कार्य करने के कारण रेल यातायत में गम्भीर बाधा आना। चालू वित्त वर्ष में, प्रथमतः रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल का आशंका और बाद में वास्तव में हड़ताल हो जाने और उसके दुष्परिणामों के कारण कच्चे माल के स्टाक के संरक्षण के विचार से अप्रैल–जून, 1974 के महीनों में इन कारखानों के उत्पादन को विनियमित करना पड़ा और उत्पादन का स्तर निम्न रखा गया। बिजली तथा कोयले की सप्लाई में भी कुछ कठिनाइयां रही हैं।

Developing of electro sleep apparatus by the Electronics and Radar Development Establishment, Bangalore

1531. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics and Radar Development Establishment (ERDE), Bangalore has developed an electro-sleep apparatus recently;

(b) if so, how such an appartus functions in the hospitals and its future demand expected during the next three months;

(c) the working capacity of the apparatus; and

(d) whether it has also been decided to award a licence to private firm to manufacture the apparatus; if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The apparatus is used for electro-sleep therapy on patients suffering from sleep disorders. The equipment is capable of handling one patient at a time. The technical "know-how" of the equipment was passed on to National Research and Development Council (NRDC) for commercial exploitation. Being a new product, the demand has to be assessed by the parties to whom "know-how" is made available by N.R.D.C. So far, the "know-how" has been licensed by NRDC to one private firm. The main features of the licence are

payment of certain lumpsum premium and recurring royalty on net ex-factory sales. The period of the licence is for seven years and it is non-exclusive in nature.

US warships in Indian Ocean

1532. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Navy's nuclear-powered aircraft carrier 'Enterprise' has been ordered by U.S. to return to the Seventh Fleet to counter the growing Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

(b) whether the 75,000-ton vessel would carry about 30 up-to-date F-14 Tomcat Supersonic Fighters which have replaced F-14 Phantom jets; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(c) The Government views with serious concern any action or development which runs counter to the United Nations Resolutions on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Condom manufacturing plant in West Bengal

1533. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have not given as yet their final decision on setting up of a condom manufacturing plant in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The proposal for setting up an additional unit at Paralaka (West Bengal) is under examination in the light of the overall demand of condoms and availability of funds.

Amendment of definition of Industry under Industrial Disputes Act

1534. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of amending the definition of the word "Industry" under the Industrial Disputes Act; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this change?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The entire matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Health and Family Planning Centres in Gujarat

1535. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the Health Centres and Family Planning Centres in Gujarat State, District-wise for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) how much has been earmarked for the villages and towns of Kaira District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Allocation of Central assistance to the States for Health and Family Planning Programmes is made scheme-wise for the State as a whole and not district-wise. The distribution of the allocation district-wise and for different villages and

towns is made by the State authorities themselves on the basis of local requirements. The total amount earmarked for Health and Family Planning Centres in Gujarat during 1973-74 and 1974-75 is as under:—

	1973-74	1974-75
	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and Sub-Centres. . .	155·00*	152·50*
Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres.	26·00	14·85
Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres.	..	100·00*

*In addition, a block assistance of Rs. 18.81 lakhs during 1973-74 and Rs. 13.80 lakhs during 1974-75 was also earmarked for P.O.L. and fund for major repairs and procurement of different vehicles including vehicles for Rural Centres.

**This provision has been made under the Minimum Needs Programme in 1974-75. There was no corresponding assistance for it in 1973-74.

Welfare Schemes for Agricultural Labour in Gujarat

1536. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the major welfare schemes so far aprpoved by Government for the welfare of agricultural labourers in Gujarat; and

(b) the implementation of these schemes up-to-date scheme-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan envisages a scheme for streamlining the tenurial status and strengthening the implementation machinery for investment support to assignees of new land, most of whom would be landless labourers.

Two Central Sector projects for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (MFAL) were takep up in Gujarat in the districts of Vadodra (Baroda) and Valsad (Bulsar) during the Fourth Plan. The emphasis in MFAL projects is more on subsidiary occupations and employment in off-season periods as the scope for increasing agricultural production is rather limited due to narrow land base. A small component of rural works was also included to generate wage employment, the works being such that they support the other main programmes in the local area like link roads to markets, godowns, community irrigation works, etc. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs in each of the two projects in Gujarat has been provided for rural works programme for the five year project period ending in 1975-76. The schemes included are feeder/approach roads, community tanks, etc. About 11,700 participants in Valsad and about 4,025 in Vadodra have been benefited under the rural works programme upto September 1974 from wage employment.

The agricultural labourers are also covered under animal husbandry programmes like dairy, poultry etc. However, the number of such beneficiaries is not known. Agricultural Labourers are also expected to benefit from intensive agricultural indirectly as such development would provide fuller employment to them. The benefits of this nature cannot, however, be quantified.

Agriculture is a scheduled employment under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Under this Act the appropriate Government fixed the wage rates of diff-

erent categories of agricultural labourers from time to time.

Drought Prone Areas Programme (formerly Rural Works Programme) is not a welfare scheme. It was an employment scheme during the Fourth Plan. An allocation of Rs. 100 crores was initially provided for the programme over a period of 4 years from 1970-71 to 1973-74. This was, however, got reduced to Rs. 84.88 crores due to budgetary constraints in 1973-74. The State Governments are reported to have incurred expenditure over Rs. 88 crores resulting in the generation of over 150 million mandays of employment on the basis of the available data for the Fourth Plan period.

The focus of the programme in the Fifth Plan has, however, shifted from employment generation to area development approach. An allocation of Rs. 187 crores has been provided for the programme at the central level.

The programme covers 10 districts either wholly or partly, from Gujarat. A total allocation of Rs. 14 crores was initially indicated to the State for the DPAP areas during the 4th Plan. The State Government is reported to have incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 10.73 crores resulting in the generation of 149.61 lakhs mandays of employment during the 4th Plan period.

Effect of mustard oil on heart

1537. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has pointed out after a thorough research that habitual consumption of mustard oil for a long period is not good for heart; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to educate the masses to reduce its consumption?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Work carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research has shown that consumption of large quantities of Mustard Oil by monkeys produce undesirable changes in the heart. The extent of application of these findings on human body requires further investigation. The Council is undertaking investigations in this direction.

(b) It is premature to consider this step at present.

Development of ports on Gujarat coast during Fifth Plan

1538. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of ports, small, medium and large, on Gujarat coast which are included in the development programme of ports in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount earmarked for each port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Kandla has been developed as a Major Port and provision for additional facilities at Kandla, subject to availability of resources, has been suggested in the draft Fifth Plan under the Central Schemes.

Ports, other than Major Ports, figure in the concurrent list of the Constitution and the responsibility for their development essentially vests in the maritime State Government concerned. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Fourth Plan, loan assistance was given for the development of one Minor Port from each of the maritime States; Porbander was included under this scheme in Gujarat.

In the Fifth Plan, provision for development of minor ports under the same scheme is limited to spillover schemes of the Fourth Plan which includes Porbander and a sum of Rs. 10 crores has been proposed for such schemes. Expenditure for the development of other minor ports not covered in the Centrally sponsored schemes, will have to be met by the State Governments out of their State Plans.

Man-days lost due to lock-outs in West Bengal

1539. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of man-days lost due to lock-outs in West Bengal month-wise, since March, 1972; and

(b) the names of establishments where such lock-outs were declared and whether any such establishment is in the public sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The statement laid on the Table of the House summarises the available information about the number of lockouts, monthwise, and mandays lost due to these in West Bengal from March 1972 to August 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8535/74]. During the above period only one lockout was reported in one public sector undertaking, namely, Hindustan Cables, Burdwan.

Deployment of Army Personnel for civilian jobs

1540. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether army personnel are being deployed for civilian jobs in times of certain emergencies and calamities;

(b) if so, the broad indications of such extraordinary situations; and

(c) the full details of such deployment during 1972, 1973 and 1974 in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Army personnel are deployed for civilian functions, at the request of civil authorities, in the following situations:—

(i) For the maintenance of law and order,

(ii) For the maintenance of essential services,

(iii) During natural calamities like floods, cyclones, earthquakes and fires.

(iv) Other types of assistance including assistance for development projects.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8536/74].

Operations of Private Sector Iron Ore Mines in Orissa and Bihar

1541. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any understanding has been reached between Government and the non-captive private sector iron ore mine owners in Barajamda area of Orissa and Bihar about the future operations; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Iron Ore Board had constituted a Committee to make recommendations *inter-alia* on the development of iron ore deposits in Barajamda area. In its report, the Committee has identified certain areas for development to meet the additional requirements of iron ore from this region during the 5th, 6th and 7th

Plan periods. Iron Ore Board has initiated discussions with the private parties holding leases of areas identified for further development during Fifth Plan. These discussions are continuing.

Correspondence with Britain regarding U.S. Naval Base at Diego Garcia

1542. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has expressed concern to Britain about the proposal to develop a U.S. Naval and Air Base at Diego Garcia in Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of U.K.; and

(c) whether any reply has so far been received and if so, the gist of the reply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The U.K. Government have indicated that the matter is still under review.

Indo-Pak bilateral talks

1543. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has agreed to start dialogue on various outstanding issues and whether they have agreed not to make Kashmir Issue a precondition; and

(b) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). India and Pakistan have already commenced talks for implementing various normalisation measures envisaged in the Simla Agreement. As the House is aware, agreements on the following subjects have been signed between India and Pakistan at Islamabad on September 14:—

(i) Exchange of postal articles.

(ii) Tele-communications Agreement.

(iii) Visa Agreement.

(iv) Protocol on visits to religious shrines.

Discussions are taking place this month with the Government of Pakistan for finalising new agreements on the resumption of air links, including overflights, and for the resumption of trade.

Regarding Kashmir, Simla Agreement envisages bilateral discussions after the implementation of normalisation measures and in the context of the establishment of durable peace.

Completion of investigation re: Kanpur Glucose case

1544. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation conducted in the matter of manufacture of spurious drugs, including glucose, in Kanpur and other places, have been completed;

(b) if so, whether the report of the investigation will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) whether the investigation has been conducted by the C.B.I.; and if not, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). In regard to the Kanpur Glucose incident a complaint has been filed in the Kanpur Court against all the accused. Report of the C.I.D. is still awaited. No separate enquiry is being held to

check the manufacture of spurious drugs.

(c) Enquiry is being conducted by the State Criminal Investigation Department.

Wages and working conditions of employees in E.S.I.C.

1545. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to modify the wages and working conditions of the employees working in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether the Job Evaluation Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the Report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Thailand to set up Naval Base in Andaman Sea

1546. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as reported by the All India Radio on the 13th September, 1974, Thailand has decided to set up a naval base in the Andaman sea; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Government have no confirmation of this report.

Drugs for V.I.Ps.

1547. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by a New Delhi daily in its issue dated the 24th September, 1974 under the caption "Drugs for V.I.Ps. and not others"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) It is a fact that Hospitals in Delhi have been experiencing shortage of drugs from time to time. The reasons for shortage were:—

1. Inadequate import licences issued to manufacturers, for import of drugs.
2. Non-availability of glass vials.
3. Non-supply of items like Ammonium Sulphate by the Fertilizer Corporation of India.
4. Inadequate supply of certain canalised items.
5. Non-availability/limited availability of drugs in the international market.

This matter was discussed with all appropriate authorities and the following decisions were taken:—

(1) The Department of Economic Affairs have agreed to issue additional licences for import of life-saving drugs in short supply.

(2) Steps have been taken to augment the supply of Glass vials.

(3) The Ministry of Food and Agriculture have agreed to

release additional quantity of Ammonium Sulphate so that the requirements of the drugs units can be met.

(4) It was decided to air-lift 10 tons of Chloroquin Phosphate for meeting the immediate requirements of the country.

सिक्किम के सम्बन्ध में भारत के विरुद्ध चीन का प्रचार

1548. **श्री हरी सिंह :**
श्री सी० के० चन्द्रप्पन :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की सिक्किम के सम्बन्ध में भारत के विरुद्ध चीन द्वारा हाल में किये गये प्रचार का पता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा चीन द्वारा विदेशों में भारत को बदनाम किये जाने के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार का यह निश्चित मत रहा है कि भारत-सिक्किम संबंधों में किसी देश का कोई सरकार नहीं है । अपने मिशनों को और संबद्ध देशों को भारत-सिक्किम संबंधों के विकास के बारे में पूरी तरह सूचित करने के लिए उचित कदम उठाये गये हैं । भारत की स्थिति आमतौर से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्वीकार की गई है ।

Review of Simla Agreement

1549. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Simla Agreement has been reviewed by India and Pakistan for proper implementation recently;

(b) whether any fresh or new point has arisen out of the agreement for inclusion or exclusion in the main agreement; and

(c) In how many ways the Simla Agreement has been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Since the signing of the Simla Agreement, there have been several meetings between India and Pakistan for the implementation of its various provisions. At these meetings, the progress of implementation has been reviewed as found necessary.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Out of the various provisions of the Simla Agreement, the implementation of paragraph 4, namely the delineation of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir resulting from the ceasefire of December 17, 1971 and the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops to their side of the international border was completed in December 1972. As a result of the Delhi Agreement and the Tripartite Agreement signed between Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, the repatriation of Prisoners of War and civilian internees, who had surrendered to the Joint Command in Bangladesh, was completed on 30th June, 1974. The implementation of various normalisation measures envisaged in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement is now in progress and agreement on exchange of postal articles and telecommunication as well as the visa agreement were signed on September 14, 1974, at Islamabad. Talks for the resumption of airlinks including overflights have started on 18th November and those for exploring the possibilities of trade with Pakistan are scheduled to be held later this month.

Exploitation of lime stone and Bauxite Deposits in M.P.

1550. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to exploit in public sector the large area bearing lime stone and bauxite deposits in M.P. State; and

(b) whether Government have started work in these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pakistan Defence Expenditure

1551. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported overspending on defence by Pakistan Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) According to our information, Pakistan is now spending about 51.4 per cent of its total revenue expenditure on defence which also amounts to about 9 per cent of its G.N.P. Her budgeted defence expenditure is reported to have increased from Rs. 340 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 557.90 crores in 1974-75.

(b) All related developments bearing on our security are kept under constant review.

Proposed Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam

1552. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a second thought on installing the proposed steel plant at Visakhapatnam in near future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mosquito fever poses danger to India

1558. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in a local daily dated the 2nd September 1974 under the caption 'Mosquito fever poses danger to India'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes, the news item pertains to dengue haemorrhagic fever.

(b) There have been occasional outbreaks of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever in certain urban areas in the country during the last decade. These outbreaks are attributed to *Aedes* mosquitoes which are the vectors generally breeding in artificial collection of water in the households. The State/Union Territory Governments have been advised to take effective source reduction measures by elimination of such breeding places.

Export of Ships to Britain

1554. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export ships to Britain; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b): A U.K. firm had shown interest in placing orders for five vessels of 16,000 GRT/25,500 DWT (approx.) each commonly known as Pioneer, class vessels and had held some discussions with Hindustan Shipyard in this connection. No final decision has yet been taken in this matter.

Recovery of Missing Telescope of Chandipur Proof and Establishment House

1555. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the missing long range sophisticated telescope of Chandipur Proof and Establishment House, Orissa has been recovered;

(b) if so, the number of persons caught red handed; and

(c) the action taken against them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The telescope was recovered by the State Police from the house of an ex-employee of the Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore, on the 29th April, 1974.. As a result of Police investigations, they have placed chargesheet against the ex-employee and two serving employees of the Establishment.

Advantages of a Mini Steel Plant

1556. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the basic advantages of having a Mini Steel Plant over that of a giant size?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): It is presumed that the information sought is about the advantage of an electric arc furnace unit based on ferrous scrap as feedstock over an integrated iron and steel plant processing iron ore. If so, it is clarified that the role of electric arc furnace units is complementary to that of integrated iron and steel plants and their production is principally utilized for the production of bars and rods.

Further, the limitations in the availability of scrap and electric power impose a constraint on the total capacity that can be created in electric arc furnace units. Within these constraints, however, electric arc furnace units have some advantages *viz.*, (i) smaller investment; (ii) a shorter gestation period for full production to be achieved; and (iii) these units can meet certain local requirements and, therefore, impose a lesser strain on the transportation net-work. Further, all the equipment required for setting up of electric arc furnace units is available within the country.

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का जमा न किया जाना

1557. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम के कर्मचारियों की एक करोड़ रुपये की राशि को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में जमा नहीं किया गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) (क) और (ख) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकत्र की जा रही है। वह यथा-समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Employment to Refugees of 1971 Indo-Pak Conflict in Government Services

1658. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees, who came during the Indo-Pak conflict of 1971 and are actually in Government services in India;

(b) whether some of these employees are experiencing inconvenience in their jobs; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). Information has been asked for from the State Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Talks with Commander-in-Chief of Royal Thai Navy

1559. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commander-in-Chief of Royal Thai Navy recently visited India;

(b) if so, the nature of talks and discussion held with him by the Government of India; and

(c) the nature of assistance, training facilities etc. to be provided to Thai Defence personnel in India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main discussions were held with the Chief of the Naval Staff and covered matters of mutual Service interests.

(c) The Government of India has offered some training facilities in the shore training establishments of the Indian Navy, and at the Defence Services Staff College as is being offered to other friendly foreign countries.

Production at Ordnance Factories and import of Defence requirements

1560. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Ordnance Factories functioning in the country at present;

(b) the extent to which these factories meet the requirements of defence needs of the country;

(c) the nature of arms and ammunition which are being imported to meet the defence requirements and foreign exchange incurred on them; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet the requirements indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There are at present 30 Ordnance Factories functioning in the country.

(b) These Factories produce ferrous and non-ferrous metals, alloys, explosives, small arms, machine guns, automatic rifles to field guns, recoilless guns, anti-aircraft guns, depth charges anti-submarine projectiles, trucks, patrol vehicles, machine tools, instruments, general stores, bridges and floats. These items are produced in accordance with the requirements projected by the Defence Services.

(c) It would not be in public interest to furnish details of the nature and quantum of the imported arms and ammunition.

(d) The policy of the Government is to develop self-reliance in the field of production of vital defence equipments. Accordingly, indigenous manufacture of various types of sophisticated defence equipment has been taken in hand progressively.

Vasectomy Operation of Unmarried Youths of Haryana

1562. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state::

(a) whether many unmarried youths were forced to undergo 'Vasectomy' operation at Kharkhoda Village in Sonepat, Haryana;

(b) whether the people of Kharkhoda observed one day Hartal to protest against the illegal vasectomy; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to punish the concerned responsible persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No.

(b) A few shops were closed, though there was no basis for their protest.

(c) Question does not arise.

Design of Second Hooghly Bridge

1563. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh disputes have arisen between various foreign consultants over the design of the proposed second Hooghly bridge;

(b) how it is proposed to settle the matter in case the consultants cannot agree; and

(c) the extent of the delay likely to be caused and escalation of cost in taking up the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No such report has been received so far from the State Government who are primarily concerned in the matter.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Payment of Wages in lieu of Bonus to Workers in Calcutta Dock Labour Board

1564. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Dock Labour Board workers, employed by private stevedore firms had received 37 days' wages in lieu of bonus in 1973;

(b) whether they had demanded an equivalent amount this year also;

(c) whether Government insisted that they would not get more than an amount equivalent to 8.33 per cent of their wages; and

(d) the reasons for Government's stand, particularly in view of the dockers' improved output during 1973-74 and their exclusion from the Payment of Bonus Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The Registered Dock Workers of Calcutta Dock Labour Board were paid *ex-gratia* in lieu of bonus equivalent to the average earnings for 37 days for the year 1972-73.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) and (d). As dock workers are not covered by the Payment of Bonus Act, it has been decided that they cannot be paid *ex-gratia* in lieu of bonus for 1973-74 at a rate of higher than the minimum, i.e. 8 1/3 per cent. It may be mentioned that there was no improvement in over-all cargo handling by dock workers at Calcutta in 1973-74 as compared to 1972-73.

Discussion with U.S. Secretary of State on Diego Garcia Issue

1565. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion was held with U.S. Secretary of State

during his recent visit to Delhi regarding US plans for developing Diego Garcia island into a full-fledged military base in violation of the U.N. General Assembly resolution of the 16th December, 1971 calling for "a zone of Peace" in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the gist of the talk and the reaction of the U.S. side?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India's concern over the establishment of the base was conveyed to the U. S. Secretary of State. He reiterated the U. S. view that this did not constitute a threat to India or any of the littoral States.

Proposals for Solution of Cyprus Problems

1566. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, along with some other countries of the non-aligned group, has worked out proposals for a solution of the Cyprus problem and has submitted the same to the U.N.;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals and the likelihood of their being accepted; and

(c) the attitude towards the proposals of the various member-states of the Security Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The draft Resolution formulated by the group of five non-aligned countries calls upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; urges the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and foreign military presence and personnel from the Republic of Cyprus; commends the contacts and negotiations taking place on an equal footing with the good offices of the U. N. Secretary-General, between the representatives of the two communities. It also states that all refugees should return to their homes in safety and expresses the hope that, if necessary, further efforts, including negotiations, can take place within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of implementing the provisions of the resolution, thus ensuring to the Republic of Cyprus its fundamental right to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 1 November, 1974 by 117 votes in favour, none against and no abstentions. The members of the Security Council were among those who voted in favour.

B.A.L.C.O. Officers Gheraoed

1567. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers of B.A.L.C.O. were gheraoed in Bombay recently by an infuriated mob for the failure of the B.A.L.C.O. to complete the Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri in time; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Some members of the Konkan Parishad Action Committee met the Chief Civil Engineer of the Ratnagiri Aluminium Project in his Office at Bombay on 23rd October, 1974 and protested against delay in the commencement of construction work on Ratnagiri Aluminium Project. The same members subsequently met the Officer on Special Duty of the Project in the room of Secretary, Department of Industry and Labour, Maharashtra Government. when the former was in

Bombay on 29th October, 1974 and put forward the same demand. They dispersed peacefully after the factual position in regard to delay in the commencement of construction work was explained to them.

Completion of Ratnagiri Project

1568. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of work done so far on the Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri during the current financial year and the quantum proposed to be done before 31st March, 1975;

(b) the reasons for slowing down the work on this project; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Government approved the Ratnagiri Aluminium Project in April, 1974 at an estimated cost of Rs. 78.825 crores. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made for this project in the 5th Plan. However during the current year only a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made on account of non-availability of resources. The schedule for the completion of the project can be determined only after the position regarding availability of funds is finalised.

Political relations with Israel, Taiwan and North and South Vietnam

1569. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the nature of our political relations with Israel, Nationalist China (Taiwan), North Vietnam and South Vietnam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): Our political relations with these countries are summed up as follows:—

(i) Israel.

India has no diplomatic relations with Israel.

(ii) Taiwan (Nationalist China)

India does not recognise Taiwan.

As such the question of political relations with Taiwan does not arise.

(iii) DRVN (North Vietnam)

We maintain diplomatic relations with the DRVN at the Embassy level.

(iv) RVN (South Vietnam)

India has consular relations with the R. V. N.

Demurrage paid to Cargo Ships

1571. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships carrying goods that arrived at Indian ports alongwith the names of their countries during the last three months;

(b) the amount of demurrage paid by the Government to those ships during the last three months; and

(c) the main reasons for paying that demurrage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Irregularities in Bharat Dynamics Ltd., Hyderabad

1572. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of Bharat Dynamics Ltd., Hyderabad during the last four years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come into the notice of Union Government; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the Undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Bharat Dynamics Limited is a wholly Government owned public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence. No irregularity into the working of this Undertaking has come to the notice of this Ministry. The question of inquiring into its working does not therefore arise.

Pak move for Bilateral talks on Kashmir Issue

1573. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Pakistan has suggested to the Indian Prime Minister to hold bilateral discussions on Kashmir question in the near future; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Prime Minister of Pakistan is reported to have made statements that Pakistan was ready to hold talks on Kashmir with India under the Simla Agreement.

(b) India's stand on Kashmir and the Simla Agreement is well-known. The Simla Agreement envisages bilateral discussions on Kashmir after implementation of normalisation measures and in the context of the establishment of durable peace. As the House is aware, talks on the implementation of normalisation measures are yet to be completed.

Pak proposal in U.N. to make Nuclear Free Zone in South Asia

1574. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Press Report on the 21st August, 1974 wherein it has been stated that Pakistan has come out with the proposal that U.N. General Assembly should take up the question of making South Asia a Nuclear-Free Zone;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) Government of India's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pakistan would like the General Assembly to endorse the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, which could, *inter alia*, entail a system of verification and inspection on nuclear programmes of countries in the region.

(c) In the view of the Government of India, the motivation of Pakistan in putting forward the proposal is obviously propagandistic. In order that the UN General Assembly may take a

correct decision, India has tabled a draft resolution which adopts a positive and constructive approach to the question of creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after consultation among the countries concerned.

P.L.O. to set up Government in Exile

1575. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are maintaining any contact at any level with P.L.O. led by Mr. Arafat;

(b) whether Government are aware of the decision of P.L.O. to set up a Government in exile: and

(c) if so, the stand of Government of India with regard to Palestinian question in present context?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) In view of Government's well-known stand in support of the Palestinian cause, there have been contacts with the PLO leadership through diplomatic channels, as in the recent case of India's co-sponsorship of the item entitled "The Question of Palestine" in the current UN General Assembly Session. There is also in Delhi an Arab League Office dealing with Palestinian affairs and the P. L. O.

(b) Government are aware of reports to this effect.

(c) Government's stand is well known. There can be no just settlement of the West Asian problem unless Israel vacates all Arab territories occupied by armed aggression and restores to the Palestinian people their legitimate rights.

Delay in settling retirement dues of employees in Marine Department of Calcutta Port Commissioners

1576. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is abnormal delay in settling the retirement dues of the employees in the Marine Department of the Calcutta Port Commissioners;

(b) the minimum and maximum time lag between the retirement of an employee and the payment of the dues during the last three years; and

(c) whether any special consideration is shown to employees hailing from outside Calcutta for settlement of dues to obviate the need for periodical visits to Calcutta for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Depending upon the receipt of complete set of documents, normally payments are made within six months. Some delay takes place in cases of settlement concerning deceased employees due to time taken in getting police verification reports and completion of estate duty formalities.

(c) The Port Commissioners' Provident Fund and Pension Rules do not provide for any special consideration to any category of employees in respect of pension settlement. However, every effort is made by the Port Commissioners to avoid hardship to the employees concerned.

Strengthening Homoeopathy Treatment in the Country

1577. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to strengthen the homoeopathy treatment in our country; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The following steps have already been taken:

1. Under the Central Government Health Scheme 3 Homoeopathic dispensaries are already functioning in Delhi, which provides homoeopathic treatment to the Central Government servants residing in the capital. Due to financial stringency, it has not been possible to open more dispensaries either in Delhi or in other places where C. G. H. Scheme is in operation. Since Medical Care is a State subject, the State Governments have been requested to open Homoeopathic dispensaries in the States and some of the State Governments have already taken necessary steps in this regard.

2. Central Government have issued orders regarding re-imbursement of medical expenses for treatment under the Homoeopathic System under the Medical Attendance Rules for Central Government servants, in places where C. G. H. S. Homoeopathic dispensaries are not available.

3. The Central Government have started a Central Research Institute at Calcutta for the research and treatment of specific diseases and there is also a proposal to start a National Institute of Homoeopathic Medicine to which will be attached a fulfledged Hospital.

4. Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory is being set up, which will also act as a Central Drug testing laboratory in respect of Homoeopathic medicines.

5. Financial assistance has been given to a number of undergraduate Homoeopathic Medical Colleges in the country for their development.

6. To control the quality of Homoeopathic medicines a Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee has been constituted to prepare the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India. The 1st volume, laying down standards of 180 drugs has already come out from the Press and the 2nd volume comprising 100 drugs is going to the Press. The work on the 3rd volume has also commenced.

राजस्थान में भूसर्वेक्षण

1578. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में किन-किन स्थानों पर भू-सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) अब तक किये गए सर्वेक्षण के क्या परिणाम रहे ; और

(ग) इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया अगला कदम क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण के चालू वार्षिक क्षेत्रगत कार्यक्रम (1974–75) में, राजस्थान के प्रायः सभी जिलों में भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न जिलों में प्रस्तावित क्षेत्रीय खनिज खोजकार्य मूल-धातु तथा बहु धात्विक अयस्क के लिए जयपुर, सीकर, अलवर, बांसवाड़ा, उदयपुर, भीलवाड़ा, अजमेर, पाली, भरतपुर तथा झुंझुनु में, बाक्साइट के लिए कोटा और झालावाड़ में, अभ्रक के लिए भीलवाड़ा, ग्रेफाइट के लिए बांसवाड़ा, फास्फोराइट के लिए उदयपुर,

फ्लुराइट के लिए डूंगरपुर तथा उदयपुर, बूल स्टनाइट के लिए पाली, सिरोही, उदयपुर, फुलर्स मिट्टी, बेंटोनाइट, सिलिकामय मिट्टी तथा सीसा रेत के लिए जैसलमेर में होना है।

(ख) राजस्थान में अब तक किए गए सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप मुख्य खनिजों में, तांबा अयस्क के 1,338.10 लाख टन, सीसा-जस्ता अयस्क के 530 लाख टन, लौह अयस्क के 160 लाख टन, चूना-पत्थर के 73,355.50 लाख टन, डोलोमाइट के 1,010 लाख टन, फोस्फोराइट के 484.30 लाख टन, जिप्सम के 11031.30 लाख टन, बेन्टोनाइट के 669.90 लाख टन, बम्मी मिट्टी के 288.60 लाख टन फायरक्ले के 51.97 लाख टन, फुलर्स अर्थ के 2,393.40 लाख टन, वैराइट्स के 75,912 टन, स्टोटाइट के 24.75 लाख टन, पाइराइट-पाईरोटाइट के 803.40 लाख टन, बस्कीकलाइट के 4,000 टन, बूलस्टोनाइट के 620 लाख टन तथा लिग्नाइट के 203.00 लाख टन भंडार होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) अब तक खोजे गए कुछ निक्षेपों की खुदाई चल रही है तथा शेष के बारे में निर्णय उनको आर्थिक उपादेयता, मांग की प्रवृत्ति और वृद्धि तथा आधारभूत सुविधाओं की उपलब्धि के अनुसार ही लिया जा सकता है।

Fall in Foreign Trade by Indian Ships

1579. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in Indian Ships' share in foreign trade during the last three years;

(b) if so, the extent of fall and the reasons therefor, year-wise, during the same period; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the Indian ships share in foreign trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir. The share of Indian Shipping in the carriage of our foreign trade has recently gone up.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps are being taken to increase Indian Ships' share in our Foreign trade by expanding the Indian Merchant Fleet and developing our ports.

Implementation of recommendations of Labour Ministers' Conference

1580. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how long will it take to consider and implement some of the vital recommendations made and decisions taken at the Labour Ministers' Conference held, recently in respect of industrial labour;

(b) whether as suggested by the Conference, to suit the changing circumstances, the Minimum Wages Act will be suitably amended to include compulsory linkage of dearness allowance with the cost of living index as well as obligatory fixation of uniform rates of wages for both men and women workers, to provide legal aid to enable them to fight legal disputes and sions taken at the conference? caption "Uniform test standard urged"; and

(c) a time-bound programme is being drawn up to implement the decisions taken at the conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The conclusions were reached at the 25th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in September 1974. It is not practicable to adhere to a time-bound programme to implement these conclusions. However, to the extent feasible and guided by the consensus at the Conference certain time limits

have been set for the implementation of some its conclusions. These relate to the revision of the minimum rates of wages in the Bidi Industry; submission of the Report of the Committee set up in Andhra Pradesh for standardisation of wages in the jute industry; and removal of anomalies in the implementation of I. L. C. Convention No. 100.

Uniform test standard

1581. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in a local daily dated the 22nd October, 1974 under the caption "Uniform test standard urged"; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) All Public Analysts and Food (Health) Authorities have already been advised by the Director General of Health Services to adopt uniform testing methods for edible oils particularly for mustard oil.

Raising the retirement age of Defence Officers

1582. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the current price hike, service officers, particularly those on the verge of retirement from the Armed forces, are deeply concerned over their resettlement in civil life on retirement or release from the services;

(b) whether defence service officers retire earlier than the civilian counterpart, between 48 and 52 years of age; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to make the retirement age of Defence Officers equivalent to civilian counterparts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The officers retire at an age when they are fit enough to start new careers in Civil life and Government helps them under various schemes to do so. The present economic stresses also make it necessary for them to do some work.

(b) Yes, Sir. Most of the Defence Services officers retire between these ages.

(c) Early retirement is necessary to keep Army young to enable the fighting personnel to withstand the stress and strain of hard life. It will not be wise, therefore, to make the retirement age of Service Officers equivalent to that of their civilian counterparts.

Damage to Indian Embassy in Nepal

1583. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of our office buildings in Kathmandu were damaged by local demonstrators in September, 1974;

(b) if so, the extent of the loss suffered; and

(c) the action taken for claiming compensation for the damages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of the demonstrations in Kathmandu on the 3rd and 4th

September 1974 the Embassy's Cultural Centre and the Indian Cooperation Mission suffered damage in which display windows were smashed and the exterior of the premises damaged.

(c) While lodging protests with the Nepalese Government, we have reserved the right to seek compensation.

Coverage of two Beedi establishments in Monghyr under E.P.F. Act

1584. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether two establishments namely M/s. S. K. Khaliuddin A. Sattar Beedi Factory, Shekhpur, Monghyr and M/s. S. K. Nasariuddin Beedi Merchant of the same locality are covered under the E.P.F. Act, 1952 and the scheme framed thereunder with effect from the 31st December, 1965 and 10th March, 1966 respectively;

(b) whether both the establishments are in default in payment of provident fund dues and in submission of returns since the date of their coverage;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar to secure compliance;

(d) whether the coverage files of those establishments have been misplaced, destroyed; and

(e) whether the Regional Commissioner, Bihar has taken any action to trace out the files and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (e). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Coverage of cold storage establishments under E.P.F. and F.P.F. Act, 1952

1585. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cold storage establishments in Bihar, particularly in Patna Division, covered under the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 till 30th September, 1974 and how many establishments are still to be covered; and

(b) the names of those uncovered establishments and the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Criminal cases under E.P.F. Act against M/s. Bihar Ceramic Works, Monghyr

1586. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10 criminal cases under Section 14 of the Emloyees Provident Funds Act, 1952 filed in the year 1968 against M/s. Bihar Ceramic Works of Monghyr are being treated as closed with the connivance of the Provident Fund Inspectors; and

(b) if not, what action has been taken by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, to expedite the disposal of the cases in the court?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

[illegible]

1589. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की एक औषधि निर्माता फर्म द्वारा निर्मित 5 लाख नकली गोलियां बम्बई में बरामद हुई थीं ; और

(ख) कुछ समय पहले गाजियाबाद में जिस बड़ी नकली औषधि निर्माता फर्म का पता लगा था, उसके पीछे जो व्यक्ति थे, उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में एक दवा निर्माता द्वारा बनाई बतलाई गई नकली सल्फा की 3,17,000 गोलियां बम्बई में बरामद हुई ।

(ख) सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

इस्पात के मूल्य

1590. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न प्रकार के इस्पात की बिक्री मूल्य पिछले तीन वर्षों में क्या थे और अब क्या है ;

(ख) इस्पात कारखानों पर अब तक सरकार का कितना रुपया किन किन कारखानों में लगा हुआ है ; और

(ग) किन किन कारखानों में अब तक कितना घाटा या लाभ हुआ है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) एक विकल्प सभा पटल पर रखा है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT-8537/74] ।

(ख) और (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Construction of Strategic Border Roads in Gujarat

1591. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what was the proposal for the construction of strategic roads in the border area of Gujarat during the third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the length of these roads and the amount sanctioned therefor;

(c) whether the construction work has been completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Development of eight roads totalling 1522 Kms. at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.65 crores in the period from 1965 to March 1969.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Augmentation of D.T.C. Bus Service

1592. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in augmenting the bus service in the capital towns of Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether the re-inforced services are in a position to meet the demands adequately;

(c) if not, the plans of the Ministry to improve the services further; and

(d) what sums of money are involved in the process of augmentation and how far these shall be commercially justified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) A comprehensive programme which involves improvement and expansion of the fleet, improvement of maintenance by construction of new depots and improving work procedures and a programme for redesigning the routing system is under implementation. Since March, 74, 350 new buses have been introduced in the fleet, 6 new depots have been commissioned, though the facilities at these depots have still to be fully developed.

(b) and (c). The new system of services has brought some relief to the travelling public. It is hoped to cover the entire city by DTC services in a phased manner.

(d) Rs. 10.33 crores have been provided in the budget of the current financial year for acquisition of new buses and construction of depots etc. by DTC. The above provision is not wholly on the basis of commercial, justification but bearing in mind the public utility aspect of the D. T. C. services.

Ownership rights to West Pakistani Refugees Rehabilitated in Delhi

1593. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not given the ownership rights to more than 50,000 families of refugees from West Pakistan who have settled in the rehabilitation colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). According to Government policy the nazul land in Delhi is allotted on lease-hold basis. In the case of Displaced Persons from West Pakistan also, the plots that were developed in the rehabilitation colonies in Delhi have been sold or allotted on lease-hold basis and lease-deeds as prescribed in the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 have already been executed in most of the cases.

Multinational Corporations interest in Steel Mills at Salem, Vizag and Vijayanagar

1594. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any multinational corporations have evinced interest in the new steel mills at Salem, Vizag and Vijayanagar;

(b) if so, the names of those multinational corporations; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Press Report regarding setting up of East Pakistan Government in Exile

1595. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item regarding setting up of East Pakistan Government in exile; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The independence and sovereignty of Bangladesh is recognised not only by India but also by Pakistan and the international community. The existing Government in Bangladesh is also

recognised as the legitimate Government of Bangladesh. Obviously, a so-called East Pakistan Government in exile has no basis nor status.

Steel sale in blackmarket in Kudal Taluk, Ratnagiri

1596. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel quota obtained for small engineering works in Kudal Taluk of Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra has been sold in blackmarket in Bombay;

(b) if so, the person responsible for the malpractice; and

(c) the steps taken to curb these malpractices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मच्छरों को मारने के लिये डी०डी०टी० का प्रयोग

1597. **श्री नाथराम अहिरवार:** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डी० डी० टी० का छिड़काव समय पर तथा पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं किया जाता और मच्छरों तथा मक्खियों को मारने में भी यह प्रभावी सिद्ध नहीं होता है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक): (क) और (ख). डी० डी० टी० मलेरिया निरोधी और फसल बचाव के कार्यों के लिए इस्तेमाल की जाती है। जहां तक मलेरिया-निरोधी कार्यक्रम में इसके प्रयोग करने का सम्बन्ध है, इसे घरों के भीतर पर्याप्त मात्रा में तथा सामान्यत: समय पर छिड़का जाता है। मच्छरों को मारने में यह प्रभावकारी साबित होती है। शहद की मक्खियों के लिए इसका प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। उन क्षेत्रों में जहां डी० डी० टी० प्रभावकारी नहीं होती है अन्य प्रकार के कीटनाशकों, तथा बी० एच० सी० और मालाथियोन का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

सैनिक स्कूलों के स्थान

1598. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार:** क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सैनिक स्कूलों की संख्या क्या है तथा ये स्कूल कहां कहां पर स्थित है ; और

(ख) किसी स्थान पर सैनिक स्कूल खोलने पर आधार क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) (क) देश में इस समय 17 सैनिक स्कूल हैं। उनके स्थान सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [प्रकाशन में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-8538/74]

(ख) राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में सैनिक स्कूल उनके द्वारा सैनिक स्कूल सोसाइटी को किये गये अनुरोध पर इस शर्त के साथ खोले जाते हैं कि वे (राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र) स्कूलों के लिए भूमि, भवन, उपकरण देंगे और छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने की व्यवस्था भी करेंगे। स्कूल राज्य सरकारों / संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा बताए गए उपयुक्त स्थलों पर ही स्थापित किए जाते हैं।

नौगांव, छतरपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में सैनिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की पुनः स्थापना

1599. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नौगांव (छतरपुर-मध्य प्रदेश) स्वतन्त्रता के पूर्व सैनिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इस सैनिक केन्द्र को अन्यत्र ले जाने के कारण वहां की इमारत खाली और बेकार पड़ी हुई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त सैनिक प्रशिक्षण स्कूल को पुनः स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी क्योंकि यह स्थान झांसी और बबीना छावनी के निकट है तथा खाली भवन उपलब्ध है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां श्रीमन् ।

(ख) इस स्थान पर सैनिक भवनों का पूरी तरह से उपयोग किया जाता है जिन्हें अधिकतर गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा उपयोग किया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ), नौगांव में कोई स्कूल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। वर्तमान स्कूल विभिन्न स्टेशनों की आवश्यकताओं को पर्याप्त रूप से पूरा कर रहे हैं ।

Alleged racketeering by some Steel Firms

1600. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI**: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any racketeering has come to the notice of Government by some steel firms to corner the entire export quota;

(b) whether it resulted in a big loss of advantage to India; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the extent of responsibility of SAIL involved in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No such malpractice has come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

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12 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

IMPORT LICENCE CASE

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the privilege question.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, in the first instance, I would like to clarify the factual position with regard to some of the points made by hon. Members.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, the Minister is not saying anything further. Perhaps, he is waiting for the papers.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): His papers will come to him as soon as the Prime Minister's Secretariat releases them. Meanwhile let him answer some of our question... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He does not question from where you bring your papers.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He cannot; he is a Minister, after all.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पेपर मंगाना है तो इस में क्या हो गया ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हूं। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: (ग्वालियर) वह तैयार हो कर नहीं आये। यह पार्लियामेंट को चलाने का कोई तरीका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मिनट लेट हो गये तो क्या हो गया ? कोई तूफान आ गया। Why can't you all sit down?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I want to move that the discussion on this be adjourned for five minutes or till the Prime Minister's Secretariat is ready to send the papers... (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो सुनिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय गृह मंत्री तैयार होकर नहीं आये। (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. All of you are shouting; all of you are standing.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: They are shouting. I rose on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you not to disturb the House?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What are we expected to do now?

MR. SPEAKER: You listen to him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He is not speaking.

MR. SPEAKER: He was already on his legs; he started speaking. Whether the papers were there or not he started speaking.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I would not make a frivolous point of order.

Never before have we ever seen a breach of the department expected of Members of this House particularly Ministers, that we have all seen in the case of the Home Minister. We know that the Ministers have to be assisted by officers in that Box. We know that Ministers on many occasions have to be supplied with material. But we know, at the same time, that when Ministers are informed a day before that they have to come to the House to make a statement on a certain matter at 12 O' Clock or whatever time it may be, the Ministers must be ready and preparedd with the material. I am willing to forgive the Minister for not being entirely ready and being assisted at the last moment by a fresh material. But I cannot forgive when the Minister looks helplessly at the officers' Box and the entire House is so to speak, kept at ransom, at bay, kept away from anything to be done. And you, Sir, in your wisdom have chosen to overlook it at all. You are looking neither here nor there but only allowing the Minister to collect himself.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I do not like that. You say, I am overlooking. I must look at the House. They are sitting at my back. What am I looking at that? The Minister was already standing. When I asked him, he started speaking. It was up to his colleague to collect some other papers for him... (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जरा हमारी बात तो सुनिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात पर सुनूं। नहीं सुनूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप का काम है सुनना, बोलना नहीं है। बोलना हमारा काम है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Speaker has to listen... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has the right to collect papers if he has forgotten them. What is wrong about it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: On a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No submission. The Home Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House had no business for seven minutes....

MR. SPEAKER: He was on his legs.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Kindly recognise either him or me.

MR. SPEAKER: Look at the tone in which he is talking.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am only talking loudly so that you hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am hearing Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये: विरोधी पक्ष के द्वारा आपत्ति इसलिए उठाई गई है कि आपने देखा नहीं कि जब वह बोलने के लिए खड़े हो गए तो पूछने लगे कागज कहां हैं, कागज कहां हैं। अब तक वह क्या करते थे? हजामत करते थे? हम लोग जब बोलने के लिए खड़े होते हैं तो तैयारी के साथ आते हैं। इनके पास हजारों सेक्रेट्रीज, स्टेनोज, चपड़ासी आदि हैं बारह बजे खड़े होते हैं फिर भी तैयार नहीं होते हैं आप इन चीजों को नहीं देखते हैं। आप सदन में व्यवस्था स्थापित कीजिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I move a motion that the Home Minister is considered unfit for his job; he has shown utter disregard to the House...

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु: पांच रुपये जुर्माना जुर्माना कर दीजिये, मामला खत्म।

MR. SPEAKER: After all, we are all human beings. लोग ऐसे कुछ कर देते हैं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु: सोलह हजार मीसा में डेटेन्यूज हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: तुम पिछले जन्म से मेरी किस्मत में लिखे हुए थे।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (मुरैना): और किसी के बारे में ऐसा मत कहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अब इस मामले को यहीं खत्म कर दीजिये।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा): ये भी इतनी देर से खड़े हैं, कुछ नहीं बोलते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मधु लिमये जी के जन्म में वह लिखे हुए हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that you have revived the humour of the House, I will speak softly.

MR. SPEAKER: I always do it. But when you speak, I also feel tempted to do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is what is known as human action and reaction...

MR. SPEAKER: I wonder if both of us are human.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Except that some people are under strain and the others are not.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

As far as the events that transpired between 1200 and 1215 hours are concerned it is a fact that the Minister was called. He also started asking for some papers at the same time. I am sorry that you in your explanation have failed to grasp this point. Thereafter, I asked in the interrugnum may I ask the questions? If you had allowed me to ask these three questions, you could have saved the Government a great deal of embarrassment.

MR. SPEAKER: Just listen to me, please. I allowed those members who have given the notice. If I had allowed you, I would not have been able to stop others.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have not finished. Then, I moved a motion and you chose not to recognise the motion. Thereafter you found that for a full 7½ minutes no papers were supplied to the Home Minister on the basis of which he has to make a statement. If he could have either produced papers or words ... (*Interruptions*) the House would have quietened down and we would have heard him and he could have gone on for full ten minutes saying whatever he has to say. Then he received ten minutes later two files which were delivered to him....

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong about it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am about to tell you what is wrong.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He cannot make all kinds of inferences like that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Members of Parliament, when they become Ministers find it impossible to carry their own files. Even if only one file or two light files are to be carried, they must have a chapprassi to carry them. This is one of the points we have to note.

My last point is that when a particular thing happens in the House and the Speaker thereafter explains it I think that the explanation must be commensurate with the action.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Is it parliamentary for Shri Madhu Limaye to say:

मिनिस्टर साहब क्या हजामत कर रहे थे ;

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Under the garb of points of order, they are making accusations.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : हजामत वाली बात इनको वापिस लेनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना समय ले लिया, अब आराम से सुनिये ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is nothing unparliamentary about the word '*Hajamat*'. Only if he had said it to you, it would have been indelicate.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I was in the Rajya Sabha answering some questions and naturally I went with the papers concerned with those questions. After 12 O' clock I entered here. Naturally, I wanted the file concerning this... (*Interruptions*) I do not want to reply to some of the remarks made.

MR. SPEAKER: I have replied.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am prepared to reply. Even without the papers I could continue to reply. But the point was this. With regard to a few numbers that I wanted to inform the House I wanted certain papers. Yesterday while the discussion was going on I tried to submit to the House that 20 names were forged,—were found to have been forged,—and out of them the authorship is attributed to Yogendra Jha in 14 cases and in 2 cases the authorship is attributed to Shri Tul Mohan Ram. And some Members asked what about four? Where are those people? That is why I was searching and trying to find those papers from which those names could be got; Shri Jamilurrahman and Shri

Ramshekhar Prasad Singh. And regarding the other four names which were found to have been forged but whose authorship was not definite, I have already communicated to the House what the four names were. Therefore, I am just trying to give the information to the House, Sir, so that they might not put forth questions on that. One other statement which I made was that investigations did not disclose that any of the officers who dealt with the matter was involved in the commission of the offence—that is, the offence indicated in the chargesheet, that Shri S. M. Pillai had stated that Tul Mohan Ram and Shri Yogendra Jha had informed him that Shri N. K. Singh had advised Shri Tul Mohan Ram that he should submit a fresh representation signed by several Members of Parliament to strengthen the hands of the Minister for reopening the case and that Shri Tul Mohan Ram had also represented to Shri S. M. Pillai that an additional sum of Rs. 20,000 would be needed for paying to Shri N. K. Singh. In the course of investigation no evidence became available to corroborate the statement of Shri S. M. Pillai. It was this information which I had communicated in my statement and nothing more sholud be read into my observation.

Shri Vajpayee raised the question regarding construction of a school. References were made to a letter from Shri Tul Mohan Ram recovered during investigation. I understand from the CBI that this letter was written on 13th March 1973 by Shri Tul Mohan Ram to Shri Kaleshwar, Mukhiya of Village Saraini. The letter does not contain any reference to Shri L. N. Mishra or his late father. It only speaks of Shri Tul Mohan Ram's desire to have a school constructed with the help of the villagers and his intention to raise funds therefor.

So far as impounding of licences is concerned, references were also made to what some members described as the impounding of the licences in question and I had stated that during the investigation of the case certain licences had been seized and that on an information from the CBI orders had been issued that no clearance should be allowed against the remaining licences. The object in my referring to this aspect was only to inform the House that none of these licences can now be made use of for any purpose. I had also mentioned in the course of my statement that the question whether these licences were the subject of any transactions in violation of the conditions of the grant of these licences or of the relevant provisions of the Import and Export Control Act is being looked into. I would like to elaborate that in the course of the investigation, the CBI had grounds to suspect that there might be some trafficking in these licences. When the Ministry of Commerce was informed of this they issued 'show-cause' notices to the licence-holders and took action until decisions are taken on the replies to 'show-cause' notices. It may be recalled that on 9th September my colleague, Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya had clearly informed the House that if any malpractice came to light in the course of investigation, necessary action would follow.

References had been made in the course of discussions that the Government have not placed a copy of the report of the CBI, and that a copy of the chargesheet has not been made available to the House. I would like you, Sir, to appreciate the Govrnment's position in the matter. It has not been the practice of place accessible documents on the table of the House. Nor have I come across any instance...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This matter involves Members and investigation has been done in accordance with the commitment made in the House. The entire CBI report will have to be placed on the Floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I may be allowed to make my statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request you not to interrupt each other.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I stick to my original privilege motion dated 12th September.

The Home Minister who is supposed to have known all the consequences and other implications had clearly stated:

'I am making a promise, I am giving an assurance that, after the investigation is over....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That is all there. You mentioned all this in your speech. What is all this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He said:

'I am giving an assurance....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER. It is now beyond the scope.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he said:

"....the first thing that we will do is to come to Parliamentary and say,. 'This is where we have arrived, please tell us what we should do'. It is only after that,....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, it is not a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I beg of you not to treat us like this. Since you have allowed my point of order, you must hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. Where is the point of order? Do not make a speech. You have already mentioned all this in your main speech. I do not know whether you do it knowingly or unknowingly. You mentioned everything that you are mentioning now in your main speech. I allowed you only on a point of order. But, you are just repeating the speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My point of order is that the Home Minister had given a clear and categorical assurance. The Government has committed itself before the House. He said that this case may come later on after the investigation is completed and then the House may....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. This is a matter which you raised. Kindly listen to me that this is not a point of order. This is your repetition.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): You should not monopolise everything to yourself. The hon. Minister is making a statement. If you want to put questions, you may put them afterwards.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order, Mr. Limaye?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have got a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को सुनना चाहता हूं, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा है कि एक्सेसिबल डाकुमेंट्स सदन को देने की परिपाटी नहीं है। क्या एफ० आई० आर० एक्सेसिबल डाकुमेंट नहीं है ? लेकिन बाद में हमारी मांग पर वह रखा गया। आप बुलिटन नम्बर 2 देखिये। वह कैसे कहते हैं कि यह परिपाटी नहीं है। वह यह कहें कि उन की देना नहीं है। मेम्बरों की सुविधा के लिए, मेम्बरों की मांग पर और चर्चा की मदद करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय को कोई एक्सेसिबल डाकुमेंट देने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप हम को प्रोटेक्ट कीजिए। चार्जशीट देने में क्या कठिनाई है ? क्या हम सर्टिफाइड कापी लेने के लिए अदालत में अपना समय बर्बाद करें ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? My ruling is that the Home Minister is not bound to supply you

accessible documents. He may do that or may not. The rule is very clear. If he wants to do it on his own, he may do that very well but, there is no compulsion under the rules as far as the accessible documents are concerned. The rule is very clear on it.

I say that the Minister is not bound to produce the accessible documents. But, if he, on his own, obliges a Member, he can do it very well. (*Interruptions*).

Don't quarrel with me. The rules are very clear.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेम्बरों की मदद करनी चाहिए। लेकिन आप भी उन की मदद नहीं करना चाहते हैं। मैं सदन का काम करूं या सर्टिफाइड कापी के लिए अदालत में जा कर बैठूं? आप मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं। क्या मैं इस सदन की सेवा में रहूं या सर्टिफाइड कापी के लिए अदालत में दस घंटे बर्बाद करूं? आप संसदीय प्रक्रियाओं का मजाक उड़ा रहे हैं। वे लोग हल्ला करते हैं और आप दबा जाते हैं। आप मेरे पांयंट आफ़ आर्डर पर रुलिंग नहीं दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: My point of order relates to the points of order being raised by the hon. members. I want to know how many points of disorder can be raised in this House in the name of points of order by a member at the same time and day unconnected with issues before the House. I want you to decide this once and for all. How many points of disorder can be raised in the name of point of order? (*Interruptions*) I have not finished. I am speaking with your permission. It has become a habit with those honourable members to raise points of disorder in the name of points of order and misuse it. I want to know how many times can a member raise points of disorder in the name of points of order and not let the Minister speak thus creating disorder in the House? I want your ruling.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I want your ruling on my point of order.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: How many points of disorder can be raised? I want to know (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Is a Presidential Notification not an accessible document? Is Gazette not laid on the Table?

यह आप का एजेन्डा है। इसको देख लीजिए। आप अपनी प्रक्रियाओं को नहीं जानते हैं। मैं अपने पांयंट आफ़ आर्डर पर रुलिंग चाहता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is that he is bound to give an accessible document. He is not bound to supply it. If he wishes to give it, I have no objection. The rule is very clear. I do not come in.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को कहना चाहिए कि मेम्बरों की मांग पर ऐसा डाकुमेंट देना चाहिए। मैं कल से मांग कर रहा हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कहा है कि जो दस्तावेज उपलब्ध है, उन को रखने के लिए मंत्री महोदय बंधे हुए नहीं है। लेकिन आप के निर्देश के अनुसार उन्होंने रखा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने निदेश नहीं दिया है। अगर वह सप्लाई करने के लिये तैयार हैं तो I do not come in. But you cannot compel him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। गृह मंत्री महोदय सी० बी० आई० की जांच रिपोर्ट के कुछ अंश पढ़ रहे हैं। मैं मांग सकता हूं कि पूरी जांच रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जावे। अभी उन्होंने श्री ललित नारायण

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मिश्र के पिता के नाम पर बनने वाले स्कूल के बारे में सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट का एक हिस्सा बताया। लेकिन उन्होंने दूसरा हिस्सा नहीं बताया है। वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। केवल पद का सवाल नहीं है। (व्यवधान) यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। (व्यवधान) मेरा आरोप है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय विद्यालय के निर्माण के बारे में सारे तथ्य सदन के सामने नहीं रख रहे हैं। सी० बी० आई० के अफसर जांच करने के लिये गये। उन्होंने विद्यालय की प्रबंधकारिणी समिति की कार्यवाही का रजिस्टर अपने कब्जे में लिया। उस रजिस्टर में समिति की बैठक की कार्यवाही लिखी गई है। उसकी एक नकल मेरे पास है। मैं इसको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि एल० एन० मिश्र का नाम नहीं है उसमें। एल० एन० मिश्र का नाम है। 22 फरवरी, 1973 को उसमें उपस्थित सदस्य थे। श्री तुलमोहनराम, श्री कालेश्वर मंडल, श्री नारायण, श्री रघुवर मण्डल, श्री रामकरण सिंह, श्री कालेश्वर पासवान, श्री जयनारायण साह। इतने नाम हैं और ये नाम सी० बी० आई० को पता है।

"उच्च विद्यालय के नामकरण को लेकर सदस्यों के बीच काफी देर तक बहस होती रही। श्री रघुवरमंडल मखिया ने इस विद्यालय का नाम कोशी उच्च विद्यालय रखने पर बल दिया। उनके प्रस्ताव का समर्थन श्री कालेश्वर पासवान ने किया। श्री मंडल ने इसके समर्थन में बताया कि विद्यालय में अध्ययन करने वाले अधिकतर छात्र कोशी-पीड़ित इलाके के हैं। इस नामकरण से किसी को किसी तरह की आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के नाम पर बहुत बखेड़ा खड़ा हो सकता है। लोग जब कि सामूहिक चन्दा से विद्यालय का निर्माण करेंगे तो व्यक्ति विशेष का नाम क्यों रखा जाय। श्री तुलमोहनराम एम० पी० ने बताया कि इस विद्यालय का नामकरण श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र, केन्द्रीय रेल मंत्री के स्वर्गीय पिता श्री रविनंदन मिश्र के नाम पर ही करने पर ही जोर दिया। उन्होंने बताया कि स्वर्गीय श्री रविनन्दन मिश्र के नाम पर विद्यालय खोलने पर विद्यालय आर्थिक समस्याओं से करीब-करीब मुक्त हो जायगा। ललित बाबू स्वयं धनी मानी व्यक्ति है।" ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक स्पीच के दरमियान में स्पीच आपने कैसे शुरू कर दी?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं स्पीच नहीं कर रहा हूं। यह दस्तावेज सी० बी० आई० के पास है। गृह मंत्री महोदय इस दस्तावेज को छिपा रहे हैं। वह कह रहे हैं कि वाजपेयी जी ने जो कुछ कहा, सी० बी० आई० ने उस की पुष्टि नहीं की। (व्यवधान)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Dishonest CBI.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पूरा सुन लें। श्री तुलमोहनराम कहते हैं कि :

"ललित बाबू स्वयं धनी मानी व्यक्ति हैं। सरकारी सेवा में हैं और प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति हैं। विद्यालय को उनके प्रयास से स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने में भी विलम्ब नहीं होगी। मंत्री महोदय से उनकी व्यक्तिगत बातचीत हुई है।" ..(व्यवधान).....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point of order. How do you allow a speech now? He is making a speech. The whole speech must be expunged. (*Interruption*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सी. बी. आई ने इस दस्तावेज को नहीं देखा है? अगर देखा है तो मंत्री महोदय अपने बयान में इस दस्तावेज का हवाला क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? (व्यवधान) . . . अगर आप की इजाजत हो तो मैं इस टेबल पर रख दूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आपने पढ़ ही दिया तो टेबल पर ही रखा गया।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, since I was the first to be on my legs, on a point of order, I would like to draw your attention to rule 368 of the Rules of Procedure. It says:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

Provided"—etc.

Please note the word "shall". "He shall lay the relevant paper on the Table."

An HON. MEMBER: Read the proviso also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Since he insists on my reading the whole of it, I shall read the proviso also; it says:

"Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their producion would be inconsistent with public interest."

Now, since he has forced me to read the second paragraph also, let me say that under no stretch of imagination can protecting Members of Parliament, guilty Ministers and officials be part of public interest.

Sir, the Minister said that it was not the practice—I want you to note each word—not the practice, to lay accessible documents on the Table of the House. Quite apart from the fact that it is a totally false statement, because there are many accessible documents that have already been laid on the Table of the House;

What is more....(*Bell rings*). What is the point of that Bell?

MR. SPEAKER: You have put it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: No, I have not finished. What is more the fact is that this particular enquiry was ordered by this House and therefore the report must come to this House, not to some judge, not to some judiciary, not to some Government office, but to this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: One point of order relates to the Chair itself. During the last session, you would be pleased to recall that I had demanded certain papers, including the FIR and you had been pleased to say—other Members also took up this issue—that had I informed you you would have taken steps to make these papers available to the House. So this case comes at a particular stage in the development of the matter. It does not come all from the blue; it has got a history behind it.

Secondly, so far as the CBI report is concerned, may I ask you whether the commitment of the hon. Minister, that facts would be placed before the House so that the House would be able to decide what is required to be done in this matter, stands or not. Would that requirement or commitment be met by presenting to the House a mutilated and manipulated and distorted version? Because the House must be placed in a position to judge what course of action is required in the given circumstances. Therefore, for the hon. Home Minister to tell the House that the CBI report would not be made available to the House is something which the House would not countenance. And since it involves the honour of the Members and the dignity of the House, the entire document will have to be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The question of accessibility of a document is only relevant when there is a specific rule. Here we have a rule, 368. Whether a document is accessible or not, whether it is convenient or inconvenient for Members to get it, that rule specifically provides that if any reference is made to any State paper or despatch it shall be laid on the Table of the House irrespective of its

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

being accessible. If there is any practice as he said, such practice cannot override the specific rule. It is not even a direction by the hon. Speaker; it is a rule of the House which has a constitutional backing and it cannot be overridden in the manner done by the hon. Minister; it is a mandatory provision. If the security of the State is involved, only when there is overriding public interest involved, an exemption is provided. In the background of the matter in which this question has come up, it is not showing respect to the House to ask the Members to go in procession to Tis Hazari Court to apprise themselves of the contents of any police report; when a commitment has been made by the hon. predecessor to this House it must be honoured. The Ministry is a continuous process and a change in the incumbent of a Ministry could not mean getting away from an assurance given to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: May I make the position very clear? There is no need for any excitement. The rule is about accessible documents, of which you can get copies, printed reports, etc. My remarks applied to that. As you all know in that case when it was held to be an accessible document, I did not deny that. That is the background. I did not deny. When he said accessible document, whether the CBI report is really accessible or not. I am much in doubt about this.

I am clear about FIR, about statements before courts, about reports, publications, etc. When you get excited, you do not listen to me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Really you think that my observations have come because of your long, harassing speeches. Kindly take it for granted that they are not. If simply this question has been asked whether this report is accessible or not, that would have been enough instead of spending so much time.

About the other matter, not only here but in the House of Commons also the practice is the same when a member quotes from a paper. It has come up a number of times in this House and there are rulings on that. We will observe those rulings.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have to consider the peculiar circumstances of this case, namely, a commitment has been made to the House that facts enabling the House to come to a judgment about the future course of action would be placed before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see the wording of that also. I will look into the whole case. Mr. Limaye, I think I did not give my ruling to contradict you, but I just invited your attention to the rule about accessible documents.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप माफ कीजिये—मैं मेम्बरों की सुविधा की बात कह रहा था और कोई बात नहीं थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : म रूल बतला रहा था ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इसके लिये हम कोर्ट में जायें ? यह केस ऐसा नहीं है, हर एक केस के लिये मैं आपसे नहीं कहता हूं—

Parliament is seized of the matter. All the documents, whether accessible or not, should be made available.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): On a point of order, Sir. Today Mr. Vajpayee quoted from the CBI report. A similar incident happened in the third Lok Sabha and Sardar Hukam Singh gave the ruling. He asked me to produce an authenticated copy of the CBI report. At that time, the CBI report was on Mr. Biju Pathaik. Now it is on the entire licence issue.

So, taking into consideration the historic ruling of the Speaker, the Government should *suo motu* place the CBI Report on the Table of the House. It may be placed in the library so that all of us can study the entire CBI report.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the question is whether it should be continued now or taken up after lunch.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, what is your ruling on the CBI report?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I can complete it in another ten minutes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी अगर ये फिर कोई गलत बात कहेंगे तो फिर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहने दीजिये ।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I was not quoting from any report. After checking up with the investigating authority, such information as is available, I have sought to give to the House. Reference has been made in the course of discussions that the Government have not placed a copy of the report of the CBI and that a copy of the chargesheet has not been made available to the House. I would like you, Sir, to appreciate the Government's position in the matter. It has not been the practice to place accessible documents on the table of the House. Nor have I come across any instance when a chargesheet in a criminal case has been placed on the Table of the House. I have already communicated to the House all the relevant information contained in the chargesheet. Since, however, some hon. Members seem to think that we are trying to withhold information from the House, I am arranging to have copies of the chargesheet made available to the Parliament Library.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the CBI report?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The chargesheet is really the result of the CBI inquiry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We do not want any information which is distorted.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये उसे देने से मना कर रहे हैं । इसके बारे में आप को रूलिंग देना है ।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I would, however, like to crave your indulgence in respect of demands for copies of other statements recorded during the investigation. The law provides that these statements can be used only for limited purposes in the course of a criminal trial. We would not like to do anything that may not be strictly in accordance with law, and may prejudice a fair trial. The duties of the investigating authorities have been set out at legth in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to which I have drawn your kind attention on the 12th. One of the principal duties of the investigating officer is that as soon as the investigaions are completed, a chargesheet or a final report shall be laid before the concerned Magistrate. I can quote some decisions of the Supreme Court to substantiate this, but I am not doing that to save the time of the House. My object in referring to the legal provision was only to indicate that the investigating officer had no option or choice in the matter.

This brings me to the most important issue raised in the course of yesterday's discussion. At the time the discussion took place in this House early in September, the position of the Government was that it would be necessary to ascertain by competent investigation the full facts concerning the serious issues raised. If you would recall, Sir, all that was

[Shri K. Brahmanand Reddy]

definitely known in the first week of September was that except one Member, all the other 20 had denied having signed the memorandum in question. There was no information as to how then these forgeries had been brought about. Whatever may have been the suspicions of the different sections of the House or even of the Government, it was not clear as to what the motivation was for perpetrating something unheard of in the annals of our Parliamentary history. Above all, though stray references were made to different individuals, there was no definite information as to the persons who were behind the representation containing the forged signatures of 20 Members of Parliament. When repeated demands were made in the House that an investigation into this matter should be undertaken by a Committee of the House, the Government reiterated their stand that such investigation should be left in the hands of the appropriate statutory agency, particularly when there are suspicions about commission of criminal offences. It was in this context that my predecessor and the Law Minister had assured the House that the results of the investigation would be promptly communicated to the House.

13 hrs.

It could not have been anticipated by the Government that the investigation would disclose that several persons of whom only one was a Member of Parliament would be involved in the commission of the concerned offences. The investigations have *prima facie* established that outsiders are as much responsible for the commission of the concerned offences as one Member of this House. It would now be for the courts to give a finding about the nature and complicity of not only the Member of Parliament but also the strangers involved.

In his speech on the 5th September, the Law Minister had clearly indicated that the investigation may result in criminal prosecutions. He could not have been more explicit. The assurance to inform the House of the results of the investigation did not, therefore, preclude the possibility of chargesheets being filed in respect of those against whom criminal offences were *prima facie* made out. The House was equally aware of its own rules and practices and so were the Ministers concerned. We should not read into their speeches, intentions that would be wholly inconsistent with their knowledge of parilamentary practice and of law. The law requires that as soon as the investigation is complete, either a chargesheet or a final report should follow. The rules of parliamntary procedure exclude discussion on matters which are *sub judice*. Hence when my predecessor and the Law Minister spoke in the House, they should not be assumed to have promised a discussion which would be either violative of the legal requirements or of the parliamentary practice. What was promised was only what would be consistent with law as well as parliamentary practice.

The fact of the matter was that we wanted to seek and would still wish to seek the guidance of the House about appropriate steps to be taken for protecting the rights of the hon. Members. In our view, Sir, the action taken by the Government by way of expeditious investigation and prosecution of persons suspected to have forged the signatures of several Members of the House is the appropriate step to protect the rights of the hon. Members.

References were made to the Mudgal case and it was suggested that the present case is similar to that earlier precedent. In my view, Sir, there are two distinguishing characteristics of the Mudgal precedent which are relevant in the present discussion. In the first place, as far as

I have been able to understand the facts, there was never any question of Mudgal having committed any criminal offence. It was only the question of propriety of his conduct that was involved. In the present case, it is not only a question of impropriety of conduct. If only questions of impropriety of a Member's conduct have been raised, there cannot be any doubt that the Mudgal precedent should be strictly followed. But where questions of impropriety are indistinguishably mixed up with questions of criminality, it would be in the best traditions of this House to await a judicial verdict before considering any action on the improprieties involved. Secondly, in Mudgal's case, again as far as I have been able to ascertain, no stranger was involved. It was the conduct of Shri Mudgal and Shri Mudgal alone. In the present case, the House will recall that three persons are being prosecuted of whom only one is a Member of Parliament. The importance of this distinction should not, in my view, be missed.

It is, therefore, our view, Sir, that no breach of privilege of any kind has been committed by any of my colleagues.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: On a point of order. He cannot speak for other Ministers. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy can speak only for himself. प्रिवलेज का सवाल इंडिविजुअल मिनिस्टर्स के खिलाफ होता है। गृह मंत्री, श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी केवल अपने लिए ही बोल सकते हैं। सर्वश्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय और उमाशंकर दीक्षित को कटघरे में आना होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: If need be, I can ask him also to come. We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2.00 p.m.

13.0 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—*Contd.*

IMPORT LICENCE CASE—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने कहा था कि सदस्यों के द्वारा जो मांग की गई थी कि चार्ज शीट—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand your point of order. Would you listen to me now?

श्री मधु लिमये : सुना ही नहीं, समझ भी गये ? आपने चार्ज शीट सभा पटल पर रखा है जो लाइब्रेरी में देखने को मिलेगा। ठीक बात है। लेकिन मैं एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठा रहा हूं। उस विषय को मैं चलाना नहीं चाहता हूं। मेरे मित्र श्री पीलू मोदी के द्वारा रूल 368 के अन्तर्गत उठाया गया था कि चूंकि सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट का एक हिस्सा मंत्री महोदय ने पढ़ कर सुनाया है इसलिये सदस्यों को यह अधिकार प्राप्त होता है कि पूरी सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रखने के लिये कहें। उस चर्चा को मैं नहीं उठा रहा हूं हालांकि मुझे पता नहीं था कि उस चर्चा को कल लेने का इनका इरादा है। आप 368 के तहत रूलिंग दें और उसके बाद जो विषय आप लेना चाहते हैं लें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am afraid. Mr. Limaye has got the stick at the wrong end. I know that this matter is hanging.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are shirking responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not shirk responsibility. But I don't also

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

intrude into other people's responsibility; it is not in my nature. But I have been told that Speaker has kept this matter pending. (*Interruptions*) Don't dispute what I say please. At that time, the proceedings in the House were continuing, the Home Minister had concluded his statement, some Members were on their feet and the Speaker said, he would look into the matter. And I suppose what you say also is part of the matter to be looked into.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want to dispute? You don't want me or somebody else to come halfway and try to cook the dinner again. Too many cooks spoil the broth. Somebody has started cooking the dinner and if I come in between I would put more of salt or more of something then what happens? So, I would advise you to leave the matter at that; you never had it so good; the whole matter would have been finished yesterday. You had the whole of yesterday and all headlines in the papers today. (*Interruptions*) Just a minute please. Today again the matter has been raised. Tomorrow you will have headlines and when it is raised tomorrow, day after tomorrow it will come again. Thus the whole week had gone. I think you should be satisfied with that; you never had it so good. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let Mr. Brahmananda Reddy have all the headlines by giving the CBI report.

सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट आएगी उन्हीं को हैडलाइज मिलेंगी। इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि कल के अखबारों में या लाइब्रेरी में जा कर सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर हम लोग कल तैयार हो कर आयेंगे। मैं इसकी तरह अखबारों में कम्बल नहीं करना चाहता हूं। आज ही चाहता हूं।

Under what rule are you preventing this, I would like to know. A point of order was raised under Rule 368.

रूलिंग किस बिना पर पोस्टपोन हो रहा है। इसमें कोई नया मामला नहीं है दर्जनों बार इस तरह के मामले आये हैं और स्पीकर या चेयर का रूलिंग हुआ है। इसमें कौन सी नई बात मैं कह रहा हूं यही मामला आगे नहीं जायेगा।

I am dead serious about it. कल बहस के पहले मैं सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट पढ़ना चाहता हूं।

How can you stop me? I am claiming a right under the rules of procedure. You cannot stop me.

बाकी जो बातें हैं वे मैंने मानली हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The point raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye is quite valid. References were made to certain statements and report, said to be CBI report-we don't know whether that it CBI report or not..read out by the hon. Minister before lunch hour. What is demanded under Rule 368 is: Supposing a particular portion has been read from a particular report that report should be laid on the Table of the House. The question is very simple. For your information I may quote two instances. One is about the audit report regarding Asiatic company.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. No. Your point is clear Please sit down.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों की एक दिक्कत है। हम लोग लंच से पहले देर से यह बहस सुन रहे थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा कि हम लंच के लिये उठ रहे हैं। उस समय यह बात तय नहीं हुई थी। मान लीजिये कि श्री रेड्डी ने जो बयान दिया है, उस पर बहस होती है। लेकिन सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट की कापी हमें

तीस हजारी कोर्ट में जा कर मिलेगी—शायद वहां भी नहीं मिलेगी। तो क्या हम हवा में बहस करेंगे। जब चार्ज लगा हुआ है, तो वकील तो बहस कर सकता है और मुकदमा चल सकता है। लेकिन इस मामले में इस सदन के एक सदस्य, और पूरे सदन की गरिमा का सवाल फंसा हुआ है। हम समझते हैं कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों को भी इस पर आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए कि इस तरह के गन्दे काम के बचाव से वे सदन को अलग रखें और किसी अदालत में जा कर मुकदमा चलायें। अदालत में जेबकटी वगैरह के कई मुकदमे चलते हैं। हम उनकी रिपोर्ट नहीं मांगने जा रहे हैं। यह रिपोर्ट हम महज इसलिये मांग रहे हैं कि इसमें सदन के एक सदस्य, और इस सदन, की गरिमा का मामला फंसा हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please sit down. Again I am saying that you are catching the wrong end of the stick. I am not stopping anybody. The only thing I want to point out is that the Speaker has said, he will consider it and, therefore, the ruling will come from him. Please, do not expect a ruling from me.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Please read out the Speaker's direction.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Just before the House recess a demand had been made by some hon. Members on this side that the CBI report should be made available. The Speaker had said: according to the rules the Minister is not bound to lay anything which is an inaccessible document. The rule might not bind the Minister to lay it but it also does not prevent him from laying it. If he takes an attitude of assisting the House then there is no reason why that chargesheet should not be made available as the FIR had been made available. Subsequently the question arose about CBI report. In the past many CBI reports had been made available to the House. If it is the view of the Chair that this matter has reached a stage where everybody should try to assist the House in coming to a considered conclusion, at least, as far as the rights and responsibilities of Parliament go in the matter, without encroaching on the authority of the courts, the Parliament has certain rights and responsibilities in the matter. For that purpose, it would be of assistance to the House to get the relevant documents and papers. I think that would be the correct attitude to take instead of standing on some technical plea. What is wrong with that? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly listen to me. Please sit down quietly.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The rule is 'shall lay'. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please I am here to regulate the proceedings of the House. As I can understand, there may be confusion; may be a dispute about what the Speaker said before.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We are not concerned with what the Speaker said. We are concerned with the rules and the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the difficulty. You do not even allow me to put the things to the House so that we may understand what we are doing.

Now, as I understand, the Speaker has said 'I shall consider all these matters', that is to say, this particular item of the agenda—the privilege notices and almost everything that has beeen said including points of order. I understand there is not one point of order but there are many other points of order too. This item is held over by the Speaker and he said he would consider the matter That is the main point. And that is why before coming to the Chair. I ascertained from the officers of the Table as to what happened.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The proceedings can be soon. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I was told that these are the Directions of the Speaker that we proceed to item No. 2—Papers to be laid on the Table and onwards and, therefore, I am not going back on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Please permit me to make my submission. You were not present in the House and I would like to give some information which might probably help the Chair. I may tell you that there are a number of Members who raised the privilege issue. The issues raised were not related only to one Minister but a number of Ministers. To-day the Home Minister had made a statement in connection with the privilege issue raised. The Speaker then said that we adjourn for the lunch and the matter would be taken up at 2 O'clock or even afterwarads. He made that statement. There are a number of issues that are to be taken up. There are three additional privilege issues and, therefore, that matter has to be separated from the issue that has been raised by Shri Limaye. For the convenience of the House, in order to facilitate the discussion tomorrow and consideration of the entire matter tomorrow, if we are in possession of the C.B.I. Report, it will help tomorrow's proceedings. And that is why we want that you should give a clear direction that the C.B.I. Report should be placed on the Table of the House. That is exactly our contention.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब स्पीकर साहब उठे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस मामले को दो बजे लिया जायेगा। मेहरबानी करके आप रिकार्ड को चैक कर लीजिये इसीलिए हम दौड़ते हुए वापिस आए। तब मालूम हुआ कि आउटसाइड दि हाउस कोई अन्डरस्टैंडिंग.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute. I have got some additional information. Here is the situation in which I get no help whatsoever. May be, the Ministers on this side may be able to help me. I have ascertained from the Table that the proceedings are not yet available. What the Table tells me now is that Speaker adjourned the House for lunch and he only said that the House will re-assemble at 2 O'clock.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Right.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): That is the position.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In other words he did not say that at 2 O'clock when we reassemble, papers will start being laid on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down—This is my difficulty. When things are kept hanging in this way, we all run into trouble.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Unfortunately, you were not in the House; otherwise, there would not have been any doubt.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You remain in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will tell you one thing. I may not meet any of you. I may not meet any of the officials, but there is nothing that happens in this House that I do not know.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What was the last remark?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let this be taken note of by everybody.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I take it that you have a listening device installed in your office.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. This is exactly where I want the House to help me as to how to proceed with the business. The House was adjourned. A certain item is be-

ing considered and the Speaker said, 'We shall reassemble at 2 O'clock'. Is that so?—There is another additional information. A matter is being discus- by members of this House quoting made by members of this House quoting a particular rule of the House. The House was adjourned. The Speaker said that the House would reassemble at 2 O'clock and that the would consider the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is over lunch.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What matter?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Tell me what I should do.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I will help you.

मुझे सुनने के बाद मंत्री जी जो बोलना चाहते हैं । वह बोलें ।

ब्रह्मनन्द रेड्डी साहब का बयान हुआ.. (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us get on with the business first.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बिजनेस पर आ रहा हूं । श्री ब्रह्मनन्द रेड्डी का बयान जैसे ही पूरा हो गया स्पीकर साहब उठे और स्पीकर साहब ने कहा कि अब सदन की कार्यवाही को लंच के लिये स्थगित रखा जाय और दो बजे फिर हम लोग मिले । दो बजे कौन सा बिजनेस लेना चाहिए इसके बारे में सदन में उनका कोई प्रोनाउंसमेंट नहीं हुआ । तो मानना यही चाहिए कि जो मामला चल रहा था उसी को आगे चलाना चाहिए प्रिविलेज की नोटिस वाला मामला । अब अगर लंच के समय में कोई अन्डरस्टैंडिंग हुई है तो उसे मैं रेस्पेक्ट करने के लिये तैयार हूं जहां तक बहस का सवाल है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no understanding with me—this much I can say.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The official conveyed to you the information. Then ignore it completely.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which information?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This was not stated in the House. Why are you relying on this information?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Some agreement was reached with somebody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know anything.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Then ignore it. Let us proceed with the matter.

आप मुझे पूरा करने दीजिये । आप दोनों बार कहते हैं । एक कहते हैं कि अन्डरस्टैंडिंग का मुझे पता नहीं है, फिर मामला जो चल रहा है उसमें इंटरप्शन क्यों हो रहा है ? अगर बाहर की अंडर स्टैंडिंग का मामला लेते हैं तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन इतना मैं चाहता हूं कि रूल 368 क्या कहता है वह देख लिया जाय । अब उसके उपर महाजन साहब अपना इंटरप्रिटेशन न दें ।

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not go to the rule again. That does not come in now.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: "which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table".

He *shall* lay it on the Table.

एक मिनट की भी देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए बार बार जो हमारे अधिकार हैं उनका उल्लंघन किया जाता है । इस को मैं टालरेट करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं ।

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have understood the situation.

Now I am not concerned at the moment with this particular rule. I am concerned with how to proceed with the business of the House. This is what I am concerned with. Now I have heard you. I have heard others. Let me also hear what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has got to say.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, some hon. Members said that there was a lunch upstairs which was hosted by the hon. Speaker.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna): Lunch for whom?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: That is not very relevant, I suppose. At the lunch—I do not want to mention names—one of the hon. Members opposite was also present. I was also there. I asked the hon. Speaker, what is to happen at 2 O'clock. He said "You will proceed with the rest of the business. This will hang over; this will remain; but you will get on with the ther business;" meaning, the laying of papers, Call Attention, and so on.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Laying of papers, that is, the CBI report.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Laying of papers as per the agenda, and then the Call Attention. That is what the hon. Speaker has told me. One of the Members sitting opposite was also present and he heard it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not concerned with your understanding. I go by the rights. What are our rights?

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, जिस समय यह चर्चा चल रही थी तो माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह कहा कि कुछ बाहर के लोग आये हुये हैं विदेश के और वे भोजन के लिये इंतजार कर रहे हैं, इसलिये मुझे कहा जाता है और अब हम लंच के लिये उठ जायें। तो गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि मेरा थोड़ा सा वक्तव्य है उसको मैं पूरा कर दूं तब आप ऐसा करें। उन्होंने अपना वक्तव्य पूरा किया। उसके बाद अध्यक्ष महोदय ने लंच के लिये सदन को स्थगित करते हुये यह कहा कि इसी विषयको फिरसे लेना है, उस समय जो सदन कीकार्यवाही चल रही थी उसे देख लीजिये। कार्ड देख लीजिये, रिकार्ड में बात साफ है।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, what happened two minutes before 1 O'clock was this. The Home Minister was on his legs and gave a statement, certain information. In the middle of the statement, a large number of points of order were raised by many of us on these Benches. They have been heard by the Speaker. Then, when we were approaching 1 O'clock, and there was some kind of official lunch, the Speaker interrupted by saying that we shall now adjourn for lunch. At that point of time, without the Speaker entering into the merits of the points of order—he was waiting and wondering—at that point of time, the Home Minister got up and said that "because my statement is very short, if you will allow me, I will be able to finish it." Therefore, he was allowed to make it. He made the statement, and when he completed the statement, immediately, several of us got up, because we wanted to raise points of order. At that point of time, the Speaker said, "Now, we adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 O'clock." He never said that after two, when we re-assemble, we shall go to the next item; nor did he say that we will continue whatever is going on. All that he said was that now we shall adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2 O'clock: it obviously means that the matter which was left over at 1 O'clock before lunch should be continued without interruption. At that point of time, several of us got up and were on our legs: we wanted to raise points of order.

So, I request you that we should be permitted to raise our points of order on the statement which was made by the Home Minister on the matter. That is where the matter stands. (*Interruptions*) What happened between 1 and 2 at lunch-time between the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Speaker is not the property of the House. We must proceed from the point left at the time when the House adjourned.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, a point of order was raised when some of the Opposition Members stood up and said that the CBI report should be placed on the Table of the House. They said that the Home Minister was quoting from the same. The Home Minister, in his reply said that he was not quoting from the report. But the Speaker made certain observations; he said that he will have to look into those aspects whether it is an accessible document or not.

Secondly he made certain other observations. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Don't misquote the proceedings. You cannot tell lies.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Please do not interrupt and do not treat me like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Allow him to finish.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: You, Sir, will see from the record yourself. The Speaker said that there are certain practices in the House of Commons and "I will have to look into all these." That means, on the points of order which were raised, the Speaker kept his ruling reserved. On this, some of the Members said that assurances had been given. The Speaker went to the extent of saying that "I will check from the records; I am not giving any assurances but I will look into this." So, when those points were raised, what he had to say finally, his point of view, the Speaker kept it reserved.

Now, the hon. Members on that side are getting up and raising the matter again. You, Sir, are absolutely correct. Now, they are compelling you, and are raising the same points of order again and asking you to give a ruling right now. Supposing the Speaker takes up the position, he says, he will study the matter and then give a ruling, can the Speaker be compelled to give a ruling right then? This is what they are doing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you kindly listen to me in calm; let there be a finality to this. After all the matter has to be clinched and has to be decided and this Chair has to do it. This is the accepted practice. I am concerned with this limited question: the business of the House. Let us not confuse the two. What is the business of the House? Let us confine ourselves to this item?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The business of the House is to respect the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am here to safeguard the rules. I am here also to conduct this House. I am here also to say that these rules are not adequate to run this Parliament in modern conditions in this country; I have said this many times.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We need your assistance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly take my assistance. Let me state the case very clearly. The Table has given me the information that this privilege question was being discussed; the Speaker adjourned the House for Lunch and said that the House would meet at 2. In the ordinary course when the House adjourns it means that a business under discussion would be resumed; you would take it that way.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are we to take cognisance of what happened outside in lunch time? We cannot take cognisance of that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When any hon. Member speaks I must listen very patiently; but whenever I get up to say something, Members....I do not know what I should say.

I am grateful to Mr. Raghu Ramaiah for the information that he has passed on to the House because I think it is a help.... (*Interruptions*) Whatever he has said in the House has gone on record and therefore the Chair must take cognisance of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He is referring to some private conversations over lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not matter. If he has said something outside I do not know but he has said this in the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If he mentions the menu of the lunch, that will also go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you allow me to speak? There is a big difference between what a man says outside and what a man says inside the House. The moment he brings it in the House.....Even if I bring my wife into the House, it is open and it goes into the record.... (*Interruptions*). Whatever I say to my wife in my bed room, it does not matter; but when I mention it in the House, it is part of the records.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Did you say 'bring my wife'? Do not bring; otherwise people will ask that she should be laid on the Table.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Raghu Ramaiah has made a statement in the House; it has gone on record; apart from being a statement it has come from the Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs. He has also quoted the Speaker and said that the Speaker had told him that at 2 O'clock this item would be taken up. This was not told to me; this was told by Mr. Raghu Ramaiah to the House and through the House to me. I take cognizance of that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Any direction from the Speaker must come to the person in the Chair not through the Minister. We do not recognise him and his messages.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not matter. The minister has passed on the information and I take cognizance of it. Rule 25 says:

"Arrangement of Business:

On days allotted for the transaction of Government business"—I think this is Government business—"such business shall have precedence and the Secretary-General shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may after consultation with the Leader of the House determine:

Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation."

From what Mr. Raghu Ramaiah has told me I take it that the Speaker has solemnly conveyed to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has solemnly conveyed to the House that the Speaker has varied the business and we go on to item No. 2, Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है—यह नया प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है—यह जो आइटम है—डिस्कशन आन दि प्रिवलेज नोटिस—यह आर्डर पेपर में नहीं रहता है—इसके लिये आप रूल 25 को देखिये—आप किस आर्डर पेपर पर जा रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has varied the order.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन इसके बीच में जो आइटम था, जो चल रहा था, उसका क्या

हुआ ? यह [illegible] है—[illegible] रेशन को देखिये—दिक्कत यह है कि आपके [illegible] है और [illegible] के पास भी [illegible] है यह [illegible] है—इसमें लिखा है—बिजनेस को इस ऑर्डर में लिया जायेगा [illegible] "[illegible]"—[illegible] "[illegible]" ये भी नहीं [illegible] थे। उसके बाद एडजार्नमेंट मोशन-यह नहीं था। उसके बाद [illegible]—इसको कैसे छोड़ सकते हैं—इस पर [illegible] होना चाहिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not Government business. It is business arising out of the privilege motion moved by members' on this side of the House. That is given priority, according to these Directions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I concede in the printed order paper circulated to members, perhaps this item was not specifically mentioned, but in this order paper before me and the Speaker it is mentioned

Here the entry in typed letters is "1A"; it is not "2".

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is for the Chair's guidance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the business of the House. Soon after item 1, Questions, he took up this business, because it is there. It is the Speaker's prerogative. You have agreed to his taking it up. Not only the Speaker has the prerogative to arrange the business, but you also agreed on it. Now, again, I say it is the Speaker's prerogative to vary the business of the House, and he has done it. Therefore, let us get on with the business.

1441 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DOCK WORKERS (ADVISORY COMMITTEE) AMENDMENT RULES, 1974, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1958 AND ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF GUJARAT STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2820 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers, (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8522/74].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

(i) The Examination of Masters and Mates (Amendment) Rules 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1129 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1974.

(ii) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1130 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8523/74].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report of the Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation for the year 1972-73 under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation

dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for no laying the Hindi version of the above report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8524/74].

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRAGA TOOLS LTD., SECUNDERABAD FOR 1972-73 AND NOTIFICATIONS *re.* NAVY (PENSION) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General, thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8525/74].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957—

(i) The Navy (Pension) Second Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 309 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1974.

(ii) The Navy (Pension) First Amendment Regulations, 1974 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 337 in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1974.

(iii) The Navy (Pension) Third Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 363 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1974.

(iv) The Navy (Pension) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 364 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8526/74].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES ACT, 1952 AND EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND (SEVENTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952:—

(i) The Metalliferous Mines (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1009 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(ii) The Coal Mines (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1010 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(iii) The Coal Mines (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1092 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1974.

(iv) The Metalliferous Mines (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1093 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8527/74].

(2) A copy of the Employees' Provident Fund (Seventh Amendment) Scheme, 1974, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1095 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1974, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8528/74].

14.32 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLASH BETWEEN TRIBALS AND POLICE IN ASSAM

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported clash between the tribals and the police in Assam resulting in the death of eight persons

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, Government deeply regret the recent incidents in Goalpara district of Assam resulting in loss of several lives and injuries to a larger number.

On 18th November 1974 Boro people mainly volunteers of Boro Sahitya Sabha and workers of Plains Tribals Council of Assam armed with lathis, spears, daos etc. marched in processions to picket and close down Government establishments and institutions in Centres like Sidli, Kokrajhar, Bijni and Gossaigaon in Goalpara District of Assam, in violation of the prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. already promulgated in the sensitive areas. They made a bid to overpower the police and the security forces and take control of Government establishments and institutions. The police made lathi charges and fired tear gas to disperse the mobs and restore order. Two CRP men lost their lives at Sidli as a result of sudden attacks on them with sharp weapons from behind. The CRPF personnel had to resort to firing which resulted in the death of one civilian and serious injury to another.

On 19th November 1974, there were violent attacks on the Magistrate and police party in Bijni and the police resorted to firing twice after lathi-charge and tear gas shelling proved ineffective. Three persons from among the agitators were killed and some more were injured. It is also learnt that two persons were killed and some injured in police firing in Kokrajhar. In Bijni, Gossaigaon, Kokrajhar a number of police and CRP personnel got injured and some seriously.

As recently as on 16th November the State Government had intimated to us that they had had discussion with the representatives of Bodo Sahitya Sabha on 12th November on the issue of Roman script for Bodo language and that another round of discussions was contemplated. It is, therefore, unfortunate that the incidents should have taken a violent turn.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am rather surprised at this type of statement that the Home Minister has made. If you carefully go through the wording of the Calling Attention Notice, it specifically refers to the reported clash between the tribals and the police in Assam, resulting in the death of eight persons. In the introductory part of the Statement by the Home Minister, he has said:

"Government deeply regret the recent incidents in Goalpara district of Assam resulting in loss of several lives and injuries to a larger number."

I am really pained to find that even after such a ghastly incident has taken place, the Home Minister has not found it fit to go into the causes of the disturbances that had taken place. He has not gone into the details of those who were killed and those who were seriously injured. He has not tried to put forward in his statement as to what are the reasons as a result of which the situation got precipitated and what are the steps that are likely to be taken by the Government to see that there will be no recurrence of similar developments in the future.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

In this connection, I have certain information gathered and I would like to find out from the Home Minister whether this information is correct and also whether the reports that appeared in different sections of the press giving different interpretations about the incidents that have taken place are correct and whether those interpretations are correct.

Firstly, I would like to point out to the Home Minister at the very outset that the subject-matter of the Calling Attention becomes extremely serious because it deals with the problem concerning the weaker sections, like, the tribals and that too in an area which is a sensitive area on India's border. Probably, before the formation of Bangladesh, the situation was still more serious. After the formation of Bangladesh, to some extent, the situation has been relieved. But even then the situation continues to be extremely serious. I am very sorry to find that in the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister, no background of the incidents has been given at all. It is just a statement that is given by a bureaucrat and it only deals with a number of persons who were hit, the number of persons who tried to surround the police station and the manner in which the police tried to deal with them.

First of all, I would like to know, on the basis of facts, whether it is true that when the clash between the police and the tribal volunteers took place, at an early stage, the report was that seven tribals were killed, two policemen were killed and one hundred were injured. Today's report indicates that one of the tribals who were seriously injured also died in the hospital, bringing the total number of deaths to eight tribals.

It has been extensively reported in the press that about 10,000 tribal volunteer tried to demonstrate in front of the Deputy Collector's office in Bijni in Goalpara district of Assam, on 18th November and they demanded that the Government must introduce the Roman script in place of the Assamese script of the Bodo language and that Bodo language continues to be the language of the schools. In this connection, it has been pointed out in various press reports that the trouble did not start from the 18th November alone. There is a deep background. There has been a consistent discontent amongst the tribals in Assam. Initially, the Bodo Sahitya Sabha which was conducting this particular agitation had demanded that the language has no script but their demand was that the script to be utilised should not be the Assamese script but that the Bodo language should have the Roman script. They wanted to start the agitation as early as on 8th November, 1974. But, after that, the leaders of the agitation were conducting talks with the spokesmen of the Government in Assam and they expected that an amicable settlement could be arrived at, that the rights of the tribals could be protected, that the aspirations of the tribals could be reflected in the policy of the Government and, as a result of that, they announced that their initial agitation which was supposed to be started on 8th November would start on 18th November and, in the meantime, the entire agitation was suspended by the Bodo Sahitya Sabha which had conducted the agitation.

There is also another background to this problem. As early as in 1952, this particular language which is the Bodo language of the Assamese tribal communities was accepted only upto the primary school stage upto 1952. But then there was an agitation that it should be accepted and recognised as an important language even for the studies upto the matric stage. I am told that one of the Ministers was responsible for encouraging this demand and as a result of that, initially, this particular language which was accepted and recognised only at the level of the primary school was extended to even

matriculation classes, though adequate books were not available. Therefore, the aspirations of the school going students grew, and the Sahitya Sabha felt that they must make a further pressing demand. They had some grievances about the Roman script. I do not want to go into the merits of this problem, whether the demand for the recognition of the Roman script is correct or the imposition of the Assamese script is correct; I do not want to go into those linguistic controversies at all, But I am one among those who believe that. when sensitive issues come up, there must be an attitude which must be an attitude of accommodation on the one side and an attitude of firmness on the other. Government must make up its mind how far they are going to accommodate the point of view of the tribals; they should sit with them and try to remove the prejudices in their mind; they should try to explain to them why is it that it is dangerous to go beyond the particular point. But even the legitimate demands are not properly considered. Even about whatever are the extravagant demands also, there should be a method of persuasion. The point is not driven home to the tribals. Sometimes the tribals are provoked to precipitate action, and that has happened in this particular case. News reports have appeared that the agitation has not stopped at the point of demanding Roman script for this particular language group; there is a section among the agitators who are also demanding that there should be a separate State. I am not one among those who feel that there should be more and more disintegration of a State like Assam because that is the most sensitive area of our country. That particular point of view has come forward because there was no dialogue between the leaders of the tribals and the leaders of the Government in Assam. At the right point of time if the leaders of the Government had tried to establish a rapport and dialogue with the leaders of tribals, perhaps the extremist section among the tribals would not have been driven to the point of demanding a separate State at all. Dangerous reports are coming up in the press and some interested parties are also putting forward the claims of that section. A report had appeared in the press, if I remember right in the *Times of India*, Bombay, till 29th May, 1973 that youngsters belonging to the plains tribal community agitating for a separate State comprising the northern belt of Goalpara and other areas in the lower Assam region were given training in arms in Bengal and they were being despatched to Assam. This is a very dangerous report. Some interested parties might be interested in trying to develop animosity between the people of Bengal and the people of Assam. People like us who are committed to the concept of national integration and radicalism do not want such fissiparous tendencies at all. Such reports appear in the press and no cognizance is taken by the Home Minister about such reports. They do not come out with a statement whether this particular news report is correct or not. And if such news reports go completely uncontradicted, different types of elements can take undue advantage of that. Those who are interested in driving a wedge between the people of Assam and the people of Bengal so that they may preserve their own power positions do not feel it necessary to contradict these reports at all. But if such reports remain uncontradicted, they provoke certain extremist sections on both sides. On the one side, those who are guided by romanticism feel that there is a certain territory from where they can get arms, where they can get training in arms, and they develop certain ambitions which are extremist ambitions. On the other hand, sensitive people in Bengal might feel that this is a false allegation that has been levelled against the people of Bengal, that has gone uncorrected and that has not been contradicted by the Government.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Therefore, they may feel that an allegation has been made against the people of Bengal and unnecessarily a feeling of animosity may grow. I think this is a game of power politicians and I am surprised to find that the Home Minister at no stage contradicted such reports. If these reports are correct, they must try to see that such extremist activities are nipped in the bud and if they are incorrect, they must come out with a categorical statement that it is a false report that has appeared in the press and nothing of that type has been done.

A news report has appeared that when these agitations are going on, certain sections among the tribals were making efforts to see that this particular agitation does not go beyond a point where fissiparous tendencies may develop. But the complacent Assam Government did not take note of the conciliatory attitude at all and they probably wanted to teach a lesson to the extremists. Probably drunk with power, they took up the attitude that they were quite powerful to take up the challenge and 'we need not sit with the tribal leaders around a table and talk with them'. With that arrogant attitude and with that complacent attitude they precipitated a crisis and as a result of that, the agitation is going on.

Our own experience regarding any such agitation in which the language element is involved is that if at the right moment the fissiparous tendencies are not nipped in the bud, such agitations have the potentiality of threatening the integrity of the country and the integrity of various States and, therefore, the complacency of the Government, the arrogance of the Government, the negligence of the Government in this particular case becomes extremely unpardonable.

Lastly, I want to ask the Home Minister that when members of the weaker sections like the tribal community launch an agitation, the Police must always be prepared to take greater risks. On a number of occasions eminent men in public life have said that the problems of law and order in this country have to be tackled in a more humane manner. There are countries like France where there were students' agitations there was a threat to the Government and almost it appeared that it might lead to insurrection, even then the police did not fire, only sator hoses were used and at a later stage there was a rapport with the students established. That is the method in which some of the democratic countries deal with the problems of law and order. But, unfortunately, in our country, when members of the tribal community try to stage a demonstration on the basis of demands which may be justifiable or which may not be justifiable, it is for the Government to decide upto what point they would accept their demands. When members of the tribal community put forward their demands, it is necessary that towards the members of the weaker sections you must show tolerance. Let me conclude by saying that just as we are talking about equality and social mobility, we always believe that as far as the weaker sections are concerned, mere equality of opportunity has not helped them. A preferential opportunity should be given to them so that the lag that has developed for centuries may be ended. Similarly, in dealing with the problems of law and order and agitations launched by the weaker sections, our society and our Government must be prepared to show a greater tolerance because for centuries they have suffered, they have suffered indignities, they have suffered atrocities and, therefore, the society as well as the Government should show a greater tolerance towards them. We show more tolerance towards the black-marketeers, we show more tolerance towards smugglers, we show more tolerance

towards the power-drunk people. When I say we show more tolerance towards black-marketeers, I mean this Government. I am not talking about the opposition. The Government show more tolerance to black-marketeers, this Government show more tolerance towards smugglers, they show more tolerance to power-drunk people, towards those who are indulging in malpractices and those who denigrate even the dignity and honour of the Parliament, but when the masses drawn from the weaker sections like the tribals and scheduled castes rise in revolt and lead an agitation, you try to be trigger-happy. Remember that the tribal problems can never be dealt with on the basis of a trigger-happy position. If you suppress them on the basis of bullets you will get only bullets in return. You will not get cooperation. This is the basic law of nature in any society which the Home Minister must remember. Let him try to deal with this problem in a human manner.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I heard Mr. Dandavate with rapt attention. It would be incorrect to say that Assam Government has been acting or has acted in an arbitrary or complacent manner. Sir, you will be aware that Assam Government took a very sympathetic attitude to these tribal people. Out of 15 million people the tribal people of Assam are about 13 and odd lakhs and out of them Boro people are 4 lakhs and odd. If you see how they are distributed, you will find that they are about 30 per cent of the tribal population. This is 13.29 according to the 1971 census. Now, these 4 lakhs and odd Boro population is distributed in several districts and in certain pockets here and there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you pleading that the smaller the minorities the greater can be the intolerance?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: No, not at all, why do you presume such things? The smaller the people, the weaker the people, the poorer the people, the neglected the people are, the more and more the Government tries to do, the more and more they take care of these people. I contradict his statement that Government is interested in safeguarding blackmarketing and so on. And I may point out to him that the various steps that we have taken in recent months would clearly show that we want to take the stringent measures and most vigorous action against blackmarketeers, smugglers and so on which unfortunately the hon. Members are trying to defend. I do agree that we must have most sympathetic attitude towards the poor people and as far as we can we should try to help them and agree to their reasonable demands.

They said that Roman script should be adopted. You may be aware that the Assam Government, not now, but some years ago, have given orders that Boro language can be taught in the primary education schools and it has been extended also in the secondary stage. I am told even some textbook committee has gone into it and they are trying to prepare some textbooks for their use and so on. This is not happening just now but this is what has been done for the past several years. So, I am trying to remind Prof. Dandavate that this is not being done only just now. This has been done for last several years. Therefore, it is not as if Assam Government is not looking into the demands or grievances of the Boro people; they have been doing it earlier as well. You may also be aware that the State authorities especially the Education Department and the Secretary of Education to the Government of Assam, have discussed with the leaders and representatives about these problems, about the Roman script and so on but unfortuntely they could not come to an understanding. In fact our Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has discussed with these Boro leaders on 31-10-74. Discussions with Boro leaders by the State Government were held on 11th October and on the 12th November the Chief Minister

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy].

of Assam stated that after discussing it with the Department of Education and the Secretary of Education if it is sorted out it is all right. If it is not sorted out then they can go to the Ministry of Education and discuss. If it is not settled even then, they can go to the Chief Minister and discuss. We are sorry that some eight people died and about a hundred got injured. Some of them were policemen. It is just possible—I cannot say off-hand—some external elements may be encouraging them. All the same they should be advised not to indulge in this type of activity which leads to violence.

In fact, I may submit, it is in the interests of these Boro people that they get assimilated with the Assamese people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I asked a specific question. I have got *Times of India* clipping dated 29th May, 1973. If such a damaging report has come then it is bad both for the people of Bengal as well as Assam.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You please send that paper clipping to me. We will look into that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This news appeared on 29th May, 1973. The Government should either confirm or contradict it. It creates tension between two Governments.

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the 18th and 19th of November, 1974, some ugly incidents took place at Goalpara in Assam where as a result of police firing 9 persons were killed, who were agitating for introduction of roman script for the propagation of Boro language in the State. The incidents that had taken place cannot be described as accidental ones because the agitation was continuing for more than two years and if the unfortunate deaths had taken place it was mainly because the Government of Assam and the Central Government failed to deal with the matter efficiently and in time. (*Interruptions*). During the last 27 years of Congress rule both in the State and in the Centre the lot of the tribal people have not been bettered. My friend Prof. Dandavate who initiated the discussion has already given a detailed background of the problem now being faced by the Boro people in Assam and about the agonies of the tribal people and as such I would confine myself to some specific questions arising out of the recent incidents.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government had received any memorandum from the Boro tribals of Assam during the last two years complaining about the language policy of the State Government which runs contrary to the hopes and aspirations of the Boro people and if so, the decision taken by the Central Government thereon? My second question is whether the Central Government received any protest note from the Boro minorities of Assam regarding the introduction of Assamese language as a compulsory subject in all Schools and thereby imposing the language on them and if so, what were the reactions of the Central Government to this protest note? Thirdly, I would like to know whether the Government propose to set up a high powered non-official Committee to probe into the circumstances leading to the death of 9 persons and whether steps have been taken to pay compensation to the families of the deceased. And finally whether the Central Government has set up a Committee comprising of the representatives of the Central Education Ministry, eminent educationists and representatives of the Boro minorities to devise ways and means for

*The original speech was delivered in Bangali.

the introduction of Boro language through Roman script within a time bound programme?

I hope the hon. Minister would give clear and categorical reply to each of my questions?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: There is nothing special in this except that he wanted a Committee. I do not think a Committee to probe into it is necessary. The Government of Assam is seized of the matter and they are looking into the matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampur): Have you received any memorandum from the Boro community and the other tribal people of Assam for making their language to be learnt in the Roman script? His question is: whether you have received any such memorandum from the Assam tribal people.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I think the Government of India have also received some memoranda from them.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो अपना वक्तव्य दिया है उस में इस बात को कहा है कि कुछ नेताओं से 16 तारीख को बातचीत हुई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बातचीत हुई है किस बात पर यह बातचीत समाप्त हुई। आपने उत्तर में यह भी बताया कि पहले इनके प्रतिनिधि मिल चुके हैं और उनके साथ चर्चा की जा चुकी है और फिर यह भी बताया कि धारा 144 वहां लगा दी गई थी तो उसका कारण क्या था? आपने दो बार गोली चलने की बात कही 18-11-74 और 19-11-74 को... (व्यवधान)..वे हिंदी जानते ही नहीं हैं। हिंदी में उन्होंने वक्तव्य भी नहीं दिया। यह वक्तव्य पूरा हमें अंग्रेजी में मिला है, हिंदी में नहीं मिला जबकि अध्यक्ष महोदय का आदेश है कि दोनों भाषाओं में मिलना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह बड़ी संख्या में जो लोग प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे आपने कहा है कि इनके पास बर्छे, भाले आदि हथियार थे जिनको लेकर वे जा रहे थे इसलिये हमने इनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की तो क्या आप का गज दो प्रकार से नापने का है? आप ने पटना में सी० पी० आई० का जो प्रदर्शन था जिसमें वे भारी संख्या में हथियार लेकर आये थे उनके ऊपर कार्यवाही नहीं की (व्यवधान). और ये लोग जब आये तो इनके ऊपर कार्यवाही की। वहां पटना में उनको संरक्षण दिया। यह दो प्रकार से नापने का तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह सारा जो आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है इसके पीछे किसका हाथ है? कौन लोग हैं वह जो चाहते हैं कि रोमन लिपि हो?

एक माननीय सदस्य : जनसंघ।

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : जनसंघ ऐसे कामों में कभी भी नहीं पड़ता। आप को जनसंघ को पहचानने में बहुत समय लगेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वहां के विश्वविद्यालय में जो वहां के उपकुलपति हैं वे एक पादरी हैं और वहां अधिक संख्या में ईसाई अध्यापक हैं जो केरल से बुलाए गए हैं? नार्थ इस्टर्न हिल विश्वविद्यालय जो है उसमें बहुत बड़ी संख्या में जो प्रमुख विभाग हैं उनके पदाधिकारी ईसाई बनाये गये हैं और बड़ी संख्या में इन्हीं लोगों का हाथ इसके पीछे है? वे यह चाहते हैं कि रोमन लिपि यहां पर आये। ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या आपने कभी इस बात पर विचार किया है कि जो अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जाति की रिपोर्ट समय समय पर प्रकाशित हुई हैं उसमें इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि इनकी पढ़ाई इनकी अपनी भाषा में हो? वह उसमें सार कहा है। लेकिन उस पर जिस तरीके से गौर करना चाहिए वह सरकार ने नहीं किया।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

आपने कहा कि कुछ सी० आर० पी० के लोग भी मरे क्या कभी आपने इस बात की खोज की कि ये सी०आर०पी०के जवान आदिवासियों को उनके क्षेत्र में कितना तंग करते हैं। उनको लूटते हैं, उनके साथ बलात्कार करते हैं, नाना प्रकार की घटनायें करते हैं। कभी आपने इस बात की जांच की ? नहीं की है तो कीजिये।

इतना ही नहीं वहां शिक्षा का जो कोर्स है उस कोर्स के अन्दर साफ कहा है कि जो पुराना इतिहास है भारत का उसे पढ़ाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। और उसी ढंग वह वहा पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं। अंग्रेजों का इतिहास और मुस्लिम काल का इतिहास जो है उसे ही उन्होंने मान्यता दी है और वही पढ़ा रहे हैं। तो क्या आप इस बात पर ध्यान देंगे कि जो भारत का इतिहास है पुराना उसे भी वहां पर पढ़ाया जाय ?

ये सारी जो घटनायें हुई हैं इन घटनाओं की जांच के लिये क्या पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी आप बनाने वाले हैं ? या अगर वह नहींकरना चाहते तो कोई न्यायिक जांच कराना चाहते हैं ? इसमें आप को दिक्कत क्या है ? ये जितने मुद्दे मैंने उठाये हैं उनके उत्तर मुझे मिलने चाहिए और एक चीज मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मरे हैं चाहे वे किसी भी तरफ के हों उनके लिये आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है ? क्या आप उन्हें देने जा रहे हैं ? कुछ दिया है या नहीं ? नहीं दिया तो कब देंगे और दिया है तो क्या दिया है ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: More than Assam, we seem to have talked about Patna. However, I would like to submit, as I have already submitted in reply to the previous member's query, that a parliamentary committee or any other committee does not seem to be necessary. The Government of Assam will certainly look into the matter. I have also mentioned during my first reply that the promotion of the Boro language and the question of the people of the tribes to be taught in their mother tongue has been agreed to and is being followed in the pirmary stage as well as in the secondary stage. Therefore, it cannot be said that the Government of Assam were not alive to the legitimate demands of these people.

So far as compensation is concerned, it is a matter for the Government of Assam to consider.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने केवल प्रश्न पूछे थे और उनके भी उत्तर मुझे नहीं मिले। मैंने पूछा था वहां जो गड़बड़ी चल रही थी उसका मूल कारण क्या है ? इस सारे आन्दोलन के पीछे किनका हाथ है ? कौन लोग इसके पीछे हैं ? यह रोमन लिपि की जो बात शुरू हुई इसके पीछे कौन लोग हैं ? बाहरी ताकत कोई है या पादरी हैं इसके पीछे ? वह उन्हें बताना चाहिए। उन को यह भी पता नहीं है इतनी बड़ी सरकार लेकर बैठे हुये हैं ? यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है। मैंने विश्वविद्यालय का उल्लेख किया विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति पादरी है। इतना ही नहीं जो शिक्षक नियुक्त किये गये हैं उनकी नियुक्ति के लिए कोई विज्ञापन नहीं निकाला। चुपचाप नियुक्ति कर ली है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot help it. Now, may I say that you are completely misinformed? Bijni, Sidli etc., are a way out from where the so-called North-Eastern Hill University is situated. The North-Eastern Hill University is in Shillong, way up in the hills; and these places are down in the plains, at a distance of about 400 to 500 miles.

Now, Mr. Daga.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 18 नवम्बर और 19 नवम्बर की घटनाओं में बन्दूक की गोलियों के कारण जिन आदमियों की

मृत्यु हो गई है, उनके प्रति आपने अफसोस जाहिर किया है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह घटना क्या वहां सदा के लिये अमन पैदा कर देगी, वहां अब दोबारा झगड़ा पैदा नहीं होगा ? आपने वहां बन्दूक से जो शान्ति पैदा करने की कोशिश की है और जैसा आप कहते हैं कि विघटनकारी तत्वों को गोली से काबू में लाने की कोशिश की गई है—लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सीमावर्ती इलाकों में आगे ऐसी घटना न हो, इसके लिये आप ने कौन से उपाय किये हैं ? सवाल यह नहीं है कि हमारी कमजोरी के कारण सीमावर्ती इलाकों में ये घटनायें होती हैं और पहले हुई हैं हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि आपने कौन से ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं जिनके कारण यह झगड़ा पैदा न हो? अगर बन्दूक की गोली से सीमावर्ती इलाके की समस्यायें हल हो जाती है—तो ठीक है, लेकिन इस समय आप का ध्यान आकर्षण करने का हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि उस सीमावर्ती इलाके के अन्दर जब ता० 18 और 19 को 9 आदमी मारे गये और 100 आदमी घायल हुये—तो इस घटना की पृष्ठ भूमि क्या थी ? आपने पलेन्ज ट्राइबल कान्सिल का नाम लिया है—आप बतलाइये कि इस संस्था का कंस्टीचूशन क्या है ? उनकी डिमांड्स क्या थीं ? आपके सामने उन्होंने कब डिमांड्स रखीं और आपके विभाग ने उन डिमांड्स पर क्या निर्णय लिया। सवाल यह था कि उस कान्सिल ने, जो एक पब्लिक बाडी है, कब अपनी डिमांड्स आपके सामने रखीं और उन पर आप की तरफ से क्या कार्यवाही हुई ? कार्यवाही होने के बाद—आपने धारा 144 लगाने की जरूरत कब महसूस की, मैजिस्ट्रेट ने उसको कब लागू किया, किन किन लोगों ने धारा 144 को तोड़ा जिस पर झगड़ा हुआ। आपने फाइरिंग का जिक्र करते हुए यह नहीं बतलाया कि धारा 144 कि किस जगह लगाई गई थी, किस किस जगह लोग इकट्ठे हुई और गोली क्यों चलानी पड़ी—इन सब का जवाब दीजिये। ये घटनायें एक जगह नहीं हुई—4 जगहों पर हुई है—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 10 हजार आदमी कौन सी जगह पर इकट्ठे हुये, क्या हर जगह इकट्ठे हुये या एक जगह इकट्ठे हुये ? आपने चार जगह का नाम लिया-दिल्ली, कोकराझार, बिजनी और गोसाईगांव-क्या इन चारों जगहों पर 10 हजार आदमी इकटठे हुये या किसी एक जगह पर इकट्ठे हुये किसने आर्डर दिया—उस आर्डर को पढ़ कर सुनाइये किसने उसको लागू किया, किस किस इलाके में और किस किस जगह लागू हुआ या पूरे गोपालपाड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में लागू हुआ 144 धारा लागू होने के बाद कितने आदमी किस जगह पर इकट्ठे हुये, किस किस समय इकट्ठे हुये, आप ने क्या वार्निंग दी, उस वार्निंग को पढ़ कर सुनाइये और किसने उसको नहीं माना ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Most of the information which the hon. Member has asked for is contained in the statement itself:

"On 18-11-74 Boro people mainly volunteers of Boro Sahitya Sabha and workers of Plains Tribals Council of Assam armed with lathis, spears, daos, etc. marched in processions to picket and close down Government establishments and institutions in Centres like Sidli, Kokrajhar, Bijni and Gossaigaon in Goalpara district of Assam, in violation of the prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. already promulgated in the sensitive areas.....

On 19-11-1974 there were violent attacks on the Magistrate and police party in Bijni and the police resorted to firing twice after lathi-charge and tear gas shelling proved ineffective..."

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I want to see the order issued by the District Magistrate. Kindly read the order and tell me what were the places covered by that order under section 144. I do not want a general answer.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have not got that order with me. On the 18th two CRP personnel were killed and one civilian was killed. On the 19th, three civilians were killed in Bijni and two in Kokrajhar. A total of eight were killed. I have already submitted that about a hundred were injured out of whom there were some policemen as well.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I say that if people assembled at four places, how many assembled at one place?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Karpur): Did he count them?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: When an order under section 144 is issued by a magistrate, it is issued for a particular locality; either 10,000 assemble at one place or in different parts of that area. I want to know this fact. How many people were encountered by the police? 100 on this side and 200 on that side or 400? Or were all the 10,000 persons at one place?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chattopadhyaya to make a statement.

15.27 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: REPORTED DECLINE IN PRICES OF COTTON IN CERTAIN STATES

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, some Hon'ble Members have observed during discussions on 11-11-1974, that there has been a step decline in prices of cotton in Punjab, Haryana and some other parts of the country compelling farmers to resort to distress sales. It has also been stated that the Cotton Corporation of India has failed to enter the market and ensure reasonable prices for Kapas.

Government are keen to ensure that growers receive fair prices for their cotton and that the production of cotton continues to increase in accordance with the Fifth Plan targets. At the same time, it is needless for me to emphasise that high prices of raw cotton will inevitable lead to higher prices of yarn and cloth affecting consumers at home, including the economically weaker sections as well as the competitive status of our cotton textiles in export markets.

As Hon'ble Members may be aware, the Agricultural Prices Commission goes into the cost of inputs of various agricultural commodities including cotton and recommends support prices. For 1972-73 cotton year, the minimum support price for the basic variety, *viz.*, Punjab American 320-F, was Rs. 142 per quintal of kapas. For 1973-74 season, the recommended support price was Rs. 170 per quintal for the same variety. As against this, average market prices prevailing in the 1972-73 and 1973-74 season were Rs. 225 per quintal and Rs. 290 per quintal respectively. Kapas prices thus registered a sharp increase of about 26.5 per cent in the 1973-74 season over 1972-73 levels.

It is understood that prices of Kapas of 320-F variety in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan markets are presently ruling between Rs. 280—Rs. 320 per quintal. Though these prices represent a decline as compared to the peak levels reached beyond August 1974, they are on the average still higher than that the corresponding period last year. The price levels for cotton are also influenced by the level of purchases by trade and mills and in the last few weeks there has no doubt been some decline in buying interest, due to some accummulation of yarn and cloth. This aspect of the problem has to be tackled effectively if prices have to be stabilised. We are actively considering what measures could be taken in this area.

Looking at lint prices, it is seen that between August 1973 and August 1974 prices for some of the principal

varieties rose by as much as 50-80 per cent. The price of Punjab American 320-F rose from Rs. 2276 per candy to Rs. 3901 per candy i.e., a rise of 70 per cent. The price of Bengaldeshi cotton which is also grown in the northern States rose from Rs. 1686 per candy to Rs. 2699 per candy showing a rise of 60 per cent. Kalyan, a popular variety grown in Western India rose from Rs. 2130 in August 1973 to Rs. 4245 in August 1974, a rise of 100 per cent. Although the measures taken by Government to impose stock limits on cotton textile mills, apply curbs on bank credit for purchase and stocking of cotton and reduce the period of validity of Non-Transferable Specific Delivery Contracts from three months to one month, had some impact in arresting the trend to some extent, the fact remains that prices rose in an unprecedented manner.

Sir, I hope it will be agreed that the extraordinary price behaviour of cotton prices in the last season cannot be allowed to set the pace for pricing of Kapas in the current season. Admittedly prices of cloth, other than controlled varieties, have also risen during this period. The effects of these price increases have been mitigated to some extent by increasing the output of controlled cloth from 400 to 800 million Sq. metres annually. Our objective should now be to stabilise the price situation both in respect of cotton and cotton textiles in the interest of the consumers. At the same time cotton prices have to be regulated in a manner which does not erode the competitiveness of our textile products abroad and which assists in maximising our export realisation from textiles.

Having said all this, however, Sir, I would like to assure you that I am fully conscious of the expectations of the cotton growers and would like to ensure a climate in which their productive efforts do not go unrewarded. While doing so, the twin objectives of providing fair prices to the growers on the one hand and making yarn and cloth available at reasonable prices on the other, would have to be borne in mind. Our view is that the Cotton Corporation of India can play a positive role in this direction. The size and scope of the Corporation's activities will, however, have to be determined by a number of considerations such as the availability of funds and the necessary infra-structure for this purpose. At the same time, nothing that is done by Government or its agencies should result in any inflationary impact which will run counter to Government's general objectives of holding down the prices, especially of basic commodities. Against this background, we are carefully assessing the present situation and subject to availability of funds that can be made available to the Cotton Corporation of India, we are considering a carefully monitored purchase operation consistent with the overall national interest.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Speaker had said that this is an urgent issue and we will have some discussion at a future date. If a discussion is not possible, let us seek some clarifications.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Today I have given notice of a discussion under Rule 193 on this issue. I would request you to direct the Government to accept this notice for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not for the Government to decide which discussion should come to this House. Therefore, I am not going to derogate the authority of the Chair by asking the Government to accept it. The discussion has to be fixed by the Speaker and the Speaker alone.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I kindly draw your attention to the seriousness of the matter? In Maharashtra, where we have monopoly purchase, the farmers are in a difficult position. Because of the non-

Prices (St.)
[Shri Vasant Sathe].

availability of funds, the C.C.I. is not able to make any purchases. So, these is a complete collapse of cotton prices.... (*interruptions*) I agree with you that your authority cannot be eroded. Will you assure us a discussion on this issue under your powers?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Speaker has said, as Shri Madhu Dandavate now says, that the question is serious and so there should be a discussion in this House, which has now been reinforced by Shri Sathe, I think due note should be taken. But you cannot expect me off hand from the Chair to say that there should be a discussion. After all, this would be taken note of, along with the other things that would be there. Let the Speaker decide it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You can at least say this deserves discussion. That much can fall from your lips, in view of the urgency of the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think I have said that much.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Cotton Corporation has no funds.... (*interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Dandavate has said so. You have also pointed out the urgency and the seriousness of the situation. Now I can see at least one dozen members on both sides of the House getting up on this. Therefore, this itself is an earnest of the seriousness.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. Will you allow a discussion? .... (*interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot violate the rule. I have accepted the seriousness of the thing. I have mentioned it. I have also said that if the members are so exercised over this, then it must be serious and, therefore, it deserves a discussion. But, do not go beyond that.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मेरी एक प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये टैक्सटाइल मिल्स नेशनेलाईजेशन बिल चर्चा के लिये आ रहा है....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not have a discussion on this.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं डिस्कशन नहीं कर रहा हू, बल्कि सुझाव दे रहा हू कि मंत्री जी उस समय चर्चा के समय हाजिर रहें और बीच में हम लोगों के द्वारा काटन के बारे में जो बातें की जायेंगीं उनका जवाब दें।

15.39 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri S. M. Banerjee to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—not here; Shri S. M. Banerjee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, knowing the Business Advisory Committee's decision and agenda, as Mr. Limaye said, it is probable that we will not be able to find time. As Mr. Sathe suggested, if discussion is not possible, at least a Calling Attention should be admitted... (*Interruptions*).

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 21st November, 1974.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing more will go on record. All this will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

I know all of us are beaten by some bugs at one time or another. But I never knew that the cotton bug was so strong with you!

Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Patel, will you allow the House to go on? It is very strange that you get so much excited. What is this? Kindly cooperate. Will you please allow the House to go on? The business before the House is: Mr. Gokhale has moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Representation of the People Act, and Mr. Banerjee is on his legs to oppose it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise to oppose the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill as introduced by Shri H. R. Gokhale, and I would request you to hear me and then ask Mr. Gokhale to give his explanation as to why the Ordinance was issued, why this Bill is being brought. You will recall, Sir, on the very day when a copy of the Ordinance was being laid on the Table of the House, myself and other members of this House belonging practically to all the Opposition parties opposed it. This Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance.

You will recall, Sir, this was done immediately after the judgment of the Supreme Court in the recent case of Kanwar Lal Gupta *vs.* A. N. Chawla where the Supreme Court had held that any amount spent by the political parties would also be taken into account. I am not going into the merits of the Supreme Court judgment. But, immediately after the Supreme Court judgment, the Ordinance was promulgated.

Now I come to the Bill. This is what is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

> "However, in the recent case of Kanwar Lal Gupta *vs.* A. N. Chawla and others (Civil Appeal No. 1549 of 1972 decided on 3rd October, 1974), the Supreme Court has interpreted the aforementioned expression 'incurred or authorized' as including within its scope expenses incurred by a political party or other person referred to above. In view of the effect which such interpretation might have particularly with reference to the candidates against whom election petitions are pending, it became urgently necessary to clarify the intention underlying the provisions contained in section 77 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951..."

Certain recommendations of the Chief Election Commissioner were referred to a Joint Committee. I was a member of that Committee; Mr. Vajpayee and many others were also members of that. For months together we considered those suggestions, how the election expenses could be minimised and how the corrupt practices could be ended. We had submitted a report after deliberations for 8 or 9 months, and we thought that that report would also be laid on the Table of the House. We have suggested certain changes by which the election expenses could be lessened and the law could be simplified further. We have suggested how the corrupt practices could be eliminated. But I am surprised that that has not seen the light of the day. They have not considered that at all. But immediately after the Supreme Court's judgment on the said case, to cover up certain

**Not recorded.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

cases which are pending before the election tribunal and High Courts, the Ordinance was promulgated. Rightly or wrongly, an impression has gone round the country that this has been done to protect the Prime Minister against whom election petition is pending. I am telling you honestly, Sir. I am not making any exception. It has gone deep into the minds of the millions of people that this is simply to cover that. If the Prime Minister had done anything which may be considered as a corrupt practice or if any Member among us against whom an election petition is pending has done anything of that kind, we have to suffer for it. The hon. Minister has said openly that he is prepared to discuss the entire question how election expenses should be brought down with the Opposition members. Then, what was the necessity for bringing this? I am only opposing this because this was brought with an ulterior motive. It is a motivated piece of legislation and it should not have been brought and the President should not have used his discretion in favour of such a legislation and it is immoral to accept it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक को पेश करने का विरोध करने लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। मेरे विरोध का आधार संवैधानिक, राजनैतिक और नैतिक है। सरकार ने सर्वोच्च न्यायलय द्वारा दिये गये एक महत्वपूर्ण और ऐतिहासिक निर्णय को ताक पर रखने के लिये अध्यादेश निकालनेक अधिकार का दुरुपयोग किया है। सर्वोच्च न्यायलय ने कोई नया कानून नहीं बनाया है। उसने केवल कानून की व्याख्या की है अपने निर्णय के पक्ष में उसने कुछ पुराने उदाहरण भी दिये हैं। सरकार को उसे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए था। लेकिन सरकार सर्वोच्च न्यायलय की मानहानि करने पर तुली हुई है।

इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत जो एक्सप्लेनेशन जोड़ा जा रहा है, क्या वह एक्सप्लेनेशन और जिस क्लाज के साथ वह एक्सप्लेनेशन जुड़ा हुआ है, वह क्लाज परस्पर कान्ट्राडिक्टरी हो सकते हैं? क्लाज में यह कहा गया है:

"Every candidate at an election shall, either by himself or by his election agent, keep a separate and correct account of all expenditure in connection with the election incurred or authorised by him or by his election agent between the date of publication of the notification calling the election and the date of declaration of the result thereof, both dates inclusive."

लेकिन एक्सप्लेनेशन को जोड़ने के नाम पर सरकार क्लाज को ही समाप्त करने पर तुली हुई है। क्लाज में जो कुछ कहा गया है, एक्सप्लेनेशन के अन्तर्गत उसको विशद किया जा सकता है, उसकी व्याख्या की जा सकती है, उसका स्पष्टीकरण दिया जा सकता है। मगर एक्सप्लेनेशन में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही जा सकती है, जो सम्बद्ध क्लाज के खिलाफ हो।

क्लाज "एक्सपेंडिचर इनकर्ड आर एथाराइज्ड" की बात कहती है, लेकिन सरकार कहती है कि इसका मतलब वह नहीं है, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने निकाला है, बल्कि इसका मतलब यह है कि पार्टी का चुनाव खर्चा नहीं देखा जायेगा।

मुझे दया आती है विधि मंत्री पर। उन्होंने एक प्रैस सम्मेलन किया और कहने लगे कि 186 इलेक्शन पेटीशन पड़े हुये हैं और हम उन सब को बचाना चाहते हैं। क्या उनमें प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ इलेक्शन पेटीशन नहीं है? अगर उनका कहना है कि विरोधी दलों के मेम्बरों के खिलाफ इलेक्शन पेटीशन हैं, और हम को भी बचाने की सदिच्छा अनायास उनमें जाग्रत हो उठी है, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि वे हम की बचाने की चिन्ता न करें। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट उनका चुनाव रद्द करती है तो करने दीजिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम आप को बचाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं यही कह सकता हूं कि हमें बचाने वालों से परमात्मा हमें बचाये । ये बचाने वाले बिगाड़ेंगे ।

मेरा कहना है कि चाहे किसी के खिलाफ इलैक्शन पेटीशन पड़ा हो, कोई चिन्ता की जरूरत नहीं है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ऐसा फैसला दिया है, जिसकी हम पहले से मांग करते रहे हैं, जो चुनावों को शुद्ध रखने के लिये आवश्यक है, जो लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के लिये जरूरी है । चुनाव पर से पूंजी का प्रभाव घटाना होगा, और इस लिये पार्टियों का चुनाव खर्च भी जोड़ा जाना चाहिए । हम तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हैं कि पार्टियों को अपना हिसाब देने के लिये मजबूर करना चाहिए और उनके हिसाब का पब्लिक आडिट होना चाहिए । पार्टियां कहां से पैसा लाती हैं और चुनाव में कितना खर्च करती है, इसका पूरा विवरण सारे देश के सामने आना चाहिए । सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय इस दिशा में एक प्रगतिशील निर्णय है, मगर यह निर्णय सरकार को पसन्द नहीं है और उसने यह अध्यादेश निकाल दिया है ।

श्री वसंत साठे (अकोला) : उनको बड़ी देर से सूझा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : देर से सूझा, मगर अच्छा सूझा इसलिये । आप उसका स्वागत कीजिये ।

श्री वसंत साठे : सुप्रीम कोर्ट लगातार पच्चीस साल तक यह डिसिजन देता रहा है कि पार्टी का खर्चा इसमें नहीं लगाया जायेगा और अब एक दम उस डिसिजन को बदल दिया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे मित्र, श्री साठे, ने पूरा निर्णय नहीं पढ़ा है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पूरे उदाहरण दे कर सिद्ध किया है कि वह कोई नई बात नहीं कह रहे है, अपितु पुरानी बात पर ही जोर दे रहे हैं ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि विधि मंत्री इस कानून को पेश न करें, इस अध्यादेश को रद्द हो जाने दें और यदि सब की सलाह से चुनाव कानून में बुनियादी संशोधन करने हैं, तो उसके लिये एक बैठक बुलायें । अगर वह अध्यादेश को कानून का रूप देने के लिये बैठक बुलायेंगे, तो प्रतिपक्ष को सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम उस बैठक में भाग लें या नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को पेश करने की जो अनुमति श्री गोखले ने मांगी है, उस पर पूरी बहस इसी समय हो । इस संबंध में मेरा जो विरोध है, उसके दो कारण हैं । जो राजनैतिक और नैतिक कारण हैं, वे तो अलग हैं, लेकिन मेरी राय में श्री गोखले जो काम करने जा रहे हैं, वह संविधान के खिलाफ है ।

अगर कोई विधेयक सातवें शिड्यूल की एन्ट्रीज या बुनियादी अधिकारों, इन दोनों के विपरीत है, तो क्या इस सदन को इस तरह के विधेयक को पास करने का अधिकार है ? श्री गोखले कानून के बड़े पंडित हैं, और वह मानेंगे कि जो चीज प्राइमा-फेसी मौलिक अधिकारों के विरुद्ध है, उसको वह कानून का जामा नहीं पहना सकते ।

आर्टिकल 13(2) इस प्रकार है :

13 (2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.

"स्टेट" की परिभाषा आर्टिकल 12 में की गई है । उसमें पार्लियामेंट आती है । मेरी राय में यह कानून संविधान की दफा 13 के खिलाफ है ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

दफा 14 इस प्रकार है :

14. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

आप पूछेंगे कि इक्वल प्रोटेशन क्लाज का इससे क्या संबंध है। इसके लिये मुझे आप को उदाहरण देना पड़ेगा। आप जानते हैं कि इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायलय में श्री राज नारायण बनाम श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी का एक पेटीशन चल रहा है। मैं कोई सबजुडिस वाली बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। श्रीमती इदिरा गांधी ने जो एफिडेविट दिया है, जो एक एक्ससेसिबल पब्लिक डाकुमेंट हैं, ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This a specific point. This is an affidavit to the court, is it not?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes. But this is an accessible and public document.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But, this is under adjudication, at the moment.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda): Affidavit is not under adjudication.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Affidavit is a public document, it is accessible to every citizen of India.

श्री गोखले बताएं कि क्या मैं एफिडेविट की ठीक परिभाषा कर रहा हूं। इसलिये मैं कैस को प्रेजुडिस करने वाली बात नहीं बोलने वाला हूं। लेकिन एफिडेविट में क्या-क्या इन्द्रा गांधी ने एडमीशन्स किये हैं वह देखने योग्य हैं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर) : 36 जीपों की बात बोलें।

श्री मधु लिमये : जीप को बाद में लेंगे। ....(व्यवधान)....

जब इन्होंने जीप की बात कही है तो जीप की बात ही पहले ले लीजिये।

श्री बसंत साठे : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। ....(व्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to be assisted by the Law Minister. Mr. Madhu Limaye has referred to a certain affidavit and is going to read it.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेजिस्लेशन में सबजुडिस का सवाल आता ही नहीं। लेजिस्लेशन जिस के लिये लाया गया है उसमें यह भी मामला सबजुडिस था। 180 मामले सबजुडिस थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you allow me to seek his clarification?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am enunciating a principle.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to be clear whether it will be treated as subjudice in view of the fact that the case is pending before the court.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Sir, I would humbly submit that I do not know which affidavit the hon. Member is referring to. But from what he has mentioned he is referring to some of the statements made by the Prime Minister in her affidavit which has been filed in the Allahabad High Court in a petition challenging her election. Now, a certain statement of facts is made and they are under adjudication. It is for the court to consider whether that affidavit should be accepted or not. What is the truth has to be ascertained by the court. To the extent this matter is under adjudication any discussion on facts stated on court of law or having come in the court of law would be a matter under *sub-judice*.

श्री मधु लिमये : 180 केसेज चल रहे हैं इसके बारे में जो सबजूडिस हैं, उसके ऊपर लेजिस्लेशन लायेंगे श्री. मैं सबजूडिस केस का उल्लेख नहीं कर सकता ? क्या बात कर रहे हैं आप ? 180 जो केसेज सबजूडिस हैं उन्हीं पर तो यह लेजिस्लेशन आप लाये हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point here is whether discussion or reference to this particular affidavit that Mr. Madhu Limaye has referred to and has just begun to read is sub-judice or not. That is the point. Before we go further I have sought the assistance of Law Minister. He has made a certain submission. I am to be satisfied whether it is *sub-judice* or not.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have never said the legislation is to be regarded as *sub-judice*. I have only said the particular case is.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall allow you. I shall allow everybody. Kindly sit down. Don't be impatient. But, I would like this point to be decided by me whether this particular affidavit is *sub-judire* or not. Let us be clear that it is not that the legislation is *sub-judice*. He has never said it. I want to be satisfied only on this whether a reference to this affidavit which is pending before the court is *sub-judice or not*. If you want to make a submission on this, I am prepared to hear.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, affidavit is nothing but evidence given in writing. There are two types of evidence—one is oral and the other is written. A document is prepared in the form of an affidavit which is appended in the footnote of it and somebody has to take the responsibility for this. It is nothing but an evidence given in writing. Therefore, the evidence given by a person or a statement made by a person can never be the subject matter of a dispute. It is in connection with the dispute that some statement is made which is either in the form of an affidavit or an oral statement. The matter is with regard to the merits of the election as to whether the election should be set aside or not. That is *sub-judice*. That is my submission.

So far as the present Bill is concerned, this measure is introduced to be applied in respect of pending election petitions. Therefore, these are pending matters. The object of the Bill is supposedly for justifying the issue of ordinance to be made applicable to all pending matters. But, this is done in a shameless manner.

So far as legislation is concerned, what we are considering is this. Whether the Bill at this stage should be allowed to be introduced or not. The rule of *sub-judice* cannot stand in the way of a legislation. Certainly, we can discuss this legislation which is being brought before the House. What is the good of discussing the Bill if the rule of *sub-judice* stands in the way of discussing the pending election petitions?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not discussing the Bill.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We have a motion before us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us be clear. I shall hear you. We are not discussing the Bill.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We are discussing introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point is: whether the Bill should be introduced or not.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a fraud on the Constitution.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी वह इंट्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं । उस पर बहस हो रही है । फिर वह कहेंगे कि इस

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

बिल को कंसिडर किया जाय तब इस पर बहस होगी। दोनों बहसें हैं। अगर आप का कहना है कि इस समय डिस्कशन नहीं कर रहे हैं इसलिये यह मामला नहीं उठ सकता तो क्या अब हम डिस्कशन कर रहे होंगे तब उठा सकते हैं? अगर तब उठा सकते हैं तो क्या तब यह सबजूडिस वाली बात आलाई होगी? अगर प्रधान मंत्री एफिडेविट में यह कहती है कि उनके चुनाव में 35 जीपें चलीं ....(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not refer to it before I give my ruling on it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं रेफर नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं यह कहता हूं कि अगर वह कहती हैं कि उनके चुनाव में जो जीपें चलीं उसका खर्चा पार्टी ने दिया तो इसमें सब-जूडिस क्या है? प्रधान मंत्री जो कोर्ट में कहती हैं और जब उसको यहां कांट्रैडिक्ट नहीं करना चाहती तो क्या हम उसे उद्धृत नहीं कर सकते और यदि सब-जूडिस मामले पर यहां विचार नहीं हो सकता है तो इस सारे विधेयक पर विचार कैसे हो सकता है? जो विधेयक सब-जूडिस पेटीशनस को लेकर लाया गया? इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जो भी मामले उन एलेक्शन पेटीशन से जुड़े हुये हैं उनको हमें यहां रखने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Sub-*judice* rule does not apply to the legislation. That is the Parliamentary Practice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I see your point.

SHRI PILOO MODY (GODHRA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if you take legal advice from the Law Minister, you will end up in a jam; it will not be a legal advice but it will be commonsense. What are we discussing? The same document was read out not once but three times already in the House.

The third point is what is *sub-judice* and what is not. Shrimati Gandhi has made a sworn statement. We are not challenging that statement. We accept it as truth, unless they want to maintain that she has lied. Therefore, if we were to dispute what she has herself said that this is not what happened but such and such thing has happened, then you can say that this is still to be decided, according to what the Law Minister has said. But we are not saying anything of that kind; we are only quoting what she has herself admitted and trying to prove that how the Ordinance and the Bill sought to be introduced will be affected by her own admission and she will be saved on the basis of her own admission if this Ordinance and Bill is passed. This is the simple logic of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If I read the statement of objects and reasons, I find that this has been brought to cover the cases of election petitions. It clearly refers to pending election petitions. It refers to 'candidates against whom election petitions are pending'. I am told there are 272 cases pending.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 188.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: 188 including the Prime Minister's case. If the contention of the hon. Law Minister is that once she makes an affidavit or gives evidence before the courts, it becomes *sub-judice*, then my question is whether this Bill which wants to cover all the election petitions numbering about 188 or 200 can be proceded with? Since these cases are also *sub-judice*, how can that be discussed? You cannot have two standards, one for the Prime Minister and another for the others.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of two standards.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not supporting her; we are sometimes accused that we are supporting her. The question is that in the affidavit there is reference to 35 jeeps...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not refer to it before I give my ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If that question is *sub-judice*, then all the other pending cases are *sub-judice* and we cannot bring this legislation here. Otherwise, we have every right to discuss it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (KANGRA): At the introduction stage of a Bill, the only point on which it can be challenged is its constitutionality.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That was what I was going to say.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Whether this House is competent to legislate on this or not. This is the first point. None of the hon. members has touched the constitutional aspect whether the Government has the right to introduce the Bill. Secondly, while discussing a Bill, there are two basic principes which have to be observed, particularly rule 352 which says....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That has been amended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to remember that he has now a new role as a whip of the party.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It has not changed him at all.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Rule 352 says: that no discussion shall take place on a matter of fact regarding which a judicial decision is pending. That is, no reference will be made to a matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending.

The question of how many jeeps have been used etc. is a question of fact on which a judicial decision is pending. Therefore, this cannot be discussed in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call Shri Madhu Limaye, let me clear the docks. This is not a ruling; I am only referring to certain things so that there may not be more confusion with reference to what Shri Mahajan has said. A little while ago, when this was discussed, I had occasion to say that they got the wrong end of the stick. And Mr. Mahajan, I think, has caught the wrong end of the whip. He started by saying that objection to the introduction of the Bill can be taken only on the grounds of constitutionality, which is not in the rules. If he reads the rules very clearly,—

SHRI PILOO MODY: Which he cannot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:—he will see that opposition can be taken on any ground, but when opposition is taken on grounds of legislative incompetence, then there may be a full discussion. I hope he will bear this in mind. Otherwise, if he wields the wrong end of the whip—(*Interruptions*)—if he always wields the wrong end of the whip, then, I do not know what to say!

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: That is the relevant rule. Kindly refer to rule 72. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. For the benefit of Mr. Mahajan, let me read out that rule which he wants me to refer to.

This is rule 72; it says:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker,

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may without further debate, put the question;"

There is no question of constitutionality.

Then. in the proviso, it says:

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the lagislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discusssion thereon."

Do you accept it?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am standing on the proviso.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, another confusion should not be there. If it is a question which attract rule 352, then that rule does not apply here at the moment, because I am seized of the question whether this Bill relates to the particular aspect; not to legislation all other pending cases but to this particular aspect of it, whether it is *sub judice* or not, as the Law Minister has submitted. That is what I have got to say.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: As applicable to the Bill.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक किस चीज के बारे में है ? उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि 180 चुनाव याचिकायें (एलैक्शन पेटीशन्ज) इस वक्त न्यायालयों के सामने पड़ी हुई हैं । उन में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ भी एक पेटीशन है, इस बात को ये काट नहीं सकते और इन 180 पेटीशन के बारे में इस विधेयक को लेकर आये हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शकधर और कौल की किताब और मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस से कुछ अंश पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं—

"Matters pending judicial decisions: matter awaiting adjudication of a court of law should not be brought forward in debate except by means of a Bill."

इस में बिल का अपवाद किया गया है । यह मैंने मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस के 18वें एडीशन के पेज 416 से पढ़ कर सुनाया है । अब शकधर और कौल की किताब को लीजिये- इसमें थोड़ा विस्तृत है पृष्ठ—900 से उद्धृत कर रहा हूं—

"The rule of *sub judice* cannot stand in the way of legislation. If the rule of sub judice were to be made applicable to legislation, it would not only make Legislatures subordinate to the courts in that matter but would make enactments impossible because numerous cases concerning a large number of statutes await at all times adjudication in one court on the other. Parliament's main function to make laws will thus come to a standstill. This is neither sanctioned by the Constitution nor justified on merits. Legislatures being supreme and sovereign in the matter of making laws there is no bar on their work in the field of legislation. The members however, refrain from referring to the facts of a case pending before a court, when a Bill is under discussion in the House."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is clear.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have not disputed that position.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल आर्टिकल 14 को कैसे वायलेट करता है, यह इस्टेब्लिश करने के लिये में फैक्ट्स दे रहा हूं—मेरा और कोई मतलब नहीं है । आर्टिकल 14 को यह बिल कैसे वायलेट करता है यह मैं साबित करूंगा । अगर इसके बाहर जाऊं तो आप मुझे टोकिये । उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, आप यह देखें कि जो विधेयक है उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है । मूल सेक्शन इस प्रकार है जिस का एक जुमला माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने पढ़ा :

"Every candidate at an election shall either by himself or by the election agent keep separate and correct account of all expenditure in connection with an election incurred or authorised by him or by his election agent."

मान लीजिये उत्तर बम्बई में एक कमेटी बनती है इनकी रजामन्दी से, इनके कहने से कि एच० आर० गोखले फोर लोक सभा सिटीजन्स कमेटी । या वह उस के अध्यक्ष हैं, या उसमें हिस्सेदारी करते हैं और सारा खर्चा इनकी सम्पत्ति से होता है, और अगर केस के दौरान इनका विरोधी यह साबित कर सकता है कि यह जो खर्चा है समिति की ओर से यह इनके द्वारा अथोराइज्ड किया गया है । आपने किन किन को छोड़ा है ? पार्टी, बॉडी, असोसियेशन, व्यक्ति । सवाल पार्टी ने खर्चा किया, बॉडी ने, इंडिविजूअल ने या एसोसियेशन ने किया यह नहीं है ?

whether that expenditure was authorised by the candidate or his election agent.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going into the merits of the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इस बात को रख रहा हूं कि इसमें बुनियादी बात है कि क्या कैंडीडेट ने अथोराइजड किया है ?

SHRI VASANTH SATHE: Yet he has not come to the point; no article 14 is involved.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बताने की जरूरत है। उसी खर्चे को पकड़ूंगा जो आप के द्वारा अथोराइजड किया गया है । प्रधान मंत्री इस सरकार की प्रमुख हैं, इस सरकार का जो खर्च होता है वह उनकी अथोरिटी से होता है । उनकी इच्छा के विरुद्ध नहीं हो सकता । तो अगर जीपों, मोटरों हैलीकोप्टर आदि पर चुनाव के दौरान खर्चा किया जाता है तो आप कहेंगे कि उनकी रजामन्दी से नहीं हुआ । रायबरेली जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी के तहत उस समय कितने चुनाव क्षेत्र थे ? असेम्बली का नहीं था, केवल प्रधान मंत्री का ही क्षेत्र था । तो रायबरेली की कांग्रेस कमेटी के द्वारा जो भी खर्चा किया जाता है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are going into particular constituencies.. (*Interruptions*) we are concerned with the introducion. You are entering into a discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं वैधानिकता पर बोल रहा हूं । अटल जी के लिये सरकार मोटर गाड़ी का इंतजाम कहां से करेगी, हैलीकोप्टर को कहां से करेगी ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you please conclude now?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: A full discussion has to be allowed.

कांस्टीट्यूशनेलिटी का सवाल है कि यह बिल पास हो जाएगा तो प्रधान मंत्री के लिये अलग कानून बनेगा, और मधु लिमये या वाजपेयी जी के लिये अलग कानून बनेगा ।

...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only guiding the discussion; I am not giving my ruling. Mr. Limaye's case is.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have not concluded; do not rush to conclusions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not concluding; I am not giving my ruling. I am only trying to regulate and guide the proceedings. What I understand from your statement so far is that you are objecting to this Bill on the ground of constitutionality. But that is something different

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

from the legislative competence of this House. I am only concerned whether you object to this Bill on the ground that it is outside the legislative competence of the House? Is that your case?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes.

मैंने शुरू में ही कहा आप ने सुना नहीं। यह पार्लियामेंट फंडामेंटल राइट्स के खिलाफ कानून नहीं बना सकती। आप अधिक से अधिक खर्चा परमिट कर सकते हैं। यहां तो रूलिंग हो चुकी है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The simple point is of legislative competence. Presume for a moment that we pass a legislation which is unconstitutional and violates even fundamental rights, it is liable to be challenged before the Supreme Court and struck down. Nothing more can happen. You may question the propriety, but can you question the competence of this House? So, Mr. Limaye must restrict himself to the short point of legislative competence. If he satisfies you on this point, we are willing to listen to him. Otherwise, it will be going off the track if he speaks only on the question of unconstitutionality.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us understand the issues. I am framing the issues.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let me frame my own issues.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me try to understand what you are trying to say. I am not a stone or wood sitting here. When you argue something, you expect me to follow you and I am following you closely. Wherever I come to a point where I do not quite understand, it is my right to try to elicit from you what you are saying. This is what I am doing. You are trying to formulate that this Bill is outside our legislative competence and therefore, there should be a full-fledged discussion. Now ,who will decide whether there is a *prima facie* case for a discussion? I will have to decide. Even in your letter you have not mentioned this as a ground.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not bound to mention it. Even giving notice is not required and I can just stand up and oppose it. But you have created a precedent and so I gave notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not questioning your right. If you had given that ground, the Speaker or I could have considered it in advance and decided whether there is a case for that. Now in the course of your submission you say that it is outside the legislative competence, and I am to be satisfied of that before I decide whether it is outside the scope or not.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That is what I was saying.

लैजिस्लेटिव कम्पीटेंस की कहीं व्याख्या की गई है ? मेरी राय में अगर वह लिस्ट को वायोलेट करता है, फंडामेंटल राइटस को वायोलेट करता है या किसी कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्राविजन को वायोलेट करता है।

then it is outside our legislative competence.

इसमें दो चीजों में फर्क करना है। मैं आपकी रूलिंग नहीं मांग रहा हूं।

I am giving my opinion, common sense. What is competence? Are you competent to legislate against fundamental right?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know what the courts will do. I can not anticipate that.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो होता ही नहीं है। हजार बार फैसला हुआ है कि स्पीकर फैसला

नहीं करेगा । केवल आप हमें मौका देते हैं अपने विचार रखने का, उससे अधिक हम कुछ नहीं मांगते हैं ।

whether you consider this constitutional or unconstitutional.

इसलिये मैं कह रहा था कि अगर बाडी, परसंज, इंडिविजुअल, पार्टी, इनाकका खर्चा आप इस डैफिनीशन से स्पष्टीकरण के द्वारा प्रापर लैजिस्लेशन नहीं स्पष्टीकरण के द्वारा हटाना चाहते हैं तो ये जो मिनिस्टर लोग हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर है या जो सत्ताधारी लोग हैं इनके अधिकारों में और हमारे अधिकारों में फर्क आ जायगा क्योंकि जो सुविधायें इन को मिलेंगी हमें कभी नहीं मिल सकती है । इसलिये अगर यह मैं एस्टैबलिश करे कि XYZ expenditure was authorised by the Prime Minister or any other Minister

तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पुराने निर्णयों के अनुसार, नये नहीं, यह इलैक्शन एक्सपेंडिचर में माना जाता है । लेकिन अब श्री गोखले साहब इस विधेयक के द्वारा फर्क करना चाहते हैं और इस तरह की बोगस बाडीज एसोसियेशंज वगैरह भी यह करेगी, उनके द्वारा सारा खर्चा चलायेंगे तो हम लोग कहीं के नहीं रहेंगे । इसमें कोई इक्वेलिटी बिफोर ला नहीं होगी । गरीब पार्टी के लिये, गरीब उम्मीदवार के लिये अब कोई भविष्य नहीं है । आईंदा पार्लिमेंट में इसी तरह के इनके लोग भरे जायेंगे इतना ही मुझे अर्ज करना है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly see the Explanation in this Bill. It says:

'Provided that nothing contained in this Explanation shall affect—

(a) any judgment, order or decision of the Supreme Court whereby the election of a candidate to the House of the People or to the Legislative Assembly of a State has been declared void....."

That expression is used here. Now kindly see article 137 with the heading "Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court"—

"Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament or any rules made under article 145, the Supreme Court shall have power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it."

After this Bill is passed, supposing the Supreme Court has given a judgment against me, I shall not have the right to go before the court for review. I want to draw the attention of the Law Minister to this and request him to reply to this.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : एक तरह से हमारे देश में चर्चा है इसकी । सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग बार बार गुस्सा करते हैं और यह कहना चाहते हैं कि कोई ऐसी चर्चा नहीं है । लेकिन यह बात नहीं है हकीकत में जानते हैं कि सारे देश में इसकी चर्चा हैं कि यह बिल महज इसलिये पेश होने जा रहा है सदन में क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री को सुरक्षित करना है, उन कुर्सी जाने वाली थी, सर्वोच्च न्यायलय का जो फैसला था उस फैसले को नजीर करके अगर इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में भेज दियाजाता है तो बहुत बढ़िया गुल खिल जाता । श्रीमती गांधी अब तक यहां से चली गई होती । पहले तो इन्होंने राष्ट्रपति से अध्यादेश जारी करवाया, उनकी इजाजत इसके लिये ली और अब गोखले साहब उसके स्थान पर एक बिल यहां पेश करने जा रहे हैं । प्रधान मंत्री सदन की नेता हैं । नैतिकता का यह तकाजा है कि इस सदन में यह बिल पेश नहीं किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वह नेता हैं, किसी दूसरी जगह राज्य सभा में पेश होना चाहिए और वहीं पहले इस पर बहस भी होनी चाहिये । वह इस सदन की नेता हैं और गोखले साहब उनके मातहत काम करते हैं । इस सदन में उनका बहुमत है । उस सदन में भी है । लेकिन उनको यहां इजाजत हीं मिलनीचाहिए इस बिल को पेश करने की ।

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

अगर यह कानून बन जाता है तो यह तय बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान का लोकतंत्र एक भोगी और भ्रष्टाचारी लोकतंत्र बनेगा। पार्लिमेंट को, लोक सभा को भोगी और भ्रष्ट बनाने के लिये कोई कानून क्या आप बना सकते हैं, इस पार्लिमेंट के अन्दर इस तरह के कानून पर बहस हो सकती है या नहीं ? हुत ही ईमानदारी के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद यहां का लोकतंत्र भोगी और भ्रष्ट बन जायगा, केवल पैसे वाले लोग ही चुनाव लड़ने की हिम्मत कर पायेंगे, गरीब नहीं कर पाएंगें। आप इस सदन में आने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकेंगे। जिस किसी के पास पैसा होगा, पार्टी के नाम पर संगठन के नाम पर वही आयगा। इसलिये आप इनको मना करें इसको पेश करने से और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को कह दें कि अदालत की इज्जत करने की आदत सीखें। अगर अदालत का फैसला इनके खिलाफ जा रहा है तो ईमानदारी से घुटने टेक कर उसका इनको सजदा करना चाहिये। बहुत बार ये फैसले उनके हक में भी गये हैं। गोखले साहब उनके मातहत काम कर रहे हैं। इन दोनों से और श्री रघुलमैया से भी मैं कहूंगा कि वह इस बिल को वापिस ले लें, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को चलने दें, यही सबसे अच्छा होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Gokhale.

SHRI PILOO MODY: One more thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only those who have sent the names to me in advance.

SHRI PILLO MODY: I am sending it to you.

Only one thing I would like to say. They are interested parties and interested parties can neither participate in the debate nor can they move the legislation. Therefore, this should not be allowed. Even Mr. Gokhale is an interested party.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir.....

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I would like to submit that you permitted a full discussion..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make up my mind after hearing the Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How will you make up your mind without listening to me? (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us hear the Minister.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would first deal with the question of legislative competence. As you rightly remarked, so far as the rule is concerned, we have to ascertain whether the Bill is beyond the legislative competence of Parliament. The other quesions of *ultra vires* and things like that do not really come in. Even on that point, I will be able to satisfy the House that there is no question of any contravention either of article 13 or 14 in this case. Article 137 is absolutely irrelevant. But I would deal with that also.

The first question is about the legislative competence. For that purpose. you have to look at article 246 of the Constitution which defines the competence of Parliament and State Legislatures both in respect of matters which are exclusively within the jurisdiction of Parliament and also with regard to matters which come concurrently within the jurisdiction of Parliament as well as State Legislatures, Article 246 reads:

"Notwithsanding anything contained in clause (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power

to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "Union List")."

Therefore, when we consider the legislative competence of Parliament, we have to go to the Seventh Schedule to find out whether any of the entries in List I, Union List, covers this legislation or not. There is a direct entry under which laws relating to elections are entitled to be made by Parliament. Entry 72 says:

"Elections to Parliament, to the Legislatures of States and to the offices of President and Vice President; the Election Commission."

Therefore, article 246(1), read with entry 72 of the Union List, in my submission, makes it quite clear that legislation in respect of elections to Parliament, to the Legislatures of States and to the offices of President and Vice President and the Election Commission is within the jurisdiction exclusively of Parliament—which entry is contained in the Union List which is referred to in article 246(1). If Parliament had no competence to legislate on this Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, the logical conclusion to which one would come is that even the original Representation of the People Act was beyond the competence of the Parliament. If it had the power to pass legislation in respect of regulation of elections and conduct of elections, it has power to amend that law also. And that is what this Bill is seeking to do.

Coming to article 13 or 14 to which reference has been made, it is a far-fetched argument. An attempt was made on the premise, as it were, that the law was being passed only for one person. I must take this opportunity to state categorically that it is not made for the purpose of the Prime Minister's petition; it applies to all petitions pending alike, belonging to all parties, and there is no reason why one of the petitions should not be of the Prime Minister. I am dealing with the argument on article 14—equality before the law. That was one on which he was relying. Equality before the law can be said to have been denied if one person or one class of persons had this advantage and the others did not have it. The law provides that this advantage will be available to all persons irrespective of who those persons are.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about Mr. Amarnath Chawla? Will he have the same advantage?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It has nothing to do with this. But I will deal with that. It has been a settled principle that when a law is made to explain the real intentions of Parliament—it has been made not once but a number of times; even the Constitution has been amended before for that purpose—it is always the practice, and I think it is the correct practice, that the case in which a certain decision has been taken, in which a party has benefited by a certain decision, should not be affected. It has been dealt with in the Bombay High Court judgment. Parliament can do it, but as a matter of prudence, when certain things had gone before the court, when there was a dispute between two parties and one party had benefited by the judgment of the court, that party should not be deprived of the benefit because of the amendment of the law that has taken place subsequently. The proposed Bill expressly excludes application of this to cases which were decided by the Supreme Court or where the judgments have become final. That anomaly has no relevance to the question of legislative competence. Legislative competence is a thing which has to be examined looking at the entries in the Union List. And Parliament has the power to legislate in respect of elections and it has done that in the past. This is a Bill to amend the existing law; this is intended to amend

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

the legislation which is in existence. Article 14, as I have submitted, has no application in the present case and still less article 13. Article 13 only says that we cannot pass a law which is in contravention of any of the Fundamental Rights, for example. It has been repeatedly said that the Fundamental Right is violated. Probably the reference was to article 14, because I have not been able to think of any other Fundamental Right.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने और कोई आर्टिकल साइन नहीं किया है ।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: You have cited only article 14. If article 14 had been violated, then article 13 would have been attracted. There also, the question of legislative competence was not there. Legislative competence, as you have rightly observed, Sir, is one thing and Constitutionality or being *ultra vires* is another thing. But since these matters were dealt with in the arguments, I am replying to them. If we have some classification, if the law applies only to a particular class of people, if it picks and chooses, if it applies only to a particular individual as against so many others who would be governed by different laws, then article 14 will be attracted. But here it is not so. Therefore, I would submit that neither article 13 nor article 14 nor any other provision of the Constitution is attracted.

There was a reference to the review provision, article 137 or so. Now, that really has no meaning at all. That reference has no meaning at all because I am told that there is a review petition pending in the Supreme Court filed by Shri Chawla. I have just been told. I am also told that that review petition will not at all be affected by what we are doing. The Supreme Court will not decide the review petition and cannot decide the review petition on the basis of the law that is being passed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If Mr. Chawla has filed a review petition and that is pending and if the Supreme Court changes the decision, sought to be nullified by the present Bill, why should we anticipate what the Supreme Court will decide?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: He has got a very large experience in review matters. The review petition has been filed and it has not been admitted. The Court has not issued a notice.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If the review petition is decided in Mr. Chawla's favour....

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: If Mr. Chawla succeeds or anybody else succeeds, it has nothing to do with the present ordinance. So, there is no point of order actually. I was referring to.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The law of the land as declared by the Supreme Court with regard to election expenses you did not accept but you accepted in the case of Golaknath.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Now, the hon. Member has gone to another point. Probably he is referring to Art. 143 and 141. On that also there are a number of decisions. I have got one ready at hand just now where for example, it has been said that even where an interpretation is given by the court, if the Parliament feels that that interpretation did not express the real intention of the Parliament, the Parliament can pass a law to negative that interpretation. That has been done a number of times. Again, that has no relevance at all to the question of legislative competence. I would, therefore submit that the question of legislative competence does not at all arise.

A reference was made to Art. 14 only so that the proviso to the rule was attracted. Otherwise, neither Art. 14 nor 13 has any relevancy.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is a difference between Mr. Chawla and the persons whose petitions are pending.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are taking from the hon. Minister that no Article has been violated by this and so, the net result is Mr. Chawla goes and others remain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned only with this limited question whether this Bill will be outside the legislative competence of this House.

I have already remarked earlier that the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of any particular law is not within the jurisdiction of this House. That is to be decided by the Court. Whether it violates Art. 13 or Art. 14 or Art. 137, the Court will decide on that and the Law Minister has given his own views in the matter. But it is quite clear that this is not outside the legislative competence of this House and this House can legislate....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is morally incompetent. ..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This House is fully competent to legislate on this matter.... (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I put the question to the House....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What else is there to be done by me?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let us all walk out including the Chair.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a fraud on the Constitution.

Shri Madhu Limaye and some other hon. Members then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.50 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1974.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Gohale, again.

The Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an Explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Representation of the People (Amendment Ordinance, 1974, as required under Rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Producedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item 8-A relates to Shri Joytirmoy Bosu; he has written that he has been waiting and waitingf and he cannot wait any more and he has to go to the PAC meeting, and he has requested that this may be taken up tomorrow. That is up to the Speaker to decide. But he has made that request.

Now, we go to the next item.

16.52 hrs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up further discussion on the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill .....

DR KAILAS (Bombay South)-rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Gowder-not here..

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Only one hour has been allotted for this Bill and already two hours have been taken for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalanka wanted to speak.

DR. KAILAS: Sir, I want to speak.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir..

DR. KAILAS: Sir, I never spoke during last session. I do not know why I am treated like this in this session also I have not spoken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

DR. KAILAS: Maximum number of complaints come from Bombay region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Please don't get excited.

DR. KALISH: This is not correct not to assure me, before you call Mr. Mavalankar. Will you call me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall call you.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let him speak, then I will speak; I have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Dr. Kalish is an old man, ordinarily he should have been my father or grand-father, I don't know...

DR. KALISH: You can't pass remarks like this. I am very much concerned, you can't pass remarks like this; you just behave now...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I was only trying to respond to the wish of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and I thought belonging to the ruling party he would have cooperated, but that does not mean that I am not going to call you. I never say, I won't call you. Order please.

DR. KAILAS: You have brushed me aside several times in the past; you always go on behaving like this whenever I rise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please; you get excited about nothing.

DR. KAILAS: This is the seventh time you are behaving with me like this; you did not call me earlier for six times; this is the seventh time that you have not called me.

AN HON. MEMBER: You tell it to your Whip.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, when this Bill came up for discussion you said that it is a very minor Bill, let us pass it, as it is involving minor changes etc. And the Minister at once took up your hint and also sent on the same lines and said that it was a very simple one. He said: "Clause 3 was only about legislising the recovery of Rs. 10 per form from 1st December, 1969 to the passing of the Bill". He also said 'it was a very simple Bill'. But, Sir, you must have seen how subsequent discussion in this House for the last 3 days has proved that it is not so simple as it made out to be. I agree that Rs. 10 which is being charged is not taxation; it is a free charged for services rendered.

16.55 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHLI *in the Chair*]

You quoted Article 117 (2) yesterday in support of this point by saying it is a fee charged for services rendered. My point is under this or that pretext our government—both at the federal level and the State level—have got an increasing tendency and habit to go on increasing rates of all kinds of public utilities and services without correspondingly trying to add or increase to the benefits or services or welfare for the people. This is my complaint. I am not complaining so much about the Government's power to increase rates but I am more concerned at the way Government services are going down. Rates are increasing but services are going down.

The whole point is even if it is not taxation this levying of Rs. 10/- per

form is a kind of charge which is either adding to the existing charges or it creates new charges. I want to ask the Minister whether Government are mindful of this particular aspect of the matter that when you ask for increases you have to give also increased services and welfare. If you do not do that and even if you have legal power it is immoral on your part to charge additional fees.

There is another aspect. The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, like many other Departments, is in the nature of a monopoly agency because in our country nobody can give telephones except Government. In USA you have hundreds of telephone agencies. Therefore, there is competition. If you find the services of a particular telephone agency being inefficient you can switch on to the services rendered by other company. In our country because telephone and telegraph services are restricted to one monopoly corporation, that is, the government, therefore, they must see to it all the more that they do not take advantage of this monopolistic position and corner the consumer. They are cornering the consumer because after-all it is a contract between the Government of India and the consumers. You want the consumer to pay Rs. 10.00. You may even charge more. But the point is after having done that are you fulfilling the contract? If you do not fulfil the contract and go on increasing charges then what is this kind of contract? Then it amounts to one way traffic which is not to be tolerated.

I feel that there are certain contractual perversions in the operations of the postal and telegraph services in our country. Normally, bills are charged higher than normal. Now, the consumer has to pay the higher bill first because he has been charged and only later on he can get the disputed bills settled. That is not the way to dealing with the public by way of contract. If it is a contract then Government must also see to it that they are bound by the contract and not the consumers alone.

Coming to the question of defective services in the telephones all I would like to say is that I endorse most of the complaints which many esteemed colleagues have already registered who have proceded my speech

17 hrs.

Sir, one finds that as a Member of Parliament, he has got the telephone. I have been living in Western Court Hostel for a long time. I started living there for about 1½ or 2 years. We were in cross bar exchange. That telephone was hardly in order. Almost it was out of order. We were told that they are putting off the cross-bar exchanges in Western Court area. Same is the case with regard to other areas in Delhi. And everywhere in the country the cross-bar has proved to be ineffective or abnoxious or unworkable or impractical. Why are you then keeping that at all? The telephones are very often not only in order but we get wrong numbers. In cross bar exchange, what happens very often is this. You will hear somebody elses conversation. Of course sometimes you would like to hear such interesting conversations. Occasionally if we hear such conversations it may be all right. But, by and large, it is not good. It does not speak of efficiency. When you are speaking, why should we hear somebody else's conversation at all? I want the Minister to reply to this point. Another thing is that bugging in telephone takes place not only in Delhi but in other areas as well. In particular, it takes place in the telephones belonging to Members of Parliament and Members of the Assemblies and Members of the Opposition and users also. The Chairman might perhaps know that his own telephone might have been bugged. Several telephones are bugged like this. I do not know why? We are living in a democratic society—in an open society—I would not tolerate even for minute this sort of thing. The right of every consumer or subscriber is to maintain the kind of privacy. How can Government allow this kind of thing in the

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

telephones? So, this should be looked into by the Minister.

The Minister will also look into the S.T.D. services. More often than not, in the STD service, the telephone goes out of order. We waste our money. We want to get the maximum benefit out of the service. Take for example my Ahmedabad telephone. As soon as I start speaking, the telephone is cut. Again as soon as I speak two sentences, the telephone is cut. If you go on making the STD call like this, this could have been finished, say in half a minuute, here it takes two minutes because it is always cut. And for every half a minute the telephone is cut. For Heaven's sake you will see that it remains good if not better. It is getting worse. We are asked to pay more for it. I have to ring four times because I could not finish my conversation in a short time that is available. Therefore, I would like you to go into this question.

Also I want the Minister to look into the question of Eastern zone of India as it is being neglected. I find that Calcutta is not being directly linked with a number of cities. Calcutta City is not directly linked with the cities like Bombay etc. It is strange that metropolitan city like Calcutta is not directly linked with other cities like Bombay etc. In the STD service, why not the Minister give a priority to more important areas and more metropolitan cities? I say they must be linked with many metropolitan cities.

About the exchanges I won't take more time because my friend had already spoken about it. In major cities including Ahmedabad, the telephone is used by the outskirts areas. Government has got a plan to de-link the outskirts areas from the main exchanges. The industries have developed on the outskirts of the city. But, their office and their banking operations, their business transactions are all in the city. If you give a telephone to an industry which is on the outskirts but not to the office in the city, that is not fair at all. If you do not give the STD service to the office it is not fair and absurd. That is coming in the way of rapid development of industries. Also that comes in the way of their business and banking operations. Therefore, I say that Government must see to it that this is looked into. Lastly, there is a Telephone Advisory Committee. But, that is constituted in such a way—I do not want to make a personal complaint about it—that the person who ought to be there is not included. I do not bother whether I am included in that or not as an M.P. I find that the Telephone Advisory Committee of Ahmedabad on which I should have been legitimately included—my predecessor was on that committee for many years—I having come from that area as an M.P. am not on it. Anyway, I am happy I am spared of many troubles and disturbances. But the point is that many persons are selected on the basis of political patronage. That is my charge. Political workers belonging to a party are being selected and people with uprightness and a public sense of duty are denied. This is not fair.

Then I would say that the P & T employees in telephones and telegraphs are not given adequate justice. Their welfare is not looked into. There is the question of promotion of people in RMS specially those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Their promotions are withheld although they are legitimately due those promotions. The Minister must look into this matter.

He must also look into the housing conditions of P & T employees. I find in Ahmedabad particularly the Gujarat Housing Board were ready to allot a housing colony to the P & T employees, but the Government of Gujarat and the Government of India said! 'No, no, because of economy, no housing colony'. The result is that they are without housing.

I do not want to deal with the question of consumer satisfaction in detail

except to say that the postal deliveries are poor. A city like Surat, for example, has got extra departmental post offices. Such post offices are given in villages and mofussil areas where sub-post offices are not due. But in a city like Surat, the second city of Gujarat, they have extra-departmental post offices run by school teachers.

Therefore, my submission is that in terms of welfare of the employees, in terms of satisfaction to the consumers, in terms of postcards, envelopes, inland letters, services are inefficient. This Bill gives us a chance to convey our feelings to the Minister with all the seriousness and earnestness we have. I hope the Minister will see to it that although he has now legalised an irregularity or illegality, at least now for charging more, he will provide more welfare both to the consumers and to the employees.

डा० कैलास (बम्बई-दक्षिण): माननीय सभापति जी, आज हम इंडियन टेलीग्राफ अमेंडमेंट बिल, 1974 पर जो 25 अप्रैल, 1974 को राज्य सभा में पेश किया गया था, चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मंत्री जी ने यह ठीक ही कहा था कि यह बिल बड़ा ही इनोसेंट है, जिस पर थोड़ी टीका टिप्पणी हमारे प्रो० मावलंकर ने की है। अगर हम इस अमेंडमेंट को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि इसके द्वारा सेक्शन 7 के सब-क्लाज 2 और सब-क्लाज 5 को सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। कल जब श्री गौडर, जो हमारे डी० एम० के० के सदस्य हैं, भाषण दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह एक्ट 1885 में बना था जिसे आज उसको आज 85 वर्ष बाद बदलने जा रहे हैं। मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिये सूचना देना चाहता हूं कि यह चाहे 1885 में बना हो, लेकिन इसमें 1914 1930, 1937, 1938, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1957, 1961 में भी तबदीलियां की गई थीं। लेकिन जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह इनोसेंट है, इससे मैं एग्री नहीं करता। मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि आपने इसके सेक्शन 7 के सब-सेक्शन 5 में जो तबदीली करने की कोशिश की है-मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री जी ने उसका पूरा अध्ययन नहीं किया है।

मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान "कौलशकधर" की पुस्तक प्रैसीजर आफ पार्लियामेंट के पृष्ठ 500 की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं--इसमें लिखा है-

"When an Act provides that draft rules or directions framed by the Government would be subject to modification by the Lok Sabha or both Houses of Parliament within a specified period, the rules or directions can be promulgated only after the stipulated period either as framed or with the modification as agreed by the Lok Sabha or both Houses of Parliament".

क्या आप ने जो सब-सेक्शन 5 के बारे में क्या बदली करने जा रहे हैं उस पर सोचा है? मैं आपके सामने उद्धृत करके बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पुराने एक्ट में क्या था-जिससे पता लगेगा कि यह एमेंडमेंट द्वारा ब्यूरोक्रेसी लोकसभा तथा राज्य सभा में उन रूल्स को लाने में देरी कर सकेगा?

"Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions."

मेरा आब्जेक्शन यह है कि आप जो तबदली इस एमेंडमेंट के द्वारा करने जा रहे हैं वह इस प्रकार one session or in two or more successive session'

ये शब्द or more क्यों जोड़े जा रहे हैं। इससे लाभ कुछ नहीं, नुकसान अवश्य। क्योंकि इसके मायने यह हो गये कि आप साल, दो साल, तीन साल में इन रूल्स को लोक सभा में ला सकते हैं। दूसरा प्रश्न सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी ने दो साल पहले लिखा था कि आप 10 रुपये की फीस नहीं ले सकते-नये टेलीफोन की अर्जी के लिये। मैं मानता हूं कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी ने यह

[डा० कलाम]

विचार किया और वह भी जब किसी सब्सक्राइबर ने कम्पेलेन्ट की होगी कि मैं एक नए टेलीफोन के लिये अर्जी देता हूं तो मेरा नम्बर पीछे किया जा सकता है अर्थात जो अर्जी देने वाला दबाव डाल सकता है—पैसे या पद का, उसकी अर्जी का नम्बर पहले आ जाता है। इसलिये ब्यूरोक्रेसी ने यह ठीक ही समझा कि अगर अर्जी पर एक रजिस्ट्रेशन फीस लगा देते हैं और उस पर नम्बर छाप देते हैं तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा जो लोगों ने घूस लेने का अधिकार बना लिया था बन्द हो जाये। उलट फेर करने का वह अधिकार इस तरीके से खत्म हो गया है। आज का संशोधन, इस प्रकार जो रुपया लिया गया उसे कानूनी जामा पहनाने के लिये लाया गया है। तो 10 रु० की फीस सन् 1972 में इसलिये रखी गई क्यों कि जनता की मांग थी तथा घूस ले कर अर्जी पीछे न हटाई जा सके। मंत्री जी को यह भी मालूम होगा कि टेलीफोन देने की कटेगरीज हैं। जो स्पैशल कैटेगरीज में आते हैं, जैसे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, डाक्टर, पब्लिक मैन, सोशल वर्कर, नर्सेज उन को टेलीफोन बिना कुछ चार्ज किये मिल जाते हैं। जबकि 3,500 रु० लेते हैं आप ओ० वाई०टी० के अर्जी करने वालों से तो उसे आप बढ़ा कर 5,000 रु० कर दीजिये। लेकिन जो स्पेशल कैटेगरीज हैं उन से आप सिर्फ आप 10 रु० ही ले रहे हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि 1972 में 10 रु० अर्जी फीस मुकरर की थी और आज 1974 है, माननीय मावलंकर जी तो 10 रु० के लिये नाराज हो रहे थे। पर मैं कहता हूं कि उनसे 100 रु० लेना चाहिए। जब एक टेलीफोन के लिये तो, ओ०वाई०टी० में लोगों से 3,500 रु० लेते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सोशल केटेगरी वालों से सिर्फ 10 रु० ही क्यों लिये जाये। इससे मेरा विरोध यह है कि two or more successive sessions का एमेंडमेंट गलत है और इस पर मंत्री जी को विचार करना पड़ेगा। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री जी दूसरे सेशन में फिर एक्ट में जो है वही रखने का संशोधन लायें। मैं नहीं चाहता कि नौकरशाही रूल्स बनाने में देर करें तथा उस को लोक सभा में वर्षों तक न लायें। आज के संशोधन से उन्हें पूरी आजादी मिल जाती है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू कश्मीर पर यह ऐक्ट लागू है या नहीं। पुराने ऐक्ट में इस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूं, कृपा कर के मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे कि जो भी खराबियां पोस्ट, टेलिग्राफ तथा टेलीफोन की सेवा में बतायी गई हैं उन को माननीय मंत्री जी जल्दी से जल्दी दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। यह भी ध्यान में रखें कि नौकरशाही राज्य न करें, बल्कि आप निर्णय लें उसका पालन नौकरशाही पूरी तरह कर रही है इसका पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति जी, इस बिल की अपनी सीमायें हैं। परन्तु इस मंत्रालय पर पिछले दिनों से काफी विस्तार से चर्चा नहीं हुई, और इस विभाग में नाना प्रकार की शिकायतें और दिक्कत हैं और इसीलिये माननीय सदस्यों ने एक अच्छा मौका देखा है। इस की सीमा होने पर भी सीमा से बाहर जा कर नये मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर सींचना चाहता हूं।

जो बिल है इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। परन्तु 10 रु० देने के बाद भी क्या ईमानदारी के साथ लोगों के साथ व्यवहार किया जाता है? नहीं। आज भी इस प्रकार की अनेकों शिकायतें हैं जिन को रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने के बाद में टेलीफोन नहीं मिला। कुछ लोग लाइन में से जल्दी निकल जाते हैं। यहां बहुत से पुराने मैम्बर हैं लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के लोग मंत्री नहीं बने। परन्तु डा० शंकर दयाल आते ही मंत्री बन गए, दौड़ में आगे निकल गए। उसी प्रकार टेलीफून के बारे में है।

वर्करों और उपभोक्ताओं की काफी शिकायतें हैं, लेकिन उन को दूर नहीं किया

गया। मेरी मांग है कि हर जगह शिकायत का यूथ हो और तत्काल शिकायत को दूर किया जाय। मैं सर्व भुक्तभोगी हूं, अनेकों बार शिकायत करने के बाद इस देश के अनेकों उपभोक्ता इस शासन से दुखी हैं। टेलीफोन विभाग ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं करते हैं न काल ठीक से मिलती हैं और गलत नम्बर मिल जाते हैं। इन खराबियों को ठीक किया जाय। आप देखिए कितने लोग लाइन में लगे हुए हैं उन के साथ ईमानदारी से व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है। ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो अपने को सोशल वर्कर कह कर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से लिखा कर नम्बर ले लेते हैं। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर का एक स्वार्थ होता है उस का मतदाता है तो वह उस की सिफारिश कर देता है। लेकिन आप को इस की जांच करनी चाहिये।

आप मध्य प्रदेश के दौरे पर गये, देवास में आप ने कहा कि उज्जैन में सीधे डायल सिस्टम नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि वहां का मुख्य मंत्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी है वह इस को नहीं होने देगा। यह समाचार पत्रों में छपा है। मेरी मांग है कि उज्जैन में डायरेक्ट डायल सिस्टम हो। दिल्ली का अन्य प्रांतों की राजधानियों से सीधा सबंध है, लेकिन भोपाल से दिल्ली का सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। ऐसा क्यों? माननीय बहुगुणा जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि बहुत जल्दी हम इस को करने वाले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भोपाल का दिल्ली से कब सीधा सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो जायगा?

जो आप के ऐक्सचेंज हैं वह खराब हालत में हैं। ठीक करने के बाद भी ठीक से नहीं चल सकते। लापरवाही से काम किया जाता है। वर्षा के समय काफी टेलीफोन लाइनें खराब होती हैं जिस के कारण टेलीफोन नहीं मिलते। बात नहीं हो सकती काल नहीं मिलती हैं यही ऐक्सचेंज से कहा जाता है। आप जरा [illegible] करें तो देखिये कि एक्सचेंज में किस प्रकार से लोग काम करते हैं। ईमानदारी से लोग काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, उन की अपनी मजबूरियां हैं जिन को आप देखें।

ग्वालियर से अगर सीधे बम्बई फोन करना है तो पहले आगरा आयेगा और वहां से बम्बई जायगा। दिल्ली से टेलीफोन करना है तो पहले आगरा जायगा। जितने मध्य प्रदेश के बड़े नगर हैं उन का सम्बन्ध सीधा होना चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूं आप मेरी बातों का जवाब देंगे।

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह (झुंझुनु) : सभापति जी इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मैं इस बात का तो स्वागत करता हूं कि यह जो फीस है नाजायज तरीके से ली जा रही थी उस को जायज आप कराने जा रहे हैं। फीस आप लगायें सब्सक्राइबर देने को तैयार है लेकिन उस के रिटर्न में उस को सर्विस भी मिलनी चाहिये। आज टेलीफोन की यह हालत है कि आप इस जगह से बाहर ट्रंक काल नहीं कर सकते। और यहां से बैठे हुए आप बात करना चाहे तो गलत नम्बर मिलेगा। देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में जहां एस टी डी नहीं है वहां हम फोन करते हैं शाम को कराते हैं तो रात को बारह बजे लेप्स होता है। दूसरे दिन करते हैं तो जवाब मिलता है कि बारह बजे खत्म हो गया है। पी एम जी का एम पोज के पास पत्र आया जोकि बड़ी मेहरबानी करके उन्होंने लिखा कि अगर कहीं ट्रंक डायलिंग की दिक्कत हो तो फलों नम्बर डायल करो। हम बराबर रिकार्ड रखते हैं इस सब का और पी एम जी को बार बार चिट्ठियां इसके बारे में लिखी हैं कि फलां नम्बर पर फलां तारीख को डायल किया और यह दिक्कत आई लेकिन उनकी तरफ से कोई रिसपांस नहीं हो रहा है। आप टेलीफोन सर्विस में कम से कम सुधार तो लाएं।

[श्री शिव नाथ सिंह]

राजस्थान टेलीफोन के हिसाब से बहुत ही निगलैक्टिड रहा है। जयपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की सर्विस बहुत ही निकम्मी है और कभी भी रिसपांस करती नहीं है। इसलिए नहीं करती है कि वहां एक अफसर ने ओवर टाइम बन्द कर दिया और इसके बाद वह अफसर जिस ने सुधार करना चाहा था वह चला गया। ओवर टाइम वाले कहते हैं कि ओवर टाइम न दो हम सर्विस नहीं देंगे। आप नए आए हैं। आप इसको देखें। ओवर टाइम नहीं देना हो तो न दें। लेकिन पूरी नेशन से टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज वाले बदला लेते हैं, इसको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है।

वहां के डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वाटर्ज से दिल्ली का तो सम्पर्क ही नहीं है। अपने जिले की झुन्झुनू की बात में करता हूं। यहां से पिलानी और पिलानी से झुनझुन लाइन है। यहां से जयपुर और जयपुर से झुनझुनू सिर्फ एक कट दिया हुआ है। जब ट्रंक काल करते हैं तो जवाब मिलता है कि लाइन खराब है। हम कहते हैं कि पिलानी का मिला दो तो कहते हैं कि वह अधिकार नहीं है। लाइन पड़ी हुई है लेकिन हम उसको नहीं ले सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की धांधली यहां हो रही है। आप देखें इसको झुनझुनू से वाया जयपुर और पिलानी का अधिकार आप दे दें। लाइन पड़ी हुई है। इस में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

यह डिपार्टमेंट अब तक टैम्पोरेरी रहा है। पहले बहुगुणा जी आए, वह चीफ मिनिस्टर बन कर चले गए। राज बहादुर जी बने। रेड्डी साहब बने। अब आप डाक्टर साहब आए हैं। कब तक रहेंगे पता नहीं। लेकिन कम से कम एक कम्पीटेंट आदमी के हाथ में यह विभाग आया है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप निश्चय ही इस में सुधार लाएंगे।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मंत्री महोदय भेष बदल कर जाए। मैं कहता हूं कि भेष बदलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उप मंत्री महोदय एक जिले में गए थे। उन्होंने अपनी आइडेंटिटी डिसक्लोज नहीं की और टेस्ट करने के लिए कहा कि मैं चाहता हूं कि यहां से पचास मील की दूरी पर बात करूं। वह चार घंटे तक इंतजार करते रहे। जब आइडेंटिटी डिसक्लोज की कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब बात करना चाहते हैं तो आपरेटर ने टेलीफोन उठा कर रख दिया, रिसपांस नहीं दिया, बताया नहीं मेरा क्या नम्बर है, क्या नाम है। इस प्रकार की धांधली जब मिनिस्टरों के साथ होती है तो आम आदमी की क्या हालत होती होगी, इसका आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप स्थिति में सुधार लाने का शीघ्र प्रयत्न करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) : इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। टेलीफोन एवं तार के सम्बन्ध जो समस्यायें मेरे क्षेत्र नवादा तथा गया जिला के हैं उन्हीं को मैं आपकी सेवा में रखना चाहता हूं। थे आपका ध्यान गया की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। गया एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शहर है। सारे विश्व के लोग वहां आते हैं। दो साल से मैं सुन रहा हूं कि गया में डायल सिस्टम स्वीकृत हो गया है लेकिन अभी तक वह चालू नहीं हुआ है। वहां पर जमीन है, मकान भी है सब सुविधायें है फिर भी मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि अब तक क्या कठिनाई हावी रही है। पोस्ट आफिस का नया मकान बन गया है और पुराना मकान पड़ा हुआ है। जमीन भी वहां काफी है। विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं इस ओर आप ध्यान दें। पोस्ट आफिस के हाते में ही काफी जमीन है, उसमें टेलीफोन के लिये नया मकान भी बन सकता है।

आप लैवी लगाने की बात करते हैं मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। आप और अधिक लेवी लगा लें इस में मुझे एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन आपके विभाग का रेवेन्यू कैसे नीचे गिरता जा रहा है, इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये। इस ओर आपका ध्यान नहीं है। मैं अभी गया गया था। कल ही वापिस आया हूं। आपके विभाग के अधिकारी ने मुझे बताया है कि गया शहर का आप्रेटर और कैरियर का झगड़ा चल रहा है, झगड़ा है कि कौन ज्यादा कमा रहा है। कैरियर वाले डायरेक्ट लाइन लेकर फोन करा कर पैसे ले लेते हैं और आप्रेटर की कमाई बन्द हो जाती है इसलिए आप्रेटर कहते हैं कि वे कमा रहे है और वे कहते हैं कि वे कमा रहे हैं। इस तरह की धांधली चल रही है। अगर इस तरह की धांधली रहेगी तो आप लैवी लगाते जाएं कुछ नहीं होगा। रेवेन्यूज की हालत खराब ही होती जाएगी। इन चीजों की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

गया शहर के एक्सचेंज की बहुत ही पुरानी मशीन है। एक्सचेंज में आप पांच पांच सात सात मिनट तक नम्बर मांगते जायें कोई एटेंड करने वाला नहीं है। यह भी एक कारण है जिस की वजह से आपका रेवेन्यू फाल कर रहा है। एफिशेंसी नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। आपको इन तमाम चीजों की ओर ध्यान देना होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि लैवी लगाने या कानून में परिवर्तन कर देने से ही समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

आपके विभाग का यह निर्णय है कि सभी ब्लाकों हैडक्वार्टर्ज में टैलीग्राफ और पी० सी० ओ० खोले जायें। नवादा में तथा गया जिले में चौदह ऐसे ब्लाक हैं और आप चाहें तो मैं आपको उनका नाम भी दे सकता हूं और ये सभी प्रखण्ड जैसे अतरी, कौवाकोल पंकरीबरोबा, डुमरया, सिरदाना, मोहनपुर, आदि जिन को न तो आज तक टैलीग्राफ और टेलीफोन आफिस दिया गया है और न ही वहां पी सी ओ की सुविधा है। जब आपका निर्णय है कि हर एक ब्लाक हैडक्वार्टर को आप टेलीफोन और टलीग्राफ से कनैक्ट करेंगे तो इस निर्णय को आप वहां लागू क्यों नहीं करते हैं। इसके बिना कैसे ला एण्ड आर्डर की समस्या हल हो सकती है, लोगों की दूसरी जरुरतें पूरी हो भी नहीं सकती है। अगर लोगों को तार देनी होती है तो उनको दस पंद्रह मील चल कर तारघर जाना पड़ता है और तब वे दे सकते हैं। इन सब बातों की ओर आपका मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि आप इनको देखें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। मैं कुछ सुझाव ही आपको देना चाहता हूं। मैं पांच सात साल से कहता आ रहा हूं कि टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर दो जिले डाकूग्रस्त जिले हैं। वहां आवागमन के साधन नहीं है। वहां आप कुछ इंतजाम करें। वहां जिलों का तहसील हैडक्वार्टर से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है टैलीफोन से। यह सुविधा आप वहां दें। पिछले महीने की बात मैं आपको बताता हूं। वहां डकैती पड़ी। डाकू एंम्बैसेडर कार में थे। उनके पीछे पुलिस की गाड़ी थी। वह फेल हो गई, उसका पहिया फेल हो गया। पुलिस पृथ्वीपुर से फान कर सकती थी और डाकुओं का पीछा किया जा सकता था लेकिन वह सुविधा वहां नहीं थी। पृथ्वीपुर और लिधोरा में आप एक्सचेंज दीजिये। लिधोरा में पी० सी० ओ० आप दें।

मध्य प्रदेश में डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वाटर का राजधानी से और डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर का सम्बन्ध तहसील से नहीं जोड़ा गया है। वह बहुत आवश्यक है। वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। इस काम को आप कर दें।

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

टैलीफोन के जो कनैक्शन दिए जाते हैं, उन पर भी आपको नजर रखनी चाहिये। हमारे यहां जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी ने 1972 में टैलीफोन की मांग की। तीन व्यापारियों को दे दिए गए लेकिन हमें नहीं मिला। उन्होंने पचास रुपये इसके लिए दिए। डायरेक्टर फोंस, ग्वालियर के पास जब हम गए तब कहीं जाकर मंजूर हुआ।

टीकमगढ़ जिले का कमिश्नरी हैडक्वार्टर सागर है। लेकिन इसका सम्बन्ध गुना के एस डी ओ से है। इसको सागर के एस डी ओ के अन्डर होना चाहिये।

रेलवे में डिविजन के लेवेल पर कमेटियां बनी हुई हैं जहां शिकायतें सूनी जाती हैं। यहां भी डिविजन के लेवेल पर कमेटियां बननी चाहिये जिन में जन प्रतिनिधि लिए जाएं ताकि शिकायतों को दूर करवाया जा सके। प्रान्त के लेवेल पर भी हों।

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। ट्रंक काल सिस्टम कितना गंदा है यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। मेरी कांस्टिट्युएंसी की लाइन दो दो दिन तक नहीं मिलती है। अर्जेंट कराने पर भी नहीं मिलती है। इस व्यवस्था को ठीक किया जाए।

गंगानगर का मुख्य डाकघर जो है वह बिल्कुल बैठ गया है। पानी उस में चूता है। वहां बड़ी अव्यवस्था है। फर्निचर उस में नहीं है, कुछ नहीं है। उसको देखा जाना चाहिये।

बीकानेर के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। वहां डाक तार विभाग में एक यूनियन बनी हुई है। यूनियन के अन्दर कुछ इस प्रकार के लोग हैं पता नहीं कम्यूनिस्ट हैं या जनसंघ वाले हैं जो कभी भी आनेस्ट आदमी को टहलने नहीं देते हैं.. (इंटरप्शंस)

मैंने आज ही एक पत्र लिखा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि मंत्री महोदय उस पर ध्यान दें। इस समय जो अफसर काम कर रहे हैं, उन को काम करने का अवसर प्रदान किया जाये।

श्री श्रीनिवास तोमर (सीकर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जयपुर के आपरेटर्स के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस समय उन की संख्या कम है और उन से ज्यादा काम लिया जाता है। इसलिए या तो उन को अधिक आदमी दिये जायें और या उन को ओवर-टाइम एलाउंस दिया जाये, ताकि एफिशंसी बढ़ सके। इस समय जो स्थिति है, उस से जनता को बहुत असुविधा होती है। वहां पहले 85 परसेंट एफिशंसी थी, जब कि अब वह केवल 40 परसेंट रह गई है।

उन लोगों को लोन देने की व्यवस्था की जाये। उन को हाउसिंग का एलाटमेंट हो चूका है। अगर उन को लोन नहीं दिया जायेगा, तो उन का एलाटमेंट कैन्सल हो जायेगा ?

प्रामोशन्स के बारे में उन की जो तकलीफें हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं बराबर लिखता रहा हूं। उस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये।

यद्यपि इस विभाग के तीन तीन मंत्री बदल गये हैं, लेकिन श्री पहाड़ियां सदा से यहां रहे हैं। मैं ने कम से कम सौ पत्र उन को दिये होंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने हमेशा नेगेटिव जवाब दिया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय उन को जरा मजबूत बनायें ताकि कम से कम दस परसेंट पत्रों का जवाब तो समय पर और ठीक मिले।

पलत बिल्डिंग के बारे में मैं एक एग्जाम्पल देना चाहता हूं। राज्य सभा के एक सदस्य, श्री बी० के० कौल, का टेलीफोन नम्बर 387414 अप्रैल में कट गया, लेकिन जुलाई से ले कर सितम्बर तक का 1832 रुपये का एक बिल उन के पास भेजा गया है।

मैं अपने बारे में क्या निवेदन करूं ? मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रिविलिज मोशन ला रहा हूं। जयपुर के विभाग ने मेरे नाम दस हजार रुपये का बिल्ल दिखाया है, जब कि आज तक मुझे हिसाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं लाइसेंस आफिसर को बराबर दो तीन महीने से लिख रहा हूं कि मुझे एकाउंट्स दिये जायें। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि पार्टीबाजी या बेईमानी की वजह से यह जो गलत बिलिंग होती है, उस को रोका जाये।

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, शुरू में ही मैं ने कहा था कि यह बिल बहुत सीधा-सादा है, और जैसा कि डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब ने भी फ़रमाया था, इस में बहस करने के लिए कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि हाउस ने इस बारे में इतनी दिलचस्पी ली है। इस विधेयक पर चार दिन से बहस चल रही है। आज चौथा दिन है, और अभी भी ऐसा लगता था कि अगर आप ज्यादा जोर न देते, तो यह बहस अभी भी चलती रहती। वैसे इस के लिए एक घंटा दिया गया था, लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि सब मेम्बर साहबान की इस में इतनी दिलचस्पी है।

मैं कुछ बुनियादी बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। एक बात साफ़ है कि जिस तरह से हमारे विभाग का कार्य चल रहा है, उस से माननीय सदस्यों को संतोष नहीं है। इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है। मुझे यह भी खुशी है कि इस बारे में जो कुछ भी कहा गया है, वह किसी पार्टी-बेसिस पर नहीं कहा गया है। सब ने अपनी बातें साफ़ साफ़ कही हैं। लेकिन कुछ बुनियादी दिक्कतें है, जिन की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

जहां तक टेली-कम्युनिकेशन्ज का सवाल है, एक अजीब सी उलझन पैदा हो गई है, जिस में बिना रुपया खर्च किये काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है, और रुपया मिल नहीं पाता है। इस वजह से कुछ प्रॉब्लम आ गई है। अलग अलग जगहों के टेलीफ़ोन आपरेटर्स के बारे में कहा गया है। इस बारे में तो हम देखेंगे, लेकिन इस समय स्थिति ऐसी है कि हमारे टैलीफ़ोन के जो भी इन्तजामात हैं, जो भी मशीन्ज हैं, वे पुरानी हैं और आज के युग के अनुकूल नहीं है। यह एक ऐसा विभाग है, जिस में बराबर नये नये अनुसन्धान चल रहे हैं—जो आज है, वह कल पीछे पड़ जाता है, और उस में बदलने की, नई चीजें लाने की, जरूरत है।

लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ मुश्किल यह है कि यह भी माना जाता है कि हमारा विभाग जनसेवा का विभाग है। उस में हालत यह है कि उस में पोस्टल साइड में हर वर्ष बस करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का नुक्सान होता है। जहां तक टेली-कम्युनिकेशन्ज बढ़ाने का सवाल है, जो पांचवी योजना बनी है, उस में हम से आशा की गई है कि हम उसका पुरा रुपया, 800 करोड़ रुपया, इसी विभाग से बचत कर के लगा देंगे यानी हम को इस विभाग की आमदनी से ही इस विभाग को बढ़ाना है। उस में काफी दिक्कत आ रही है। मेरा विचार है कि अगर सम्भव हुआ, और माननीय सदस्यों को बीच बीच में पार्लियामेंट के काम से थोड़ी फुर्सत मिल सके, तो अलग अलग प्रदेशों के एम० पीज० से चर्चा की जाये, ताकि हम यह देखें कि हम वहां पर क्या कर सकते हैं और वहां की समस्याओं को हल करें।

टैलीफ़ोन की गई शिकायतें तो इस लिए हैं कि अभी हम कुछ पुराने तरीके इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। पुरानी लाइनें हैं, जिन पर ट्रैफ़िक बहुत बढ़ गया है। समय के साथ लोग टेलीफ़ोन को ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करने लगे हैं।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : बिल कैसे बढ़ जाता है?

डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा : उसमें भी दिक्कत आती है और उसको देखना पड़ता है। अगर वह रुपया विभाग के पास आता होता, तो बात दूसरी थी, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि वह कहां जाता है। इस लिए उसमें न जाकर मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के बीच में, और कलकत्ता और दक्षिण के हिस्से के बीच में, जितना भी ट्रैफिक है, वह सब का सब दिल्ली होकर जाता। और दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के बीच में एक कोएक्सियल केबल है, थोड़ा माइक्रोवेव है। कोएक्सियल केबिल पर डिपेंड करना पड़ता है और उसमें बड़ी दिक्कतें रहती हैं। एक दिक्कत चोरी की बहुत हो गई है। आज-कल कोएक्सियल लाईन की बड़ी चोरी होती है। सड़क पर जो काम होता है, कभी-कभी कोएक्सियल केबल को उससे नुकसान हो जाता है। पानी पड़ने से भी दिक्कत हो जाती है। एक और नई खराबी कोएक्सियल केबल की सारी दुनिया में मालूम हुई है कि कभी-कभी लाइटिनिंग का भी उस पर असर एक अजीब ढंग से पड़ता है। वह उसको पूरी तरह से खराब कर देता है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि बारिश में ज्यादा दिक्कत हो जाती है वह सही है। हम उसको सुधारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक कलकत्ता से ट्रंक लाइन को ठीक करने का सवाल है, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के बीच में एक और कोएक्सियल लाइन डाली जा रही है। उसको हमने प्राथमिकता दी है। मैं मद्रास गया था और वहां जो इस स्कीम के चार्ज में हैं उन से मैंने चर्चा की है कि वे इसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करें और अब हमें आशा है कि 31 मार्च तक कलकत्ते और मद्रास के बीच में को-एक्सियल केबल डल जायगा तो भुवनेश्वर और दूसरी जगहें भी उससे लाभान्वित हो सकेंगी। इसके अलावा कलकत्ता और दिल्ली को भी दूसरी तरफ माइक्रो-वेव से जोड़ने का काम चल रहा है। दोनों के पूरा होने पर हमें तीन तरीके मिल जाएंगे जिन में अगर एक खराब हो तो हम दूसरे पर जा सकते हैं। एक अकेली लाइन होने से एक बात और भी होती है कि बीच बीच में उस में इंसपेक्शन, उसकी दुरुस्ती के लिए भी हमें उसे निकालना पड़ता है। जब भी यह होता है तो हमारी ट्रंक लाइन खराब हो जाती है। यह दिक्कत रहती है। इसके अलावा अब यह भी जरूरी है कि आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज हों जिनके जरिए काम चले ..... (व्यवधान)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What about direct dialling between Calcutta and Delhi? It was assured so many times in this House.

डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा : मैं उसी की चर्चा कर रहा था। जो आपका सवाल है पहले मैंने उसी को लिया है। अभी इस समय कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के बीच में हमारे पास इतनी लाइन्स नहीं हैं जिन से कि वह हो सके और कलकत्ते का ट्रैफिक दिल्ली और साउथ का सब का सब उसी लाइन से जाता है। लेकिन एक बार कलकत्ता और मद्रास को को-एक्सल केबल कनेक्ट कर देंगे और दिल्ली, कलकत्ता माइक्रोवेव कर सकेंगे तो कलकत्ते से पटना, कलकत्ते से दिल्ली, कलकत्ते से मद्रास, कलकत्ते से भुवनेश्वर ये सब के सब एस टी डी पर आ जाएंगे। लेकिन इसमें अभी वही मैं बता रहा था कि ज्यादा हमें चेनल्स की जरूरत होती है, को-एक्सिबल केबल्स की जरूरत होती है और उसके बाद आगे काम चले इसकी जरूरत होती है, इसमें यही है कि लोगों से चर्चा करके जितनी जल्दी

इन्हें लगाने की कोशिश हो रही वह की जाय और वह हम कर रहे हैं ।

इसके बाद इंटरनल जो अपने यहां के टेलीफोन हैं उनमें इस बात पर निर्भर होना पड़ता है कि हमारे पास आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंजेज हों । आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंजेज को भी हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । लेकिन उसमें भी वही आर्थिक सीमा हमारे रास्ते में आ रही है । उसमें भी क्योंकि हम जो चाहते हैं कि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ जाय, जो अभी तक सीमाएं हैं उनको देखते हुए भी हमारी कोशिश है कि कुछ हम ऐन्सिलियरीज को बढ़ा कर के, कुछ और दूसरे तरीके से भी जिससे कि सीधे सीधे हमारा रुपया न लगे और हमको इसके साधन उपलब्ध हो जायं, उसके लिए कुछ चर्चा हमने की है । उसमें अगर सफलता हुई और कुछ हम ज्यादा पा सके तो हमारा काम चल जाएगा । वैसे एक बात मैंने जान बूझ कर इसलिए कही थी कि मुझे आप सब के सहयोग की आवश्यकता ज्यादा इसलिए भी है कि हम को कम्यूनिकेशन के लिए ज्यादा रुपया मिल सके प्लानिंग कमीशन से, उस के लिए भी हमारी मदद करें और उसके अलावा आप हमें यह बताएं कि किस प्रकार से हम अपनी आमदनी बढ़ा सकें है उस में हमनें कुछ और चीजें तय की है । एक तो हम पोस्ट आफिसेज में होर्डिंग्स लगाने की बात कर रहे हैं, ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट्स, जैसे रेलवे स्टेशंज पर होते हैं उस तरह के जिससे उससे कुछ हमें आमदनी हो । दूसरी चीज जो हमारे पोस्टकार्ड्स हमारे होते हैं उन पर छोटे छोटे ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट्स लें, उस से हमें आमदनी हो ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह तो ज्यादा जगह ले लेगा । फिर उसमें जगह कम रह जायगी ।

डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा : आप मेरी पूरी बात सुनें तो । मैं भी उसी जमीन पर हूं जहां आप हैं । उसमें लिखने की जगह कम न हो यह हम चाहते हैं और अभी हम ने उसकी चर्चा की है फेमिली प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट से कि वह हमें ऐडवर्टाइजमेंटस दे । वह ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट सब जगह पहुंचेगा । जो लिखेगा और जिसके पास पहुंचेगा दोनों के पास वह पहुंच जायगा । . . . (इंटरप्शन) . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : फेमिली प्लानिंग भी गवर्नमेंट का डिपार्टमेंट है । तो वह पैसा गवर्नमेंट का ही होगा जो उधर से इधर आ जायगा । उसमें फर्क क्या पड़ा ?

डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा : फर्क सिर्फ यह होगा कि प्राइवेट ऐडवर्टाइजर्स के पास से शासन के पास वह आ जायगा । बुनियादी फर्क यह थोड़ा सा तो आ जायगा ।

इस के बाद दूसरे और रास्ते हम सोच रहे हैं । हमारी एक यह कोशिश है जैसा अभी आपने कहा कि जो स्टेट कैपिटल्स है, हम चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली से तमाम कैपिटल्स तक एस टी डी हो जाना चाहिए । लेकिन इसको आश्वासन न मानें । प्रयास हमारा रहेगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके दिल्ली से तमाम हमारे स्टेट कैपिटल्स और स्टेट कैपिटल्स से जहां तक संभव हो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हम जोड़ सकें जायरेक्ट डायलिंग से तो एक बड़ी अच्छी चीज होगी । लेकिन इसमें काफी समय लग सकता है । वैसे काफी तेजी से हम अपना काम बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

दिल्ली में आप ने क्रास बार की चर्चा की तो कुछ वर्ष हुए बेल्जियन पेंटाकोंटा का सिस्टम यहां लगाया गया था । वह कुछ गलत साबित हुआ । ठीक साबित नहीं हुआ । शुरू में बहस चलती रही कि उन की गलती है या हमारी गलती है । बाद में उन्होंने माना कि उस को ठीक कराना है और आप को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि यही नहीं, जिन्होंने

[डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा]

इस को सप्लाई किया था वे इस बात पर भी राजी हो गए हैं कि उस की दुरुस्ती जो हमारे अपने इंजीनियर कर रहे हैं, जो आई टी आई ने बताया है, उस के मुताबिक जो दो करोड़ का खर्च होगा वह खर्च भी वह देंगे। लेकिन मुझे बहुत संतोष नहीं है। अभी मुझे यह बताया गया है कि उस का काम बड़ी तेजी से चल रहा है। 80 फीसदी के करीब खत्म हो गया है। डिपार्टमेंट ने मुझे यह बताया है कि 31 मार्च तक वे उसे खत्म कर लेंगे। इस वक्त उस में डबल परेशानी यह हो गई है कि टैलीफोन भी चल रहे हैं और हम उस को ठीक भी कर रहे हैं, इस से कभी कभी टैलीफोन और ज्यादा खराब हो जाते हैं, इस में कोई शक नहीं। लेकिन उस को ठीक करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अब जहां जहां शिकायतें है उन शिकायतों को आप बताएंगे तो मैं देखने की कोशिश करूंगा।

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर : क्रास बार एक्सचेंज अगर दिल्ली में डिफेक्टिव मालूम हुए तो और जगह उस को क्यों इंट्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं ?

डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा : मैं उस में दो तीन बातें आप को बता दूं। जहां यह बात आई इस संबंध में मैं ने एक बात यह खास तौर से कही कि हम ने उस के लिए पेंटाकोंटा सिस्टम लगाया था। वह पेंटाकोंटा सिस्टम हमारे लिए ठीक साबित नहीं हुआ जिस में 50 लाइनों का ब्लाक होता है। लेकिन एक बात यह भी है कि दूसरे देशों में बहुत लाखों लाख लाइन क्रास बार की लगी हैं दूसरे सिस्टम में। अभी इस बात पर इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है कि कौन सा सिस्टम हमारे लिए ठीक होगा। उस के लिए रिसर्चजर्ज जारी हैं। क्रास बार में भी बहुत से सिस्टम हैं। एक बात यह भी बताई गई है कि क्रास बार का सेंट्रलाइज्ड सिस्टम है और जब उस में डेंसिटी आफ ट्रैफिक होती है तो कभी कभी वह इरैटिक हो जाता है, उस में दिक्कत आने लगती है इस कारन से लेकिन हमारी डेंसिटी तो कम होने वाली नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस का इस बात से निर्णय किया जाय कि हमारी डेंसिटी यह रहेगी उस पर कौन सा सिस्टम ठीक रहेगा। अभी तक स्टाउजर है। वह स्टेप बाइ स्टेप सिस्टम है वह चल रहा है। लेकिन वह बहुत पुराना हो चूका है। वह हम को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय डायल मिलने में दिक्कत होगी। तो इस पर सोचा जा रहा है। क्या चीज ठीक होगी यह मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता हूं।

अब रही तारों की बात। उस में भी कोई शक नहीं कि काफी उस में एक्यूमुलेशन हो गया था और इस में भी कोई शक नहीं कि जो ओवर टाइम को हम ने रोका उस से भी काफी बड़ी दिक्कत आई। क्यों कि एक तरफ तो इस बात पर रोक लग गई कि लोग नये भर्ती न किए जाये, दूसरी तरफ शुरू में ही बजट के, कम पैसा मिला, उस के बाद यह हुआ कि टेन परसेंट काट दिया जाय ओवर टाइम में से, तो नतीजा यह हुआ कि कई जगह सचमुच में दिक्कत हुई। कुछ वर्कर्स ने यह भी तय किया कि ओवर टाइम नहीं देंगे तो गो स्लो टैक्टिक्स भी चली। उस के साथ साथ यह भी हुआ कि कुछ ज्यादा छुट्टियां ले लीं। कलकत्ते में जैसा हुआ, उस वक्त गो स्लो के साथ-साथ जहां दस ग्यारह प्रतिशत लोग छुट्टी लेते थे पूजा के वक्त वहां 25 प्रतिशत तक ने छुट्टी ले ली। इस के अवाला डाक भी बढ़ गयी। तो काफी दिक्कतें आई थीं, यह मानने में कोई मुझे दिक्कत नहीं। इस तरह से कुछ दिक्कतें हैं। हम कोशित कर रहे है कि उन दिक्कतों को जहां तक हो हल किया जाय। एक बात यह भी है कि जो काफी शिकायते आती हैं बहुत ज्यादा उन में सही भी है हमारे विभाग के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन के काम करने के ढंग के बारे में। उस के लिए

दो ही रास्ते हैं। वह हल मैं यह मानता हूं कि आप सब के सहयोग से ही हो सकता है। उस के दो तरीके हैं। एक तो डंडे से डरा कर डिसिप्लिनरी ऐक्शन से, दूसरे, जैसे आप ने कहा उन में भावना जागृत हो जाय। इस में हम और आप मिल कर दोनों काम कर सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लेकिन जो सिफारिश से अफसर बने हैं, उन का क्या करेंगे ?

डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा : मैं इस समय टैलीफोन आपरेटर्स की बात कर रहा हूं। इन लोगों के साथ दो ही चीजें हो सकती हैं—एक तरफ़ सख्ती और दूसरी तरफ़ उन के मन में भावना पैदा की जाय। अब इस में आप का सहयोग भी मिलेगा तो अवश्य कर सकेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन के मन में यह भावना पैदा की जाय कि आप जो काम करते हैं वह जन-साधारण से समन्धित है, उस को हयूमन-एंगिल से देखिये। अगर एक तार देर से पहुंचता है तो उस का क्या नतीजा हो सकता है—यह बात उन को समझनी चाहिये। मुझे एक दफ़ा मि० दफतरी ने बतलाया कि उन के एक मित्र के केस में आंख की तकलीफ़ थी, जिस को फौरन दिल्ली में एटेण्ड करना था, लेकिन टैलीफोन नहीं मिला, जिस की वजह से बहुत नुकसान हुआ। मैंने कर्मचारियों से कहा है कि आप सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, आप को सरकार से जो मांगे मांगनी हैं, जरूर मांगिये, लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह भी याद रखिये कि आप को जनसाधारण का काम भी करना है। अगर यह एप्रोच होगी तो काम चलेगा इस में कोई शक नहीं है।

इस समय पर दो-तीन हुकम हुए हैं—एक तो यह कि पोस्ट आफिसिज को नान-फंक्शनल मान कर नई पोस्ट आफिस की बिल्डिंग बनाने पर रोक लगी है। इसी तरह से जो पोस्टल एम्पलाइज हैं उन के आवास गृह बनाने पर रोक लगी है। इन के एडवांसेज के मामले में भी रोक लगी है। लेकिन जो स्पेसिफिक केसेज हैं—मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूं कि उन के लिये कोई न कोई हल निकाला जाय। जहां परजैनुइन केसेज हैं वहां कुछ हो सके। मेरा इरादा है कि मैं अपने सहयोगी मंत्री से दरख्वास्त करूंगा और मुझे आशा है कि कुछ रास्ता निकल सकेगा। लेकिन असल में इन सब कामों में कामयाबी आप सब के सहयोग से हो सकेगी। जब हम सब मिल कर काम करेंगे तो इन दोषों पर रोक लगेगी, रांग बीलग या दूसरे जो सवाल हैं, उन को ठीक करने में मदद मिलेगी।

आप ने सवाल उठाये – कोटा, बूंदी, जबलपुर, टीकमगढ़, उदयपुर, भोपाल के बारे में—एक एक करके हम इन को देख लेंगे। लेकिन एक बात बतला दूं—हमारे कछवाय जी को कुछ गलतफहमी हुई है—देवास में कोई कांग्रेस वर्कर्स की मीटिंग नहीं हुई, इस लिये उस के बारे में मेरे कुछ कहने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। देवास का जो एक्सचैन्ज था, उस का उदघाटन वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी जी ने किया था, क्योंकि वे उस में पहले से ही बहुत दिलचस्पी ले रहे थे। उज्जैन में एक्सचेंन्ज के लिये हम ने उन से बात की है और कहा है कि हमें उपयुक्त जमीन दे दें और वह प्राफिटेबिल हो तो किया जा सकता है। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि इस के लिये सरकारी जमीन दे दी जाय ताकि हमारे विभाग का खर्चा न हो। मैं यह कोशिश कर रहा हूं—अपनी झोली तमाम चीफ़ मिनिस्टरों के सामने फैला रहा हूं कि हम को एक्वीजीशन कास्ट न पड़े, यदि एसा हो जाय तो इस से एक्सचेन्ज आदि ज्यादा कायम कर सकेंगे। इतना ही नहीं हमारी तो यह भी कोशिश है कि इन्दौर और उज्जैन के बीच में भी एस० टी० डी० हो जाय। उस के लिये जांच पड़ताल की है, काफ़ी काम भी हो रहा

[डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा]

है—कोशिश बराबर चल रही है। आप सब का सहयोग रहेगा तो काम ज्यादा तेजी से होगा।

एक बात मैं अन्त में कह दूं—अपने विभाग के बारे में आप लोगों के जो भी सुझाव होंगे, जो भी आप का क्रिटिसिज्म होगा, मैं उन का हमेशा स्वागत करूंगा, क्योंकि आप और हम सब की मेहनत से ही यह विभाग ठीक हो सकता है। यह इतना फैला हुआ है कि किसी एक व्यक्ति या हमारे अफसरों के बस की बात नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि जब नई स्ट्रीम लाइनिंग की बात होती है तो कुछ अफसर बढ़ जाते हैं। अभी हम ने पोस्ट आफिस और टैली-कम्यूनिकेशन को अलग अलग कर दिया है—अब देखना यह है कि उस से कितना अच्छा काम हो सकता है। दिल्ली में नये डायरेक्टर्स और नये रिजन्ज बनाये हैं—उस से उम्मीद है कुछ सुधार होगा। हमारी कोशिश यह भी रहेगी कि जो हमारे कम-तनख्वाह वाले लोग हैं उन को कठिनाई न हो, उन की कठिनाई दूर हो सके।

जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है—आप ने माना है कि यह एक फ़ी है। मैं आप के इस सुझाव को ठीक समझता हूं कि अगर जरूरत पड़े तो इस को और बढ़ा देना चाहिये। वैसे 10 रुपये लेने का मतलब केवल यह था कि बोगस एप्लीकेशन्ज न रहें, हमारी प्लानिंग ठीक हो सके। किस तरफ़ हम को लाइन से जानी है, क्या करना है, उस को ठीक तरह से देखा जा सके।

जहां तक टी० ए० सी० का ताल्लुक है—उस में हमारी बहुत थोड़ी ज्वाएस रहती है। उस में अलग अलग कैटेगरीज़ से नाम आते हैं, उन में से हम नाम देते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह बतला दूं कि हमारी कोशिश होगी कि इस में किसी तरह से भेदभाव न हो कि कौन एम० पी० किस पार्टी से आया है। जहां तक अहमदाबाद की बात है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, मैं पता लगाऊंगा।

बिहार के बारे में शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि हिन्दी टैलीप्रिन्टर लगाये जांये। इसे हम दिखला रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी का विकास हो, हमारी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का भी विकास हो, सब का विकास हो।...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हिन्दी डायरैक्टरी नहीं छपी है। दिल्ली में अंग्रेजी की डायरैक्टरी तो आगई, लेकिन हिन्दी की नहीं आई है। किसी भी प्रान्त में हिन्दी की डायरैक्टरी नहीं छपती है।

डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा : इतना ही नहीं—हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां जितने फार्म्ज हैं—दोनों भाषाओं में हों। मनि आर्डर फार्म दोनों भाषाओं में छप रहे हैं।

आप जानते हैं कि टैलीग्राफ़ का विभाग पूरे देश में फैला हुआ है—इस में गलतियां होना स्वभाविक है। लेकिन आप की कंस्ट्रक्टिव क्रिटिसिज्म, कंस्ट्रक्टिव एप्रोच, कंस्ट्रक्टिव हैल्प मिले तो हो सकता है कि इस से कुछ हालात सुधर सकेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने हिन्दी की डायरैक्टरी के लिये कहा था। दिल्ली इस का सम्बन्ध देश की ग्यारह राजधानियों से सीधा है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश से नहीं है—के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा—कब तक हो जायगा ?

सभापति महोदय : उन्होंने कह दिया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कुछ नहीं कहा है। दिल्ली से सीधा सम्बन्ध भोपाल के साथ कब तक हो जायेगा।

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर : डाक्टर साहब ने बड़े विस्तार से जवाब तो दिये हैं, लेकिन

अभी भी कई ऐसे मामले हैं जिन को मैंने और अन्य सदस्यों ने उठाया है। क्या वे उन सब के बारे में व्यक्तिगत रूप से जांच करके उन का सन्तोषजनक उत्तर भेजेंगे ?

डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा : जो व्यक्तिगत और अलग अलग जगहों के मामले हैं—मेरा सुझाव है कि हम और आप किसी समय मिल लेंगे और एक एक चीज को निबटा लेंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act; 1885, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I come to Clauses. I think there are no amendments to clauses.

The question is:

'That clauses 2, 3, and 1, the Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill.'

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA: Sir, I move:

'That the Bill be passed'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

'That the Bill be passed'.

Mr. Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I raised this question again and again regarding the charges of telephones in Greater Calcutta. To-day in Greater Bombay and Delhi the rate is charged on local call basis whereas in Calcutta—Greater Calcutta—in places like Chandannagar, Tribeni, Najhati etc. they are charged on trunk call basis.

DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA: Mr. Joarder has already spoken about it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Whether Mr. Joarder had stressed that point or not I do not know. You know the people living there find so many difficulties. You kindly do something in this connection.

18 hrs.

There are so many regular faults and defects in telephone, but I know that in spite of trying for the whole day, you will not get a call. Serampur is included in the local Calcutta exchange, but you will not at Calcutta even if you try for 12 hours continuously. Always the line is out of order.

My simple point is this. Your predecessor assured us, and now you have also assured us. Kindly look into these matters and see that discrimination is not made with Calcutta. It is there now. Bring it on par with Delhi and Bombay.

You have said that you have taken steps to decrease accumulation of letters, telegrams etc. in Calcutta areas. But up till now nothing has been done. Your officers there are blaming the workers. At the same time, the workers are saying that the workload has been increased but the number of employees has not increased. So you should sympathetically deal with the matter. Meet the representatives of the employees there so that there may be an easy solution of this matter. Unfortunately your PMG has adopted a partisan attitude, so the problem is not being solved.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

Also I request you to meet us members on a State basis when we can discuss in detail about our difficulties.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति जी, 6 बजे गये हैं और सदन में कोरम भी नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि आज छुट्टी कीजिये और कल पर इस बिल को रखिये।

सभापति महोदय : सदन में कोरम है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : सभापति जी, कुछ ही क्षणों में यह बिल पास होने जा रहा है और राष्ट्रपती की स्वीकृति के बाद यह ऐक्ट बन जाएगा। आप ने जो लैवी लगायी है इस पर हम को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, और अधिक लगाते। लेकिन आप को यह देखना है कि जो आप के विभाग का स्वरूप विकृत हो गया है...

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): On a point of order. There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. member may continue.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : मैं कह रहा था कि पोस्टल विभाग का स्वरूप विकृत हो गया है और बड़ा हरक्यूलियन टास्क होगा उस को ठीक करने के लिये। जितनी शिकायतें आप ने सुनी हैं मेम्बरों द्वारा वह बहुत कम हैं। अभी चिट्ठियों की गति बहुत धीमी है, एक एक पत्र को 6, 6 दिन लग रहे हैं पहुंचने में। उस को कैसे ठीक कीजियेगा मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। टैलीग्राफ विभाग का और बुरा हाल है। आर्डिनरी टेलीग्राम हफ्तों नहीं मिलते हैं। चिट्ठी के बाद टेलीग्राम मिलता है। इस का कैसे सुधार होगा? लोग पैसा देते हैं और तार समय पर नहीं मिलते, आर्डिनरी की बात तो दूर रही, ऐक्सप्रैस तार समय पर नहीं मिलता, तो लोगों को काफी परेशानी होती है, इस का आप ख्याल कीजिये। यदि समय पर नहीं डिलीवर कर सकते हैं तो उस का पैसा आप को वापस करना चाहिये स्वयं ही।

सदस्यों को अपने क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन मिला हुआ है, लेकिन वह बराबर खराब ही रहता है। हम लोग जब जाते हैं तो टेलीफोन सदा खराब मिलता है। इस में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। यहां दिल्ली में जो बिलिंग होती है उस का अंदाजा आप को नहीं है। बिल्कुल गलत बिलिंग होती है। 10 दिन के अन्दर मुझ पर 2,600 काल का बिल आ गया। और रात दिन भी मैं काल करूं तो 10 दिन में इतनी काल करना असम्भव है। प्रोटेस्ट करते हैं तो कोई उस की सुनवाई नहीं होती। 15, 15 दिन का टोटल भेज देते हैं जो चेक करना मुश्किल हो जाता है। हम ने तो अब रोज की काल्स को लिखना शुरू किया है जिस से चैक किया जा सके। आप के कर्मचारी दिल्ली में समय पर आफिस में नहीं आते। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 16 कर्मचारियों में से 5, 7 लोग ही आये हुए थे 10 बजे तक। यह कैसे आप ठीक करेंगे। आप को देखना चाहिये कि लोग समय पर आफिस में आयें, और केवल ओवर-टाइम बनाने के चक्कर में ही न रहें। लोगों में समय पर काम करने की प्रवृति हो इसकी व्यवस्था आप को करनी है।

श्री हमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति जी, संचार मंत्री नें जो विधेयक सदन के सामने पेश किया है मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि इस विधेयक को वापस लें क्यों कि इस को रेट्रोस्पेक्टिवली लागू किया जा रहा है। इसलिये अभी समय है कि इस को आप वापस ले लें।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि भीलवाड़ा 'सी' क्लास टाउन की श्रेणी

में आ गया है लेकिन अभी तक वहां पर जो आप के विभाग के कर्मचारी हैं उन को पता-उन्स नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उदयपुर में अभी तक आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। और भीलवाड़ा के भनेड़ा गांव में पब्लिक कॉल आफिस में आउटडेटेड मशीन लगा रखी है। इस तरफ मंत्री जी ध्यान दें और अच्छी मशीन लगाने की व्यवस्था करें। एक बार फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस विधेयक को वापस ले लें।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): After hearing the hon. Minister I should like to say that the Telegraph Bill should be brought immediately. Burdwan is the district headquarters with a population of two lakhs. The telegraph office of Burdwan was not in order from 7 p.m. on 23 October to 26 October. I personally went to the telegraph office to send a telegrant to the Parliament House, to the Committee on Public Undertakings but the officer in charge refused to receive it and said that he could not receive it because the system of sending telegrams by a messenger to Calcutta had been abolished. He refused to received it. I would like to request hon. Minister to enquire why the said telegraph office was not in order and was not repaired for such a long time and he should let me know the result.

Burdwan is an important town. Durgapur is my constituency. It is an industrial complex. But for six hours I could not get phone connection from Burdwan; I rang up Asansol; I rang up Bankura with the same result. Even the Superintendent of Police Burdwan district told me that I should take up this matter with the Minister of Communications because even Government officers did not get telephone connection to Asansol or Durgapur. They have wireless connection but what about other people?

I wrote a letter to my constituency but fourteen days after that I went there but they said that they had not received it and they could not fix the programme according to my letter. I wanted to call him Dislocation Minister instead of Communications Minister but I do not want to call him. He should improve the postal, telegraph and telephone system so that the difficulties could be removed. He should introduce an STD system from Durgapur to Calcutta and other big cities because it is an industrial complex.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : यह जो संशोधन है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। सबार्डिनेट लेजिसलेशन कमेटी ने कहा था कि दस रुपया और आप ले रहे हैं फार्म का इस के लिए अच्छा हो कि आप पार्लिमेंट से पास करवा लें। उसी का यह नतीजा है यह विधेयक हमारे सामने है। यह बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। परन्तु क्या कारण है कि इस छोटे से विधेयक पर इतने ज्यादा मेंम्बर बोलना चाहते हैं? बात यह है कि आपका विभाग गिलोटीन हो जाता है और हमें मौका नहीं मिलता है अपनी बात को आप के सामने रखने का और जो दुर्व्यवस्था है उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाने का। ऐसी हालत में कौन से अवसर पर हम अपनी बात आप के सामने रख सकते हैं? क्या एडजर्मेंट मोशन के जरिये हम ऐसा करें?

भागलपुर एक बहुत बड़ा डिविजनल टाउन है। जहां पर बीस तीस टेलीफोन हैं वहां तो आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज बन गया है लेकिन हजारों वाला भागलपुर नहीं हुआ है। मैं तो आपके विभाग को हांडी में पक रहे एक चावल को देख कर ही परखूंगा। एक चावल पक गया तो इसका मतलब है सभी चावल पक गए। आपने कहा था कि 1975 तक कर देंगे फिर कहा कि 1976 में करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको आप देखें।

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

आपके डिपार्टमेंट में बहुत ज्यादा डिसक्रिमिनेशन होता है। कभी कहा जाता है कि मकान नहीं बना कभी कहा जाता है कि इक्विपमेंट नहीं बनी। दस रुपये फार्म के लेते हैं तो ले लेकिन लोग दे कर करेंगे क्या अगर प्रापर एक्सचेंज नहीं है। आप कई जगहों पर माइक्रो वेव स्टेशन बना रहे हैं। इतना बड़ा डिविजनल टाउन भागलपुर है वहां क्या नहीं बना सकते हैं। पी एम जी को मैंने लिखा, कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। पैसा लेना होता है तो नोटिस भेज दिया जाता है कह दिया जाता है कि टेलीफोन काट दो। आपके विभाग में जो धांधली चल रही है कृपया इसको आप रोके और देखें कि जहां हजारों लाइने हैं उस भागलपुर डिविजनल टाउन को जोकि बिहार के चार शहरों में से एक शहर है आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज मिले। क्यों माइक्रो वेव स्टेशन वह नहीं बना है। टैलेक्स टैलीप्रिंटर के लिए वहां कितने लोगों ने आवेदन दिए हैं क्यों नहीं बनता है। क्यों एस टी डी पटना और भागलपुर के बीच मे नहीं बनता है और जगह क्यों बन जाता है?

हमें आज अपनी बात कहने का एक अच्छा अवसर मिला है। बिल का तो मैं समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन दस रुपये ले कर आप करेंगे क्या? बड़ी गलती, बड़ी धांधली बड़ा डिसक्रिमिनेशन आपके विभाग में है। इसको आप देखें। आप नए आए हैं। एक घंटे के बजाय इस पर चार घंटे बहस चली है। हम लोगों के दुख दर्द को आप सुने। टैलीग्राम्ज के बारे में अगर कुछ न कहा जाए तो अच्छा होगा। हमारी ही टेलीग्राम हम को जब हम वापिस पहुंचते हैं मिल जाती है। मैंने तार दी कि मैं आ रहा हूं। दस दिन के बाद जब मैं वहां पहुंच गया तब वह तार मुझे जा कर मिली। कहते हैं कि पैसे वापिस ले लो। आप देखें कि तारें समय पर पहुंचें।

श्री कामेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार): मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं। पैसे आप मांगते हैं लेकिन पहले आपको अपने विभाग को सक्षम बनाना चाहिये, कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिये और उनकी आप उठाने भी वाले हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन कदमों का आप स्पष्टीकरण दें। अभी श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने भागलपुर की बात कही है। वह बहुत बड़ा इंडिस्ट्रियल टाउन है लेकिन अभी तक भी उसका सीधा कंनकशन पटना से नहीं है। इसकी वयवस्था होनी चाहिये और आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज की स्थापना भी शीघ्रातिशीघ्र वहां होनी चाहिये।

डाक तार विभाग में जो पोस्टमैन काम करते हैं विभाग के ये आदेश हैं कि अगर कोई इस प्रकार का कर्मचारी आन ड्यूटी मर जाता है तो उसके लड़के को विभाग में नौकरी दे दी जाए। भागलपुर जिले के नौगाछिया अंचल के श्री नरेश मिश्र के पिता की मृत्यु आन ड्यूटी हो गई। उस समय वह नाबालिग था। बालिग होने पर उसने आवेदन किया तो उसको अभी तक लिया नहीं गया है। उसकी एप्लीकेशन भी एम जी आफिस में चार साल से पैंडिंग पड़ी हुई है। उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। स्वयं मैंने पी एम जी को लिखा है कि जब उनके पिता की मृत्यु आन ड्यूटी हो गई है, तो क्यों उसको नौकरी नहीं दी जा रही है, कम से कम उसको नौकरी तो दी जाए। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा सम्भव नहीं हुआ है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि पी एम जी पटना को आप निदेश दें कि उसको सेवा में लिया जाए। इसकी दरख्वास्त चार साल से पड़ी हुई है।

संसद् सदस्यों को आपने उनके घरों पर टेलीफोन की सुविधा दी है। लेकिन वहां लाइन कभी नहीं मिलती है। उसका कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। उलटे जो चार्ज टेलीफोन

रखने वाले को देना होता है वह उनको देना पड़ता है जो आम लोगों से चार्ज किया जाता है वह उन से चार्ज किया जाता है। मेरे पास बिल आया है तीन सौ रुपया का। एक भी कॉल नहीं हुआ, और टेलीफोन लगाने के लिए जो पैसा जमा करना पड़ता है, उस का बिल भी हमें भेजा गया। संसद-सदस्यों को भी जो टेलीफोन की लाइन दी जाती है, उस का उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है।

उत्तर भागलपुर में नोगोछिया व्यापार की एक बहुत बड़ी मंडी है। यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि नोगोछिया से पटना तक डायरेक्ट टेलीफोन की सुविधा प्राप्त हो।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान पुन: भागलपुर की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस के बारे में श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने कहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज की स्थापना की जाये ताकि वहां के लोगों को डायलिंग की सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके। जब मैं वहां जाता हूं, तो मुझे चार चार मिनट के बाद लाइन मिलती है। भागलपुर एक इंडिस्ट्रियल टाउन है, सब से थिकली पापुलेटिड है और बिहार का एक प्रमुख शहर है। इस लिए वहां आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए।

मुजफ्फरपुर से पटना सीधे टेलीफोन पर बात की जा सकती है। तो भागलपुर और नोगोछिया से भी पटना तक डायरेक्ट सेवा की सुविधा उपलब्ध करनी चाहिए।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप के जरिये एक छोटा सा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि किसी प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन को आंकने के लिए यह देखना चाहिये कि वहां कितने टेलीफोन हैं? मैं मध्य प्रदेश का एग्जाम्पल देना चाहता हूं कि वह सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है और वहां टेलीफोन भी बहुत कम है। क्या ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम किया जायेगा कि हम राजधानी से भोपाल जबलपुर और रायपुर डायरेक्ट टेलीफोन कर सके; यदि हां तो कब तक?

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: Sir I have already covered most of the points. I would look into the special points which have now been raised. I would like to say only one thing. It is easier to have SAX for 25 and 50 lines. In fact, for 25 and 50 lines we will only have SAX. But when it comes to the larger exchanges we have to go in for more sophisticated equipment and, naturally, there is difficulty in getting it produced. We are trying to increase the capacity of ITI, though there are financial constraints.

In Bhagalpur and other places which the hon. Members have mentioned, we will try to do it. About Bhopal I do not want to say anything concrete. I have been told by the Director-General and others that it should be possible to have a direct link between Calcutta and Madras by 31st March and between Bhopal and Delhi by 2nd October 1975. But let us wait till it is done.

I hope the House will pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 22, 1974 Agrahayana 1, 1896 (Saka)

MGIPND—Job/I—LS 2559—02-12-74—978

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, November 22, 1974/Agrahayana 1, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[*Mr. Speaker* in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मुद्रास्फीति की रोकथाम के लिये कार्यवाही

*162. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मुद्रास्फीति की रोकथाम के लिए कोई नये ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government has taken a series of anti-inflationary measures in recent months whose impact on the price level is slowly unfolding itself. The rate of growth of money supply in the current financial year upto November 1, 1974 has been comparatively subdued at 1.8 per cent as against 6.2 per cent in the corresponding period of last year; net Reserve Bank credit to Government at Rs. 174.1 crores upto November 1, 1974 is less than one-third of what it was last year during this period. And, the wholesale price index has shown a steady declining trend since the third week of September 1974 to register a fall of 3.2 per cent in the subsequent five weeks. It is, however, not possible to isolate the effects of these measures from such factor as the resumption of a seasonal price trend.

However, the Government is watching the inflationary situation closely and continuously and would take such further measures, as may be necessary in the light of the emerging situation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्पादक और अनुत्पादक जो सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी खर्च होता है उस में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी खर्चे में कितने रुपये की कमी हुई ? राशि बतावें परसेंटेज नहीं।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is difficult to quantity the amount of savings as a result of the various economy measures taken both in Plan and non-Plan expenditure, particularly in view of the budgetary provisions in the current year where almost inescapable expenditures were included. For example, measures have been taken so far as telephone bills are concerned and also in respect of non-filling of posts which were not filled for the last six months. The effects of these measures are already visible in the field of economy.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल तो हम लोग बहुत पहले से देते हैं और सरकार के पास इतना स्टाफ है फिर भी सरकार यह बतलाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि कितना रुपया सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी मद में सरकार ने कम खर्च किया ? कितने रुपये की उस में कमी की, तो मैं दूसरा सवाल क्या करूं ?. सरकार इतने भी आंकड़े नहीं दे सकती तो क्या देगी ? ' इस का तो जवाब पहले दिलवाइए।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: This is a constant exercise, and as I have already said, it is not possible to quantify the exact amount. how

much has been saved on what account. I can quantity it, for example, in terms of percentage, it is 15 to 20 per cent in various aspects. It is not possible to give the exact figures.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितना रुपया काला बाजारी में चलता है और उस रुपये में से सरकार ने सोना चांदी या और सामानों में कितने रुपये की पकड़ की है और उस में कितनी कमी आई है ? इसके अलावा यह सरकार आगे कौन से स्टेप्स लेने जा रही है ? यह प्राइस तो तभी गिरती है जब हमारे पास परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी न हो क्यों कि यह एकोनामिक्स का सिद्धांत है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कालाबाजारी का कितना धन चलन में है और उस में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जो पकड़ धकड़ सरकार ने की है उस में कितना सोना, कितनी चांदी, कितने नोट और दूसरे कौन-कौन से सामान देशी और विदेशी पकड़े हैं और क्या सरकार के उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में कुछ बढ़ती हुई है कि नही हुई है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: About the quantum of black money operating in the economy, various statistics have been made. The Wanchoo Commission has already made certain recommendations in this respect. So far as the value of the goods seized as a result of the anti-smuggling operations is concerned, goods worth about Rs. 28 crores have been seized by the end of October.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं । जब उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तभी तो इन्फ्लेशन पर कुछ कब्जा कर पाएंगे । तो इस का तो जवाब दिलाइए ।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is too early to predict the quantum of increased production as a result of the measures taken from July, 1973.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Before you go on to the supplementaries, Sir, may I suggest that we may link up Question 169 also which is similar to this?

MR. SPEAKER: No. That is slightly different from this.

श्री भान सिंह भौंरा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन यह भी है कि इन्फलेशन रोकने के लिए सोने को प्राइवेट रखने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाय ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is known to the hon. members that the former Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning, Shri Mohan Dharia, has made a suggestion, and that is under the consideration of the Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सोचता हूं यदि हम 169 भी ले लें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है । आप ने ठीक कहा कुछ तो मिलता है । बहुत हद् तक एक ही आबजेक्ट है । उस को भी हम साथ ले सकते हैं । लेकिन यह जनरल मा क्वेश्चन है और वह स्पेसिफिक है । वैसे मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, आप चाहें तो इकट्ठे चल सकते हैं । लेकिन अभी इसी को चलने दीजिए ।

श्री भान सिंह भौंरा : इन्फलेशन रोकने के लिए सोने पर पाबन्दी लगाना जरूरी है । मैं जानना चाहत हूं कि इस के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already said that the proposal raised by Shri Dharia is under consideration of the Government. I have nothing more to add.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL: In reply to part (a) of the question the Minister mentioned the impact of the various measures adopted by the Government. The question is whether the Government propose to take some concrete steps to check the inflation. I think the reply is not to the point. The

question asks: what are the new steps proposed to be taken by the Government.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: All these are new steps. Some of these steps have already been taken by the Government since July, 1974.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In view of the fact that during the course of the raids which were conducted by many enforcement agencies particularly in big cities, it has come to light that a large amount of unaccounted money in bank notes is acutally being held by a number of people, black money obviously which is unaccounted. so, in view of these discoveries in the course of the raids, may I know whether the Government is having any second thoughts on the desirability of demonetisation because previously it used to be said that demonetisation is useless because nobody keeps bank notes in huge quantities but the raids conducted show that there are huge quantities of bank notes unaccounted held by the people? I want to know whether the Government is considering again that demonetisation is not a useful measure.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: What all I can say is that the Government has no idea at present to demonetise the currency.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: While admiring the measures the Government have taken to check inflation during the last few months, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that when there is a credit squeeze by the Reserve Bank and the banking institutions, that almost all the State Governments have been allowed to raise borrowings from the market and whether he is not aware that this raising of loans from the market adds to the inflationary trend in the economy because most of the expenditure of the State Governments is non-productive?

Secondly, is the Minister aware that in spite of all these measures the deficit is going to exceed Rs. 400 crores this year?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the question of market borrowings is concerned, a ceiling has been put on the quantum of borrowings in respect of each State. It has also been clearly indicated to the State Governments that neither the borrowings nor the withdrawals from the Reserve Bank should be taken is the budgetary support for the State Governments.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What about the deficit? Are they going by your instructions?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We have no such information that they are going beyond it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Is the Minister aware that out of the various steps taken by the Government to check the inflationary trend in the country, the recent Acts of deposit of additional emoluments and additional payment of bonus have created a greater unrest in the industrial relations in the country and if so, is the Government having a second thought about it?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It has a healthy effect. We have already indicated the effects on the situation of inflation and therefore Government is not going to change it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The credit squeeze which is to be a step to check the inflation has resulted in too much shortage of drugs and so I would like to know whether Government intends to exempt the drug and pharmaceutical industry from credit squeeze.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In the recent Credit policy of the Reserve Bank certain priorities are selected where credit facilities will be given. I do not know whether that particular thing also comes in that.

Indo-Soviet Trade Talks

*163.+SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first round of Indo-Soviet Trade talks ended in Moscow recently;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what would be the total turnover of the trade between the two countries during 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). Preliminary negotiations for preparing the 1975 Indo-USSR trade protocol were held in Moscow in October. These will be continued in New Delhi when the Soviet delegation will come here for the purpose and when the ptotocol for 1975 will be concluded. It will be possible to furnish information about trade turnover only after the protocol has been finalised.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I wanted the turnover between the two countries during 1974-75. The Minister has stated that the trade talks will be finalised from 1975 etc. I wanted information for turnover of trade during 1974-75. That information must be given before I ask my supplementary question.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Unlike our trade with some other countries our trade with USSR is determined in terms of calendar year. For 1973, turnover was 412 crores. For 1974 we can't tell the figure for whole year but it is expected that it will be around 650 crores.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: In the background of our linkup on the capitalist markets, in view of the inflationary trends in the capitalist world have not our trade links with them resulted in practically importing inflation from those countries, and this has come to mean undervaluing of our rupee, without announcing it? And because of undervaluing of the pound in the world market the rupee has come to be devalued. USA, UK and so many other countries are under great inflationary spiral coupled with recession. So in such a situation is Government thinking of de-linking ourselves from the developed capitalist countries in the matter of trade and to link ourselves with Soviet Union and other socialist countries in a decisive way so that we are saved from mounting inflation from capitalist world, so that our economy would be strong and stable?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, certainly we conduct our foreign trade. We can afford to minimise the inflow of foreign inflation in the country. We trade both with the socialist countries and also other countries keeping in view our own interests. And the hon. Member must be aware that our trade turnover with the U.S.S.R. is very large next only to USA USSR is thus the second largest trading partner of India.

So, we attach importance to this. We do trade with Socialist Countries but it is not possible to de-link our trade entirely with the non-socialist countries.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I would like to know whether it is a fact that our trade with the U.S.A. is very large....

MR. SPEAKER: You have already asked two questions.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: We are going to make it a condition to trade with any country depending upon certain factors favourable to each other; we also import certain things from that country.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot continue like this.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I want to know whether trade on the rupee payment basis is acceptable to the developed countries and whether, if goods

are accepted in exchange on bartar, we are going to give preference to that country.

I also want to know whether we have approached the U.S.A. to accept our trade on rupee payment basis. If so, with what results?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Should I answer this question?

MR. SPEAKER: I leave it to you as you please.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already suggested that whatever goods we can have from the rupee payment countries we try to obtain subject to the quality. We do accept them subject to this condition.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing a regular debate on this. Kindly sit down.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या रुपी पेमेन्ट के लिए य० एस० ए० को ऐप्रोच किया है कि नहीं?

MR. SPEAKER: He has categorically told you that it is difficult to de-link it. Everything comes in that.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He has not even touched that.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? I really fail to understand why the hon. Member does not care and does not sit.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir. I do not want to take much of your time.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jha, I am not allowing you. I have not allowed you. Shrimati Savitri Shyam.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय ब्रेजनेव हमारे देश में आये थे तो बातचीत के दौरान यह निश्चित हुआ था कि इंडो-सोवियत ट्रेड आयात और निर्यात दोनों से वैल्यू और रेंज दोनों में 1973–74 के मुकाबले 1974–75 में दुगुना हो जायेगा। जिस वक्त हमारा आफ़िशियल डेलीगेशन रूस गया और वार्ता हुई तो वहां ऐसा ऐहसास मिला, समाचार-पत्रों के आधार पर मैं कह रही हूं, कि रूस को हमारी आयात की कंडीशन्स और हम को उन की निर्यात की जो कंडीशन्स थी, वह एक दूसरे को पसन्द नहीं आयीं। तो क्या बातचीत टूटने के या बातचीत खत्म न करने के यह कारण हैं कि एक दूसरे की शर्तों को हम ऐडजस्ट नहीं कर सके, और फ़र्स्ट राउण्ड टाक में हम को कहां तक कामयाबी मिली ?

जब दूसरी वार्ता भारत मे हो तो क्या इस को आफ़िशियल लेविल पर न छेड़ कर पोलिटिकल लेविल पर बातचीत करने का प्रयास किया जायगा क्योंकि सोवियत रूस हमारा मित्र है और उसने हमारी सहायता की है, तो फ़र्टिलाइजर, मिट्टी का तेल, इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स, जिनकी कि हम को आवश्यकता है और जो हमारी ट्रेड टाक के अन्दर हैं, यह चीजें हम प्राप्त कर सके ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, Indo-U.S.S.R. Joint Commission meeting was held in Moscow in September and we have discussed a broad framework of trade and other economic matters. It was followed up by a high level Indian Delegation headed by the Secretary of the Export Production. We had a useful discussion in the last week of October. But, as I said, in my main answer to the question, the Soviet Delegation is expected in Delhi next month. Only after the end of that discussion a clear picture in terms of quantity will be available.

Secondly, I would like to inform the hon. member that our main needs from the USSR and interests are fertilizers, kerosene, diesel oil, furnace oil, rolled steel products, zinc, sulpher etc. They have also indicated their items of interest. Final results will be known only at the end of the next talks to be held here.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: My question was: what is the progress of the talks held with the USSR in the first round?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It was satisfactory.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know if in arriving at our business deals with Soviet Russia there are political undertones as well and we are guided by political considerations more than the business ones?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: If political understanding and goodwill promote trade and economic relations, we are all for it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Since the question of importing/exporting inflation and devaluation was mentioned, I would like to know what is the devaluation of the rupee *vis-a-vis* the dollar, the pound and the rouble?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In terms of quantity, I cannot answer; perhaps the Finance Ministry would be in a better position to answer.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Here is the Minister of Foreign Trade who is supposed to spend all his time trading with foreign countries who does not even know the values of the currencies he is trading with. The Finance Ministry do not fix prices. They do not buy and sell. You are the main buying and selling. So you should know. I want to know whether you have done your home work.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have done my home work so far as this question is concerned. Unless the parity is determined by the Finance Ministry, we do not fix prices on our own.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then how did you say you were taking care to see that you are not importing inflation? On what basis did you make that statement unless you know the quantum of the devaluation between the rupee and the rouble?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: My answer is on record. I did not say anything like that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker, did you or did you not hear the Minister say that we are taking care to see that we do not import inflation? I want to know on what grounds he made that statement.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I said that when we contract for exports we take care to see that the inflow of inflation is minimum. But in a world economy when we are linking trade, commerce and economic relations of both countries which have inflation and countries which do not have inflation, how can you altogether eliminate the possibility of inflation?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let me answer the question I asked. The devaluation of the rupee *vis-a-vis* the pound is nil because the rupee is pegged to the pound. Devaluation of the rupee *vis-a-vis* the dollar is not as much as it is *vis-a-vis* other currencies because the dollar is floating like ours and it has also been devalued. As far as the rouble is concerned, the Indian currency has been devalued to the maximum extent possible *vis-a-vis* the rouble.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: No.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How can you say 'no' if you do not know?

Therefore, this should have been the answer that the Minister should have given.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: You have given the answer without quantifying.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On the strength of the answer, further supplementaries may be asked.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In view of the fact that the Indian rupee value has in recent months gone down by about 19 per cent, how has it affected outgoing and incoming trades?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This is a larger question. We have

not come prepared for this broad question as to how our trade quantities have been influenced.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Commerce Minister requires preparation for this. It does not require any preparation.

MR. SPEAKER: The question was whether the first round of Indo-Soviet trade talks ended in Moscow recently; if so, the facts thereof; and what would be the total turnover of the trade between the two countries during 1974-75.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is a futile exercise. We ask supplementaries on the replies, not on the questions. That is parliamentary procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I thought the Minister should know these things.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Sale of Smuggled Goods

*164. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seized smuggled goods are being sold to consumers through the cooperative stores and other agencies; and

(b) if so, whether this selling of smuggled goods is creating a taste or liking for goods only available through smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Confiscated smuggled goods are sold to consumers through Cooperative Societies and Canteens run by Central and State agencies and also by public auction restricted to actual users and quota holders.

(b) Yes, Sir. This is a possibility. Steps to be taken for dealing with this problem are under examination.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : स्मगलिंग के लिए चार फैक्टर जिम्मेदार हैं। एक तो स्मगलर जो इनवेस्ट भी करते हैं, दूसरे उनकी आर्गेनाइजेशन, तीसरे उनके एजेण्ट जो माल को बेचते हैं और चौथे कस्टमर या कंज्यूमर मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर कंज्यूमर न हो तो समगलिंग देश के भीतर नहीं हो सकता है। मेरे सवाल के भाग ख को आप देखें जो इस प्रकार है :

"If so, whether this selling of smuggled goods is creating a taste or liking for goods only available through smuggling?"

इसके जवाब में इन्होंने कहा है :

"Yes, Sir. This is a possibility. Steps to be taken for dealing with this problem are under consideration".

इन्होंने खुद कबूल किया है कि दिस इज ए पासिबिलिटी। इसके माने है कि और भी पासिबिलिटीज है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे कौन-कौन सी पासिबिलिटीज हैं :

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Part (a) of the question is whether the selling of smuggled goods is creating a taste or liking for goods which are smuggled, particularly things like watches, electric gadgets etc. My reply is 'Yes, there is the possibility'. If the hon. member wants to know that other possibilities are there, he should put the question.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। पहले जवाब में इन्होंने कहा है कि दिस इज ए पासिबिलिटी। अगर और पासिबिलिटीज हैं तो एक-दो, तीन करके बताएं कि क्या-क्या पासिबिलिटीज है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Let him put a specific question. To part (a) of the question, I said,

selling of such goods is creating a possibility. I do not know what other possibilities he is referring to.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : इन्होंने साफ कर दिया है कि दिस इज़ दी ओनली पासिबिलिटी। इसका साफ मतलब है कि ये लोगों में टेस्ट क्रियेट कर रहे हैं। जब तक कंज्यूमर देश के भीतर रहेंगे स्मगल्ड गुड्ज़ का बिकना बन्द नहीं हो सकता है। आप चन्द लाख रुपये का माल ही महीने में पकड़ते हैं और बेच कर रुपया इकट्ठा करते हैं जो कि आपका अपना इनवस्टमेंट नहीं है। आपने कहा है कि आप कंसिडर कर रहे हैं कि और क्या स्टेप लें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप यह सोचेंगे कि जो स्मगल्ड गुड्ज़ पकड़ी जाती हैं उन्हें डिस्ट्राय कर दिया जाए ताकि देश में स्मगल्ड गुड्स के लिए नफरत पैदा हो और लोग इन को न लें ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: There is no proposal to destroy the confiscated goods. Steps have been taken to dispose of the goods. These are distributed to the National Consumers Cooperatives Federation who in their turn are selling it through the various cooperative societies and other government agencies.

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PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I know whether Government would accept the suggestion of selling the confiscated goods only for foreign currency, so that our foreign exchange reserves may be improved?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: This is a good suggestion, but there are certain difficulties. For example, it was considered whether the seized watches could be sold to foreigners in duty free shops in airports, but as these watches did not carry any guarantee, that attempt failed. Anyway, we are exploring various possibilities to find out the best way in which these goods can be disposed of.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the availability of smuggled goods on a large scale owing to MISA operation, do Government propose to have any formula according to which the prices of these goods will be determined and in what manner the sale money is going to be utilised?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: For fixing the price, we ascertain the market price in those areas where the smuggled goods are sold. When we dispose it of to the cooperative societies, we give a discount of 25 per cent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From his reply, are we to conclude that this confiscation and resale of contraband is now being made a legal and respectable operation which previously was illegal? What is there to prevent the multifarious agents of the smugglers themselves from again cornering these goods as customers who come to purchase and reselling them again in the blackmarket? What is the benefit the country is deriving from this confiscation and resale?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The usual practice is to sell through cooperative societies. When such a complaint comes to us, we stop disposal of the goods to that particular society. For example, a complaint came in respect of one of the cooperative societies in a State that they are diverting a quantum of these goods which they receive from the National Cooperative Federation. Immediately we instructed the National Cooperatives Federation not to dispose of any goods to them. This is a question which will require consideration, namely, in what best way we can dispose of the goods. Otherwise, the only alternative is to destroy them. Whether it is worthwhile destroying goods worth Rs. 40 to 50 crores is again a question for consideration.

SHRI S. A. KADER: The smuggled goods are being got not because of MISA but because of the vigilance. If they are brought into the market

through cooperative societies or otherwise, it means giving credit to the smuggled things and smugglers are encouraged to smuggle more. My suggestion is, the re-exportable smuggled goods should be re-exported and the remaining could be destroyed. Will he consider this suggestion?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: This was considered earlier. There are some difficulties. Anyway, we can consider it.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Is it a fact that the seizure of smuggled goods is increasing year by year? If so, what is the amount received by government by sale of these goods, last year?

MR. SPEAKER: If he has got the figures, he can give them.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I can give some figures. In 1971-72 the total quantity seized was Rs. 2.034 lakhs and disposed of Rs. 1.188 lakhs. In 1973-74 upto August the seizure was Rs. 5.054 lakhs and sale Rs. 352 lakhs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे देश में विदेशी चीज़ों से लोगों का जो अधिक लगाव पैदा हुआ है, उस का मूल कारण यह है कि सरकार द्वारा स्वदेशी चीजों का पर्याप्त प्रचार नहीं किया गया है। अगर सरकार द्वारा इस ढंग का प्रचार किया गया कि स्वदेशी चीज़ें अच्छी बनती है, तो विदेशी चीज़ों से लोगों का लगाव नहीं होगा। क्या यह सही है कि तस्करी का जितना माल आया है, वह सरकारी अफ़सरों की सांठ-गांठ के बिना नहीं आ सकता है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि माल को पकड़ने के साथ-साथ क्या सरकार ने इस बात की भी छान-बीन की है कि वह माल किस समय, किस स्थान से और किस सीमा से आया है; यदि हां, तो क्या उसने उस सीमा के अधिकारियों के ख़िलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल से बहुत आगे बढ़ गये हैं। श्रीमती देशपांडे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा है कि स्वदेशी चीज़ों का इतना प्रचार क्यों नहीं किया गया है, जिस के कारण विदेशी चीज़ों के प्रति लोगों का आकर्षण बढ़ गया है। मंत्री महोदय इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो हमेशा तैयार रहते है। लेकिन मुझे भी देखना पड़ता है कि सप्लीमेंटरी रेलिवेंट है या नहीं।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: In order to curb smuggling, what other steps the Minister is thinking of? Being a woman, I can cite one example. The sarees which we get from the mills, the ordinary voiles, cost Rs. 60. They have to be starched, washed and ironed. Instead of that, if a woman buys a foreign nylon saree, which does not need starching or ironing, it costs only Rs. 70. Therefore, if the Minister sincerely wants to curb smuggling of foreign goods, will be try to bring down the price of local cloth?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is a very general question as to how the prices of these goods can be curbed. But I do not know how it will come within the purview of this question. Anyway, Government are taking various measures to curb prices.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you ask only about sarees and not about turbans?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Minister would be ignorant of both!

MR. SPEAKER: I have to pay more than the cost for washing.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : यह बात जाहिर है कि सारे भारत में अनएम्पलायमेंट का बहुत बड़ा मसला है, खास तौर से पढ़े-लिखे तबके में। मेरा इशारा है अनएम्पलायड ग्रैजुएट्स की तरफ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार स्मगल्ड गुड्ज़ को सस्ते दामों पर अनएम्पलायड ग्रैजुएट्स की को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ को देगी? अगर हां, तो क्या इस सिलसिले में कोई सर्कुलर कस्टम्स को भेज दिया गया है और अगर नहीं भेजा गया है, तो वह कब भेजने का इरादा रखता है।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: These unemployed people can form cooperative societies.

Fraud Cases investigated by Vigilance Officer in respect of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

*166. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases investigated by the Vigilance Officer in respect of frauds, irregularities and disproportionate assets of the officers of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur during the last three years; and

(b) what action has been taken on the findings of the Report of Vigilance officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Chief Vigilance Officer of the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur had, during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973, registered for investigation 8 cases relating to frauds and 5 cases relating to possession of disproportionate assets by certain officials of the bank. Of the 8 cases of fraud, 4 cases were subsequently handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation and 1 case to the Local Police for investigation. 3 cases were closed by the bank without further action for want of sufficient evidence after departmental investigations. The Central Bureau of Investigation has since completed investigation in the 4 cases entrusted to it and the persons concerned, which include 2 Agents of the bank, have been prosecuted in the Courts. The investigation by the Local Police in respect of the case entrusted to it is in progress. As regards the 5 cases involving possession of disproportionate assets 4 were investigated by the bank and 1 was referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation. All these 5 cases have since been closed as the allegations could not be substantiated.

In addition, the Chief Vigilance Officer of the bank had, during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973, registered 149 cases involving procedural lapses, such as violation of terms of Head Office sanction and or of the prescribed instructions in respect of loans and advances. Of these cases, 95 were dropped after preliminary investigation for want of sufficient evidence and investigation reports are under scrutiny in 24 cases. Of the remaining cases, departmental action has been initiated in respect of 27 cases and the matter was entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation in 3 cases. Two of the bank's officers have been placed under suspension in respect of the 3 cases entrusted to Central Bureau of Investigation.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: In the statement it has been mentioned that there were 8 cases relating to frauds and 5 cases relating to possession of disproportionate assets. It further says:

> "Three cases were closed by the bank without further action for want of sufficient evidence after departmental investigations. The Central Bureau of Investigation has since completed investigation in the

4 cases entrusted to it and the persons concerned which include 2 Agents of the bank, have been prosecuted in the courts."

Altogether, there are so many cases. The Chief Vigilance Officer had registered 149 cases.

Now, with regard to the fraud cases, I would like to know whether those two officers who have now been prosecuted have already been removed from service and how many more are there against whom the cases are going on. May I also know whether those cases which were dropped included a case where one Mr. B. S. Kapur who himself was involved in several frauds and forgeries, as admitted by the Finance Minister in reply to Q. No. 4974 dated 27-2-73 of the Lok Sabha, and whether that particularlar officer was deputed to conduct the inspection of New Rohtak Road branch of the Bank where the fraud of Rs. 5 lakhs had occurred and he refused to submit his inspection report as he was also friendly with the Agent of the said branch of the Bank?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the action against the officers against whom prosecutions have started is concerned, they have been placed under suspension. Regarding the case of Mr. B. S. Kapur, I can tell the hon. Member that it was alleged that an officer by name Mr. B. S. Kapur submitted a bogus medical bill about illness of his wife and the bill was not reimbursible and it was returned unpaid to the officer concerned on 30th April, 1973.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My question is very specific as to whether this very officer against whom there were certain allegations which were also proved had been deputed to conduct certain investigation.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Out of these 149 cases, as to whether this particular officer was involved in any investigation, for that I would require notice. I have no such information with me at the present moment.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I want to know whether with regard to the case of fraud of Rs. 5 lakhs of New Rohtak Road branch of the Bank such a corrupt officer who is already proved to be corrupt—corruption charges have been proved against him—was deputed to investigate the case and, therefore, the whole thing was hushed up.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already mentioned that for the question whether Mr. Kapoor was entrusted with investigation in the particular case, I would require specific notice.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I want a clarification from him whether he has the list here to show what are the specific cases that have been investigated and who were the officers—the clear names and the nature of fraud cases.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not have it for all the 149 cases.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My second question is this..

MR. SPEAKER: Do not exploit the procedure.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: That was not my second question, Sir. That was a clarification which I sought on the first question which could not be properly answered by the hon. Minister. I came to the rescue of the whole House by seeking clarification. My second question is very small and simple. I want to know whether some of the officers of the Department of banking in the Ministry of Finance have also been in league with those very corrupt officers. In spite of investigations by the Chief Vigilance Officer, they are hushing up the things. When such things have been admitted in answer to the previous question, I want to know whether they have taken

any administrative steps for the removal of these officers who are in league with the corrupt officers of the Bank.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have no such information whether any officer is in league with these people who were charged with fraud and other acts of irregularities. Regarding action, as I have already answered in the text of my reply, in some cases action has already been taken.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In 1973 an inquiry was made into the alleged fraud in the New Delhi branch, Kanpur, Bombay and Jodhpur, both by the Reserve Bank and the State Bank of India. I would like to know if the Government has received the report of the inquiry and if so, whether the Government would place it on the Table of the House and make it available to us.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is in respect of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In relation to Bikaner and Jaipur, a senior officer who was named, Mr. Kapoor, had made an inquiry. He has also, I am told, submitted a report. Will the Government make that report also available to the House?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not know which report the hon. Member is referring to.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The report of 1973 inquiry into the Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not know whether Mr. Kapur was entrusted with any specific investigation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He was entrusted with the investigation of the Rs. 5 lakhs fraud case. If there is such a case, will you make that report available. He can say that if there is any such report, he will make it available. What is there to hide?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, next question, question No. 167.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw your attention that there are only four minutes left. Question No. 168 should also be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: I tried my best to reach that question.

Revival of Smugglers' activities

*167. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:†
SHRI RAM DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news reports that Government's anti-smuggling drive has had no impact on the import and sale of smuggled goods in Bombay;

(b) whether Government have seen another press report that the Kutch smugglers met and regrouped their forces and that they thought that after sometime everything would be normal again; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to provide alternative gainful employment to the young people at present being exploited by these smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). These news reports have come to Government's notice. Intelligence reports, however, suggest that smuggling activities and sale of smuggled goods have been considerably restrained after the anti-smuggling drive. The Government, however, have no information regarding the regrouping of forces by the smugglers. The Government, at the same time are keeping a close watch on their activities.

(c) The Government have initiated special measures to create large employment opportunities both in the rural and urban areas in the country, including several self-employment schemes for educated unemployed.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कहा कि अखबारों में तो खबर छपी है लेकिन इंटेलिजेंस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर वह कह सकते हैं कि स्मग्लिंग की गतिविधियां बहुत कुछ हद तक रुक गई हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि विगत दो महीनों में इन स्मग्लरों के साथ जो राजपुरुष यानी गवर्नर, मिनिस्टर, पोलिटिशियंस वगैरह जुड़े हुए हैं क्या उन के खिलाफ किसी तरह की कार्यवाही की गई है? जैसे कानूनगो ने परजरी का अपराध किया है, क्या परजरी का केस उनके ऊपर चलाया जायगा? क्या भानुशंकर याज्ञिक जिन्होंने स्मग्लरों को टेलीफोन दिलाने के लिए रेकमेंडेशन दी, जो उस समय आप की रूलिंग पार्टी के लीडर थे, उनके खिलाफ कोई केस दायर करने का विचार है?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already stated that so far as the increasing activities of the smugglers are concerned about which the press report has been cited, our intelligence reports indicate that the activities of the smugglers have gone down after the anti-smuggling drive.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Question.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Regarding the association of some distinguished persons belonging to various Parties and others, it has been clearly pointed out in reply to a question last week that we have no specific information about the involvement of politicians and Ministers with the smugglers' activities.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कानूनगो के ऊपर परजरी कोर्ट में साबित हो चुकी है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप रोज कहते रहते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : रोज कहते रहते है इस का मतलब क्या यह है कि इसका उत्तर नहीं आएगा? जिन गवर्नरों पर परजरी अदालत में साबित हो चुकी है क्या इंडियन पीनल कोड में उनके खिलाफ आप केस दायर करेंगे?

यह मेरा पहला सप्लीमेंट्री है, बाद में मैं दूसरे सवाल पर आऊंगा। मेरे प्रश्नों का जवाब आना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का यह कहना कि ये बातें रोज कही जाती हैं इसका सबूत है कि इनका मंत्रियों को पता है।

MR. SPEAKER: Some how or other it is brought into the question.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: There is a point of order involved and I would like to have your ruling. In the last session of Parliament, the Minister of State for Finance had made a specific statement reiterating several times on the floor of the House itself that politicians in high places been involved in smuggling operations. It was that statement of the Minister of State, that predecessor of this Minister operating at this moment which has created a furore in the press and the public and now the Minister says that there is no specific information. Do take it that this Government through one of its Ministers of State, makes a mysterious statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye has already asked a question.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: This is a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during Question Hour.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइये, तब प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं उठेगा। If answer comes we will not raise points of order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Minister cannot say something which is directly opposite to what his predecessor had said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wrote to you on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; the Question. Hour is already over.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिलवा रहे हैं, मेरा समय बरबाद हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि परजरी का केस उन के खिलाफ़ चलायेंगे या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you lose your temper? Why do you talk like that?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Let me finish. So far as Mr. Nityanada Kunungo is concerned it is known to the House, he issued a certificate on 31-5-66 to Mr. Haji Mastan for getting a passport but I do not know how issuing a certificate for some one is an offence.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He lied.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is it necessary to explain to the Minister what perjury means? He is charged with perjury.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not replying from your point of view. He is replying on behalf of the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has lied beyond redemption.

MR. SPEAKER: You must give the names of the people whom you want to bring in.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा कर लीजिए कि इस मामले में सारी जानकारी इकट्ठी कर के सोमवार को सदन के सामने रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो क्वेश्चन पैण्डिंग है, उसको पूरा कर लीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह बात सही है कि बम्बई के 10 हज़ार स्मगलर्स और उनके एफिलियेट्स को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन्ज़ दिये गये ? क्या यह बात भी सही है कि रामलाल नारंग नाम के स्मगलर को, जो आज मीसा में बन्द है, आपने फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड पर लिया था और आज भी वह शायद उस का मेम्बर है। उसको आपने टेलीफ़ोन एडवाइज़री कमेटी में भी लिया था ? क्या इससे स्मग्लिंग की गतिविधियों को मदद नहीं मिली है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Whether 10,000 telephone connections are given to the smugglers or not I have no information.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा रोज ही चलता है। आप इस पर एक दिन बहस कर लीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : रोज-रोज चलता है इस के क्या मायने हैं ? आप जवाब नहीं दिलवा रहे हैं—यह आप का फैल्योर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत गलत बात है, इस तरह से आप को नहीं कहना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे दोनों स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन्ज़ हैं, लेकिन वे जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why don't you pull them up?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरे प्रश्नों के जवाब दिलवाइये ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: When the Minister evades the question you should translate the question and put it to him directly yourself.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am saying under the Directions and the Rules of procedure. You are violating your own Directions and Rules. Mr. Mukherjee raised a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this violation, may I know?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Kindly see your own Direction. The answer to a question should be precise and complete. यह आप का डायरेक्शन है ।

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you that when you have to involve any Member or member of the public, you have to give the Minister advance information and to the Speaker? I could have sent it on to him.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have given notices several times.

और क्या एडवांस इन्फर्मेशन चाहिए — हाई कोर्ट का जजमेण्ट हो गया है—आप इस तरह से रूल्ज को तोड़ रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you sidetrack? Did you send it to me? I am talking here of telephone connections.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am referring to the Lok Sabha debate on 17-3-70. I gave a written notice also.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't do like this. I am asking you only about this question—whether a notice was given or not.

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन सा नोटिस देना चाहिए 1970 में मैंने कानूनगो के बारे में आप को नोटिस दिया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This issue was raised by Shri Madhu Limaye many times. That means the hon. Minister is in the know of this fact that this particular question is always haunting the mind of everybody. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एक मामला उठाना चाहता हूं—कल गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि चार्जशीट की कापी लाइब्रेरी में रखी जायेगी, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं रखी गई ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी चार्जशीट पर नहीं जाइये । मैं अपने दोनों स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन्ज के उत्तर चाहता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is five minutes past twelve. Now the Question Hour is over.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You will kindly ask him to answer this question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Only the other day he was protecting the fundamental rights of the smugglers..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: All of you sit down. Unless you sit down I am not going to call any one of you. I cannot listen to any Member. I have declared the question hour is over and I shall take up the next item.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you must sit down. Nobody will be able to catch my eye unless all of you sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly give your Direction as to the procedure that should be followed in the House if the Minister tries to evade the answer to the question. What is the particular procedure to be followed in the House? I want your Direction. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I shall allow you all. I will not get up unless all of you sit down. Will you please sit down?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I want a direction from you when a Member is seeking information on a particular question, if the Minister evades giving a reply, what is the remedy left over to us?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Kindly hear me before we sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall hear you. Please sit down. It is now five minutes past twelve. I would invite your attention that it is much better if you follow the suggestion that when you want to ask a question about any individual or a Member, you give notice to the Speaker so that he may come prepared. And when you mention somebody's name. we have our Rules in the House about the procedure.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have not spoken on the subject. The subject was raised last year by giving a proper notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall call you later on. I am here talking of this particular question.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप बारबार कहते है कि नोटिस चाहिए, क्या हम को दूसरा धन्धा नहीं है ? दस-दस दफ़ा नोटिस चाहिए, क्या बार बार एक ही विषय पर नोटिस देते रहें?

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you run this House like this, of what use is it? I do not like this.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Please tell me how many notices you want?

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am prepared to give you 10,000 notices.

MR. SPEAKER: The procedure should be followed.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is the procedure?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If it is incumbent on Mr. Limaye to give you prior notice before he brings up the name of any particular person, then it should be equally incumbent on the Minister not to try to defend the conduct of that person. Why did he defend the conduct of that person here? Did he not try to do so?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you there.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When we put any question and the hon. Minister is not in a position to answer it, the natural course for him is to ask for notice and that ends the matter. Why should the Speaker get involved in this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Three times you asked me to sit down and three times I sat down.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you. please keep sitting. He raised this question...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Before you pass on to the next item, please allow me to say...

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; this is bad. Will you kindly sit down? We had kept it pending in the last sitting; it was pending. As you asked, this will not lapse; this will pass on and this will continue. I tried to reach question 168-A all the questions about which you are agitated will be allowed as supplementaries when this question is brought before the House. Unfortunately the question hour finished before this could come up. It will include all your questions over which you feel so much concerned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What will happen now?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour is over.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you going to transfer it to some other day?

MR. SPEAKER: I think that is the alternative.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It should not be allowed to lapse.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going to lapse. My alternative was that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker, there are two issues that are raised. One issue is the performance of the Minister in answering questions. The second issue is the Speaker's duties in the matter. The third issue raised by you is about giving prior notice regarding anybody who is to be mentioned in the House. On these three issues I should like to pass on som opinion to you. When a Minister does not reply to the specific question asked, you have two options before you. One is to say that the question is irrelevent in which case you will have to hear arguments as to how it is quite relevant. The second point is: if the Minister does not reply to the question asked, you on your own, in performance of your duty should rephrase it in a manner he understands it and ask him to reply to that specific point. If he does not, you must pass strictures against him. The third point is. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I think we have to revise the rules.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Please listen. This is a two way traffic. If you do not listen to us, we do not listen to you. Do not get the impression that you can interrupt any and everything.

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you I cannot be coerced like this; if you behave like this you will find me something different.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If everytime I have to outshout you, then...

MR. SPEAKER: You must change your tone; I am not going to tolerate it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nor am I going to tolerate it. I have not come here to run a parallel Government, parallel speakership. When I want to express an opinion you will have to listen to it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Whether it is within the rules or not, you will have to listen to it.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, क्या संसद् में बोलने का यही तरीका है ? क्या माननीय पीलू मोदी संसद् से बढ़ कर हैं। इस तरह की बातों को आप रोकें। जितना बड़ा उन का बदन है उस से बड़ी बड़ी बातें यह करना चाहते हैं। आप के साथ जो अभी इन की बातचीत हुई है मैं उस की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए चाहता हूं कि उस को कम से कम कार्यवाही से हटाया जाय। जिस तरह से माननीय मोदी ने इयर फ़ोन को पटका है वैसे ही हम भी पटक सकते हैं और तोड़ सकते हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY: On the third point, about proper notice. If anybody has to be mentioned in the House where certain remarks or allegations are to be made, notice is required. But if it is a judgment of the Supreme Court or High Court involving the individual and repeated here umpteen times if you ask for proper notice, it is extremely unreasonable. He can ask for more time; you can rule the question out of order. But if you ask for notice, on this issue, I do not think it is according to the rules as they stand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The question was very specific, whether any steps are being taken to prosecute

Mr. Kanungo because he has committed perjury before a High Court. The minister has chosen to run away from that question and gave an evasive reply. If you look at the debates of 22nd August, 1974, you will see that no less a person than Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao said as follows:

"I would like to read one extract from hon. Minister's statement that he made on the 19th August and covered by the *Times of India*:

"Mr. Ganesh pointed out that the legal system in India was such that only the small fry among the smugglers got convicted... In a few big cases such as Bird and Co. and Mr. Rikhye, legal action in the court dragged for years. Several smugglers were sentenced only till the rising of the court. The top men had very good political and other connections."

Who says that? Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, quoting Mr. Ganesh says that. Mr. Ganesh replied at length but never gave any details. Therefore, it is necessary that without any notice, the House should have the right to ask this question to the Home Minister whenever the occasion arises.

Then, in regard to the privilege motion about Mr. Tul Mohan Ram's case, we demand that the CBI report must be laid on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is continuing like this since the very first day. Kindly be a little more careful about the business before the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of a Common Market for Indian Ocean Countries

*165. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shah of Iran has suggested the setting up of a common market of Indian Ocean countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). In the course of the talks which His Imperial Majesty, the Shahanshah of Iran had with our Prime Minister during his visit to New Delhi from October 2 to October 4, 1974, it was agreed that there was scope for greater economic and cultural co-operation within the region, as a whole covering the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean. They agreed that such co-operation would promote increased trade, greater regional self-reliance and the fuller utilisation of the mineral, natural man-power resources of the region for the benefit of the people of all the countries concerned.

Indo-Hungarian Trade Talks

*168. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Hungarian Trade talks were held in New Delhi to expand trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) The Joint Working Group on Trade Exchanges set up at the first meeting of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation met in New Delhi from 28th October to 31st October, 1974 and discussed various matters connected with Indo-Hungarian trading relations.

(b) A statement showing the gist of the conclusions arrived by the Indo-Hungarian Working Group on Trade

Exchanges is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Indo-Hungarian Working Group on Trade Exchanges set up at the first meeting of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation reviewed the trading relations between the two countries in recent years. It was expected that the total trade turnover between the two countries during 1974 would be of the order of Rs. 450 million showing an increase of about 40 per cent over the turnover of 1973.

2. The question of increase in the export of non-traditional goods from India to Hungary was discussed. It was hoped that the proposals for Technical Co-operation and Collaboration in various fields which were separately under consideration would provide scope for expansion of trade between the two countries and open up long-term arrangements with respect to several commodities from both sides.

3. It was also agreed that the Shipping Organisations of the two countries would explore the possibility of concluding a bilateral shipping agreement to ensure smooth flow of trade between the two countries.

Smugglers arrested under Misa

*168-A. SHRI BIRANENGTI:
SHRI SAMER GUHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers who have been arrested under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act;

(b) whether the use of this Act and other collateral measures have resulted in achieving the objective of smashing the smuggling network;

(c) whether the ace smuggler, Haji Hastan has alleged involvement of politicians and Ministers in his activities;

(d) whether Police preventive and enforcement agencies of Government have a list of politicians and persons in the administration who have been receiving regular and periodic payment from the smugglers; and

(e) if so, the names of such individuals and organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) 10 smugglers were detained under orders of the Central Government. According to reports received by the Central Government, over 550 persons have been detained by the State Governments upto 5-11-74 under the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 for involvement in smuggling and in activities prejudicial to conservation of foreign exchange.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to strengthen the anti-smuggling set-up, including the action taken under the Ordinance have had the effect of breaking the Indian links in the smugglers' gangs.

(c) Government have no specific information in this regard.

(d) and (e). In the case of officers who are found to have connived with the smugglers, departmental action is taken. Wherever there is sufficient evidence they are also prosecuted as provided for in law. The Government do not have any list of politicians who are alleged to have been receiving periodic payments from smugglers.

Impact of New Credit Policy announced by R.B.I. on Prices

*169. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the new credit policy announced by the Reserve Bank of India and how far has it been helpful in checking of inflation and stagnation;

(b) whether the price rise has also been checked; and

(c) if so, to what extent both the things have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The major features of the credit policy for the current busy season, announced by the Reserve Bank on 29th October, 1974, are as follows:

(1) continuation of the restraints on credit creation and containing inflation; and

(2) Selective deployment of credit for sustaining investment, augmenting production and facilitating distribution of essential commodities.

Prices of a number of commodities have shown a declining trend since the third week of September. However, it is due to the cumulative impact of various measures we have taken to contain inflation. It is too early to assess the part played by credit control in bringing about this situation and also positively predict the future trend.

Loan from U.S. Agency for Purchase of Aircraft by Indian Airlines

*170. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. agency which helped financing the Indian Airlines with credit to buy its Boeings has agreed to advance loans on the same terms to purchase two more aircrafts of the same type; and

(b) if so, the salient features regarding Government's plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The U.S. agencies which had recently helped in financing the purchase of Boeings by the Indian Airlines have shown interest in financing the purchase of two more Boeings by the Corporation. The terms are under negotiation.

Raising of Resources by States through Market Borrowing

*171. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have turned down the suggestion of States for permitting them to raise their resources through market borrowing; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The resources available for supporting the public borrowing programme do not permit of any additional market borrowings by State Governments or their agencies in the current year.

Allocation of Steel to Recognised Export Houses

*172. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken the issue of making recognised export houses eligible for distribution of steel and pig iron to their supporting manufacturers;

(b) whether his Ministry is also considering imports in cases where the cost of indigenous raw material is very high; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) No, Sir. There is no proposal of making recognised export houses as an agency for distribution of steel and pig iron to their supporting manufacturers.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. There is a provision in the Import Policy for Registered Exporters for allowing imports of essential raw materials and components where the price of an indigenous substitute is too high to maintain the competitive strength of the export product.

Raids on Smugglers and Tax Evaders in Calcutta

*173. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers and tax evaders whose offices and residential premises were searched in Calcutta during September and October, 1974;

(b) whether a large amount of gold, silver and jewellery were found and seized by the authorities and, if so, how it is proposed to dispose of the seized wealth; and

(c) how many of the persons involved have been arrested under MISA or other laws, or allowed to remain at large and whether a number of directors and executives of big business firms, including jute, paper and coal companies, are involved but not arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) During September and October, 1974 official/residential premises of more than 90 persons were searched by Customs officers in Calcutta. The Commissioners of Income-tax in West Bengal authorised searches in 73 cases to unearth black money.

(b) Goods worth Rs. 1,64,000 were seized by the Customs Officers. Cash and jewellery worth Rs. 64,42,712 were seized by the Income-tax Department in these raids. Goods seized by the Customs officers would be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Customs Laws. The assets seized by the Income-tax Department will be taxed. The taxes so raised and the arrears if any will be realised by appropriation of the seized assets.

(c) 5 persons were arrested under the Customs Act. They have been released on bail by courts. Out of these 5 persons, detention order under the Ordinance amending MISA has been issued against one person who is absconding. No Directors or Executives of big firms including jute, paper and coal companies have been found to be involved in the searches conducted by the Customs Department.

The searches conducted by Income-tax Department include some cases of directors and executives of big business firms also; however, there are no provisions for arrest or detention. as such, of any person for tax evasion under the direct tax laws.

Action against Smugglers

*173-A. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Socialist M.P. corresponded with the Commerce Minister from 1967 to 1970 suggesting that Government take strong measures against smuggling from Nepal to India of stainless steel, Nylon and Polyester yarn and fabrics, liquor etc. originating in third countries;

(b) whether Socialist M.P. tabled several questions in the year 1970 seeking to expose political connections of smugglers like Coolie Mastan; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in action against the smugglers and smuggling till September. 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Certain Unstarred Questions relating to these matters were answered in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Finance in 1970.

(c) Several measures have been taken by the Government to combat the problem of Indo-Nepal smuggling. These include:

(i) Creation of a net-work of Customs Preventive Units on Indo-Nepal Border in January, 1969 and its subsequent augmentations in 1970 and 1971.

Seven Customs Divisions are now operating on Indo-Nepal border, jeeps have been provided for the mobility of these preventive units and ex-Army personnel have been recruited. Revolvers and rifles have also been supplied to these preventive units.

Special training centres for Customs training have been set up at Patna and Allahabad to train up officers posted on Indo-Nepal border.

(ii) The post of an Officer on Special Duty was created in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in January, 1970 for co-ordination of intelligence, preventive measures and anti smuggling drive in connection with Indo-Nepal smuggling.

(iii) The entire Indo-Nepal border has been placed under the unified command of the Collector of Customs (Preventive) with headquarters at Patna.

(iv) The cooperation of H.M.G.; Nepal has been sought from time to time and measures taken by them have helped in curbing Indo-Nepal smuggling.

हाल ही में मारे गये छापों में पकड़ी गई नकदी तथा कीमती वस्तुएं

***174. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि आयकर तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा मारे गये छापों में जो सामान, रुपये तथा जेवरात बरामद किये गये, वे उतने नहीं लिखे गये जितने समाचार-पत्रों में बताये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अपने निजी स्रोतों से इस बात का पता लगाया है कि जितना माल अथवा धन पकड़ा गया है वह सूचियों में सही लिखा गया है या नहीं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). इस प्रकार की शिकायतें कभी कभार ही आती हैं। जब ऐसी शिकायत मिलती है तो सरकार उसकी छानबीन करती है। जब तलाशियां ली जाती हैं और माल-मते की सूचियां बनायी जाती हैं तब कई अधिकारी वहां होते हैं। पकड़े गये माल-मते की सूचियां जब बनायी जाती हैं तब पंच (गवाह) भी वहां पर होते हैं। इन सूचियों की सारी प्रतियों पर पंच और जिन लोगों के यहां से माल मता/दस्तावेज आदि पकड़े जाते हैं, वे भी दस्तखत करते हैं।

देश में विद्यमान काले धन का अनुमान

***175. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में अनुमानतः कितना काला धन था और अब कितना है;

(ख) काला धन समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस सम्बन्ध मे कितनी सफलता मिली है और इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी; और

(ग) इस वर्ष सरकार द्वारा मारे गये छापों में पकड़े गये काले धन का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है और उसमें से प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना-कितना धन दिया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री (प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) सरकार ने देश में काले धन का कोई अनुमान नही लगाया है। लेकिन प्रत्यक्ष कर जांच समिति (वांचू समिति) ने अनुमान लगाया था कि वर्ष 1968-69 में जिस आय पर कर-अपवंचन किया गया, वह, 1400 करोड़ रुपये रहा होगा।

(ख) काले धन का पता लगाने और उसे समाप्त करने की कार्यवाही एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर आवश्यक उपाय करती रहती है। इस सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में किये गये उपायों और उनके परिणामों का विवरण सदन पटल पर रखे गये विवरण पत्र 'क' में दिया गया है (मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० —74)। इसके अलावा विशेष बात यह है कि संसद् की प्रवर समिति उस करादान कानून (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1973 पर विचार कर रही है जिसमें वांचू समिति और विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही के रूप में काले धन और कर अपवंचन की समस्या से जूझने के लिए बहुत सारी व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं। प्रवर समिति की रिपोर्ट संसद को जल्दी ही पेश कर दी जायगी।

(ग) आयकर आयुक्तों के विभिन्न अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में, आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सितम्बर, 1974 के अन्त तक ली गई तलाशियों की संख्या का और उनमें पकड़ी गई परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्य का विवरण सदन-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र 'ख' में दिया गया है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी-8553/74)

वैसे तलाशियों के परिणाम में पकड़ी गई परिसम्पत्तियां राज्य सरकार के साथ विभाजनीय नहीं हैं। लेकिन पकड़ी गई सामग्री / जानकारी के आधार पर जब नियमित कर निर्धारण की कार्यवाही पूरी हो जायगी और उसके परिणाम में करों की वसूली हो जायेगी तब इस प्रकार संग्रह हुई सामग्री। वस्तुओं में से विभाजनीय अंश को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 270 और 275 के अधीन जारी किये गये आदेश के अनुसार राज्यों में बांट दिया जाता है।

Action taken against Uma Investments Private Ltd., Bombay

*176. SHRI BIREN DUTTA:
KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state?

(a) whether Government are aware that the subscribers to chit funds in Bombay are perturbed over the default by Uma Investments, a private limited company which runs the chit funds;

(b) whether Government are aware that through its 80 odd offices, the Company has collected over Rs. 2 crores by way of chit subscription; and

(c) if so, the steps taken against that Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that in exercise of the

powers conferred on it by Section 45N of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, it took up an inspection of Uma Investments Pvt. Ltd. in October. 1971. As the inspection revealed certain irregularities in the working of the company, the Reserve Bank forwarded a copy of its Inspection Report to the Department of Company Affairs and also brought the irregularities to the notice of Directors of Chits of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu States. The Department of Company Affairs have since ordered an inspection of the accounts of the company under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956.

It is further reported that the Tamil Nadu State Police have registered certain cases against the company under Section 420|406 of the Indian Penal Code but further action in respect of them has been kept in abeyance in pursuance of an order of the Bombay High Court staying all proceedings now pending or which may be commenced against the company and its officers.

The Reserve Bank has also reported that the amount collected by the company by way of chit subscriptions and outstanding as on 31st March, 1973 amounted to Rs. 157.20 lakhs.

Stopping Arrivals of Contraband Textiles

*177. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60 per cent of the demand for synthetic textiles in the country is being met with by the clandestine imports; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and what measures have been taken to stop the arrivals of contraband textiles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No precise information regarding the extent of clandestine imports of synthetic textiles in the country is available.

(b) The extent of seizure made by the Custom authorities of synthetic fabrics and yarns during 1973 and upto August 1974 were worth Rs. 13.97 crores and Rs. 20.23 crores respectively.

The measures taken against illegal imports of textiles include:

(i) vigilance at the ports, air-ports and land customs stations and important commercial centres inside the country.

(ii) checking of vessels and conveyance coming from abroad.

(iii) scrutiny of imports & exports.

Meeting held by Minister of Finance with State Finance Ministers

*178. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held any meeting with State Finance Ministers recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for calling the meeting;

(c) the names of States which participated in the meeting and the views expressed by them, State-wise; and

(d) the nature of action taken after the meeting and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The Union Finance and Planning Ministers have held discussions with the State Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers in the current year to review their financial position and to highlight the need for raising additional resources, with particular reference to the affluent sections of

the agricultural sector, and to minimise the losses being incurred on the investments in Irrigation and Power projects. The need for curtailing non-essential and low priority expenditures and for safeguarding the investments in core sectors was also emphasised during these discussions.

Discussions on these lines have been held with the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The States have generally reacted favourably to the suggestions made to them and have taken steps to improve their resources and to restrain their expenditures.

Amount Advanced by Nationalised Banks to large business houses and small scale industries in Rajasthan

*179. SHRI LALJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money given by Nationalised banks as loans to various large business houses and small scale industries in Rajasthan during the year 1973-74;

(b) the amount of money returned so far by these parties; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to recover the loaned money?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) to (c). (i) Banks grant assistance normally for working capital purposes which are generally expressed as limits in the shape of overdrafts, cash credits, bills, guarantees etc. with in which a borrower is supposed to operate. These limits are reviewed from time to time and enhanced, reduced, cancelled .etc. depending upon the needs of the borrowers. It is, therefore, not possilbe to indicate the amount of money granted to any category of borrowers during a particular period. Figures of outstanding advances against borrowers within these limits, as on particular dates are however maintained by the banks. Further, as the borrowers operate within the limits sanctioned, the question of any recovery of loans as such advanced during a particular period does not arise. However, if any account of a borrower becomes bad or doubtful of recovery or stagnant in the course of the operation of the limits, the banks take recourse to normal recovery proceedings in accordance with law.

(ii) Data of outstanding advances to the industrial concerns belonging to the 75 large industrial houses listed by the Monopolies Enquiry Commission, located indifferent States, is not maintained State-wise by the ntionalised banks nor are data available as on 31-3-1973 or 31-3-1974. However the vailable information on regard to the all-ndia aggegate advances by the 14 nationalised banks to 75 large industrial houses outstanding, as on 18-7-1969, 30-6-1972, 29.6.1973 and 28-12-1973 were as under:—

All India aggregate advances outstanding as on (Rs. in Crores)

	18-7-1969	30-6-1972	29-6-1973	28-12-1973
(i) 75 large industrial houses	440·28	552·68	568·79	582·32
(ii) All borrowers	1819·40	2949·20	3480·80	3827·44
(iii) Percentage of (i) to (ii)	24·2%	17·7%	16·3%	15·2%

* (iii) The outstanding advances of the 14 nationalised banks to small scale industries located in the State of Rajasthan, as on the last Friday of March 1973 and March 1974 are available and are indicated below:—

(Rs. in Crores)

	As on the Friday of			
	March 1973		March 1974	
	No. of units	Balance outstanding	No. of units	Balance outstanding
Advances to small scale industries	948	3·62	1743	6·78

N.B. The expression 'outstanding advances' used in the answer indicates the amounts drawn by the borrowers as on the dates specified in the course of their operation of the limits sanctioned to them and does not mean that they are overdue from the borrowers.

Supply of large amount of Surplus Textiles to India by Japan

*180. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan is planning to supply a large quantity of its surplus textiles to India in the form of economic aid;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether any final agreement has been reached in this regard; and

(d) if so, the salient feature of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government of India is not aware of any plans by Japan to offer textiles to India in the form of economic aid.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Meeting of State Ministers on Export Potentiality

*181. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal and Tripura Governments have not participated at the meeting of the State Ministers on export potentiality;

(b) if so, the reasons of non-participation by the States;

(c) tne names of the States which participated in the meeting and the particulars of the views expressed, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken on the decisions of the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government of West Bengal was represented in the meeting held on 1st October, 1974 with the Ministers of States and Union Territories to discuss participation of States in export efforts. The representative of the Government of Tripura did not attend.

(b) Reasons for non-participation are not known.

(c) The names of the States which participated and a gist of important suggestions made by the representatives of the States are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The suggestions made in the meeting are under examination.

Statement

I. List of States|Union Territories which participated in the meeting:

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Bihar.
3. Delhi.
4. Gujarat.
5. Haryana.
6. Himachal Pradesh.
7. Jammu & Kashmir.
8. Karnataka.
9. Kerala.
10. Madhya Pradesh.
11. Maharashtra.
12. Meghalaya.
13. Mizoram.
14. Orissa.
15. Punjab.
16. Rajasthan.
17. Tamil Nadu.
18. Uttar Pradesh.
19. West Bengal.

Gist of the important suggestions made by the States|Union Territories.

(1) Steps should be taken to give relief to exporters regarding scarcity of raw materials for export production such as steel, chemincal and plastic raw materials, yarn etc. and also inputs such as diesel oil, furnace oil, coal etc.

(2) Export credit should be made available on more liberal terms.

(3) More Free Trade Zones should be set up.

(4) The States should be assisted in regard to marketing of their products.

(5) The role of State Export Corporations should be strengthened. STC should also export goods through the State Corporations.

(6) Information regarding market possibilities etc. available with the Central Agencies should be distributed to the States also.

(7) STC should help to find markets for the products of the States which the States are finding difficult to export.

(8) Small scale units should be given financial assistance for their export efforts. Some agency like an Import-Export Bank should be set up to give loans at very low interest to export units.

Agreement with Rumania for supply of Fertilizers

1601. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently an agreement has been reached between Rumania and India for the supply of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the terms and conditions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN TTE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SNGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. signed a contract with M|s. 'Azoexport' Romania, the concern Foreign Trade Enterprise for import of 40,000 tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate from Rumania for shipment during November, 1974 to January, 1975.

Steps to check Smuggling

1602. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel has been set up by Government to take follow up action in order to check smuggling and apprehend smugglers; and

(b) if so, whether this panel has started functioning and what are the major decisions taken by it in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No Sir, However, a watch is being kept by officers on the progress of the current anti-smuggling drive.

(b) in view of (a), question does not arise.

रुई का आयात

1603. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में रुई का कितनी मात्रा में आयात हुआ ;

(ख) इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई ;

(ग) यह किस भाव से आयात की गई; और

(घ) आयातित रुई के भाव और भारतीय रुई के भाव में कितना अन्तर है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख).

वर्ष	मात्रा (180 कि०ग्रा० वाली गांठों में)	लगभग मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)
1971–72 . . .	7.44	101.73
1972–73 . . .	4.42	64.90
1973–74 . . .	0.49	23.53

(ग) (प्रति कैंडी कीमत ० में)

वर्ष	इजिप्शियन किस्म की	सूडानी किस्म की	अन्य
1971–72	4100–4600	2300–3500	2300–2500
1972–73	4200–5000	2600–3300	शून्य
1973–74	4200–5300	4600–6900	शून्य

(घ) यद्यपि भारत भी लम्बे रेशे वाली रुई उत्पादित करता है, किन्तु भौतिक गुणों तथा कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय रुई तथा विदेशी रुई में अन्तर है। इसलिए दरों में तुलना संभव नहीं है।

Export Potential of Goa

Statement

1604. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined Goa's Export potential; and

(b) if so, what are the exportable items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government of India has not so far sponsored any export potential Survey of the State of Goa.

(b) Does not arise.

Economic Offences

1605. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recognised some economic offences as criminal offences recently;

(b) if so, the names of the offences which have been recognised as such and the dates with effect from which that has been done; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to include some more economic offences in this list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As regards the Acts administered by the Ministry of Finance, Income Tax Act, Wealth Tax Act, Customs Act, Central Excises & Salt. Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and Gold (Control) Act already contain provisions for the last many years for the prosecution of persons who are found to contravene some of the provisions of the said Acts.

(c) The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973, seeks to insert through its clause 71 a new section 276 C of the Income-tax Act, 1961 whereby a wilful attempt to evade tax or a wilful attempt to evade payment of tax is made liable to prosecution. A similar provision is sought to be introduced in the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 also through clause 108 of the said Bill. The Bill is at present before the Select Committee.

Demand for Indian Jute Goods

1606. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation has been sent to explore better market facilities in the Western countries for jute goods;

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited by the delegation;

(c) their views in the matter and demand for Indian jute items in various countries; and

(d) whether any agreement has been reached with any of the countries in this regard and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No delegation on Jute has been sent in the past two years.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

रूस को चीनी का निर्यात

1607. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान) : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत से रूस को चीनी का निर्यात हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, कितनी और कितने मूल्य की चीनी का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ग) इस निर्यात के बदले रूस से किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Establishment of a free trade zone at Cochin

1609. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has suggested establishment of a free trade zone at Cochin to boost exports; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto and the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): Suggestions have been received from different State Governments for setting up Free Trade Zones in a number of places, including Cochin. These are under consideration. Individual locations will be decided on the basis of feasibility study for each location.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अलाभकारी मार्ग

1610. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइंस अनेक मार्गों पर हानि उठा कर विमान सेवा चलाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मार्गों के नाम क्या हैं और गत 6 महीनों में कितनी हानि हुई है ?

(श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) गत छः महीनों के दौरान परिचालित की गई सेवाओं की मार्ग वार आर्थिक स्थिति का अलग संकलन नहीं किया गया है।

Export of silk goods

1611. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantity of silk goods exported during 1971—74 and the foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(b) the names of the countries to whom the exports were made indicating quantity, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8554 /74].

Development of Tourism in Rajasthan

1612. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sanctioned any scheme for the development of tourism in Rajasthan; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned and spent up-to-date, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8555 /74].

Demand by Gujarat for different counts of yarn

1613. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any demand by Gujarat for different counts of yarn recently;

(b) if so, the total demand; and

(c) to what extent it has been met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Under the voluntary scheme for disciplining of the prices of cotton yarn operated by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, the Textile Commissioner requested the Government of Gujarat to intimate their requirements of yarn and also the names of the nominees who would take deliveries. Certain clarifications with regard to the demand as also the sub-allocations sought for from the authorities concerned are awaited.

Tea crisis in India

1614. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea crisis looms ahead in the country;

(b) whether the Tea Gardens, such as at Darjeeling and at other places, needs to be extensively re-planted due to the century-old bushes; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take, as well as in regard to the financial assistance to the Indian Tea Planters in the country, to save the Tea Industry from the crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). About 34 per cent of the total tea area in India as on 31st March, 1971 carry bushes which are over 50 years of age. Normally bushes more than 60 to 80 years old require replantation but some of these sections can also be improved by adopting proper cultural practices such as rejuvenation, pruning, manuring infilling etc. Replanting of bushes is taking place but not to the extent targetted. To improve the pace of replantation, already financial assistance Schemes are being operated by the Tea Board.

Demand for separate representation of disaffiliated Unions/Associations in the Ministry of Finance Departmental Council

1615 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2948 on the 30th November, 1973 regarding demand for separate representation of disaffiliated Unions/Associations in the Ministry of Finance Departmental Council, and state:

(a) names of the three recognised staff associations who have disaffiliated with the Income-tax Employees Federation;

(b) whether Government have now taken a decision for separate representations in the Departmental Council set up under the scheme of J.C.M.; and

(c) if so, whether Government have conveyed its decision to the concerned association, and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) The Delhi Aayakar (Chaturth Shreni) Karamchari Sangh, purporting to function under a new name 'Delhi Aayakar Sanyukat Karamchari Sangh'; the West Bengal Income Tax Class IV Employees Association, Calcutta; and the Tamil Nadu Income-tax Employees Association, Madras; had sent intimations of having disaffiliated them selves from the Income Tax Employees Federation. Subsequently, intimation was received that the Delhi Aayakar (Chaturth Shreni) Karamchari Sangh, functioning under its original name, had resolved to set

aside the decision regarding disaffiliation and had further resolved to remain in the mainstream of the Income Tax employees' movement represented by the Income Tax Employees Federation, New Delhi.

(b) The Government have decided that the disaffiliated Associations are not entitled to separate representation in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance set up under the Scheme of J.C.M.

(c) Government have conveyed their decision to the concerned association.

Reasonable minimum World Price for Tea

1616. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out the five point programme for ensuring a reasonable minimum world price for tea;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to implement the plan expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). In the 7th Session of the Sub-group of exporters of the Inter-Governmental Group on Tea held at Rome in June, 1974 it was agreed in principle to examine in depth the technical and economic feasibilities of the following elements of a Multi-dimensional International Agreement for Tea.

1. A minimum export price arrangement below which exports would not be allowed.

2. Co-ordination and regulation of marketing to avoid building up of stocks in importing countries which would have depressing effects on prices

3. Intensification of and cooperation in Global Promotion including new markets.

4. Rationalisation of marketing so as to achieve the most favourable price with special reference to the feasibility of expanding auctions in producing countries.

5. Provision for an independent market intelligence service for tea exporting countries designed to provide upto-date and regular information about market developments and future outlook for various types of Tea.

The above proposals are to be examined by a Working Party composed of Argentina, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

Supply of yarn to Orissa woolen mills

1617. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGA DEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any yarn has been supplied to Orissa wollen mills during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether the quantity supplied is adequate to meet Orissa's requirements; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no control on production, price and distribution of woollen yarn. As such question of supply of woollen yarn under any statutory order for the period mentioned in the question does not arise. While mills working on the woollen system meet their requirements from indigenous sources, these in the worsted and shoddy sector have to depend on imported raw material, quantity of which depends on the availability of foreign exchange. Worsted and shoddy units all over the country work on

less than two shift basis due to scarcity of raw material and this holds good for the mills in Orissa also.

Private Assessors in New India Assurance Co. Ltd.

1618. SHRI K. K. SHETTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New India Assurance Company Ltd. has private Assessors for the settlement of claims besides their own regular employed Claims Inspectors;

(b) whether in view of the huge unemployment amongst Engineering Graduates and diploma holders, Goverment propose to do away with private Assessors; and

(c) the time by which the private Assessors will be completely done away with and unemployed Engineering Graduates and diploma holders employed instead?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर कस्बे में बुनकरों की संख्या

1619. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर कस्बे में बुनकरों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इन बुनकरों द्वारा रेशम और जरी की वस्तुओं का निर्माण, जिनका निर्यात किया जाता था, बहुत कम हो गया है ।

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस काम को करने वाले बुनकरों को कुछ सुविधाएं देने का है ? और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है ।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (घ) : जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Tamil Nadu

1620. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches so far opened by the nationalised banks in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more branches of these banks in Tamil Nadu during the Fifth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the number thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The number of bank offices of the public sector banks, including the 14 nationalised banks, in Tamil Nadu increased from 714 on the eve of bank nationalisation to 1239 as at the end of June, 1974.

(b) and (c). In pursuance of the directive of the Reserve Bank of India, commercial banks formulate three year rolling plans of branch expansion. Currently the banks are engaged in formulating the plan for the three year period 1975-77. The Reserve Bank of India have indicated that as at the end of June, 197 public sector banks, including the 1 nationalised banks, had on hand 1 licences/allotments for opening offic in Tamil Nadu.

Smuggling on India-Bangladesh border

1621. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that organised rings of smugglers have been actively engaged in smuggling across India-Bangladesh border; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent these activities effectively and to round up the smuggling rings and the financiers thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government are aware of the smuggling activities across the India-Bangladesh border and involvement of some organised rings in such smuggling.

(b) Some of the measures which have been adopted to check smuggling across the Indo-Bangladesh border are as under:—

(i) customs staff has been posted along the border, who undertake preventive patrols;

(ii) close liaison is maintained with the Border Security Force and the States' Police at different levels for anti-smuggling work;

(iii) personnel of the Border Security Force and the local police in the border areas have been empowered to take action under the Customs Act, 1962 for anti-smuggling work;

(iv) the provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act as amended by the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 are also being applied to detain smugglers with a view to check smuggling across this border.

Financial assistance to pilgrim centres for Development as Tourist Centres

1622. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing financial assistance to pilgrim centres for development at tourist centres;

(b) if so, the various pilgrim centres which have received Central assistance under the scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have requested the Union Government for such assistance; and

(d) if so, the decision taken on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Since the abolition of part-II schemes, or centrally aided schemes, the development of facilities for pilgrim traffic has been the responsibility of the State Governments. The development of facilities for foreign tourists is mainly the responsibility of Central Government. The Central Department of Tourism is however constructing tourist bungalows at Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu and Mantralaya (Andhra Pradesh) Youth Hostels at Puri (Orissa) and Amritsar (Punjab) and tourist reception centre at Varanasi (U.P.) but these facilities are not primarily intended for pilgrim traffic.

(c) and (d). Proposals amounting to Rs. 24.00 lakhs were received from the Government of Kerala for the development of facilities for pilgrims at Sabrimala, Guruvayur, Malayathur and Mamburam. Since these places are mainly of regional importance, the development of facilities would be the responsibility of the State Government which has been informed accordingly.

Demand made by All India Reserve Bank Officers' Association re: increase in Dearness Allowance

1623. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Reserve Bank Officers' Association has intensified its movement all over the country to demand an increase in their dearness allowance;

(b) whether it is all due to bank authorities' failure to implement their assurance; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to safeguard the interest of the Reserve Bank officers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Certain proposals made by the Reserve Bank of India regarding payment of Dearness Allowance to Officers working in Reserve Bank are under examination in Government.

Reserve Bank of India have informed that the two Associations of officers of the Bank, one representing Staff Officers Grade A and the other representing Staff Officers Grade B and other higher officers, have given a call to their members to attend office late by one hour on 18th November, 1974 and to take mass casual leave on the 2nd December, 1974 to press their demand for sanction of higher dearness allowance.

Investigations into accounts of transport operators in Muzaffarpur and Motihari

1624. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry is being conducted into the accounts of some transport operators of Muzaffarpur and Motihari for possessing assets disproportionate to their income;

(b) if so, the names of the firms and the results of the inquiry; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

Reserve Bank of smugglers

1625. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether leaders of the smuggling gangs, operating on Western Coast, recently arrested under MISA, have established their own 'Reserve Bank of India' at Kalbadevi, Bombay;

(b) if so, since when this Bank is operating;

(c) whether a large part of the funds of the Bank are invested in hotels, cinemas, travel and tourist agencies and industries; and

(d) the nature of the investigations made by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government are not aware of any bank being established by the smugglers.

(b) to (d). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Credit from IMF to buy Oil

1626. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA
SHRI D. K. PANDA
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI NOORUL HUDA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to draw Rs. 180 crores from International Monetary Fund to buy oil, if so, from which countries the oil will be imported;

(b) whether during this year withdrawal for purchasing the oil has been made from the fund three times, if so, how these funds were utilised;

(c) when the repayment of the loan will start; and

(d) to what extent the need of oil will be met with this loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) During the current financial year India has drawn only once, in October, SDRs 200 million (Rs. 193.86 crores) under the Oil Facility of the International Monetary Fund. The oil imports are being made according to the already existing arrangements.

(b) India has also drawn SDRs 76.2 million (Rs. 72.84 crores) under the Gold Tranche in April, 1974 and SDRs 235 million (Rs. 221.42 crores) in May, 1974 under the First Tranche from the International Monetary Fund. All these drawings have been made to provide balance of payments supports for meeting the increased cost of essential imports caused by the sharp increase in prices of oil, fertilisers and other important raw materials.

(c) The repayment of the oil facility drawing will start from the fourth year of the drawing.

(d) The Oil Facility drawing will meet only partly the increase in the cost of India's oil imports.

Payment of Bonus to employees working in Public Sector Undertakings

1627. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how many public sector units or Government of India Undertakings, other than Railways, have paid more than 8.33 per cent to their employees this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): As the accounts for the year 1973-74 were only recently closed, information in respect of all the Central Government Industrial and Commercial Enterprises is not yet available. The data is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cases of Evasion of Income Tax in Baharaich District

1628. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons whether residing in the District of Baharaich or outside but assessed to income-tax in 1972-73 and 1973-74, under the jurisdiction of Income-Tax Circle, Luck now, and Income-tax Officer, Baharaich, showed income from agriculture as part of their total income and got exemption from assessable income; and

(b) whether the same persons have shown approximately the same income from agriculture in their income-tax returns from 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Under the provisions of section 10(1) of Income-tax Act, 1961 income from agriculture was not includible in the total income for levying of income-tax upto assessment

year 1973-74. Therefore the question of persons showing income from agriculture as part of their total income in their returns of income for the assessment year 1972-73 and 1973-74 does not arise. It is also not possible to compare the agricultural income disclosed in the returns of income for 1974-75 with the earlier two years.

Scheme submitted to International Rubber Research and Development Board

1629. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board has sought Government's approval for its Rs. 10 crore scheme submitted to the International Rubber Research and Development Board for the development of small holdings; and

(b) if so, the main features of the project and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). At the instance of the International Rubber Research and Development Board, the Rubber Board has recently prepared two projects, one for modernisation of the small holding sector of the rubber plantation industry and the other for strengthening research training and extension activities on natural rubber production and technology. These schemes are now being examined by the Government.

राज्य व्यापार निगम और चीनी मिलों के बीच समझौता

1630. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :
श्री के० मालन्ना :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम और देश की चीनी मिलों के बीच कोई समझौता हुआ है जिसके अन्तर्गत निगम निर्यात के लिए सीधे मिलों से चीनी खरीदेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं और कितने तथा कितने मूल्य की चीनी खरीदी जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या देश में चीनी की खपत और मूल्यों पर इसका कोई विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम ने चीनी उद्योग के साथ 27.20 करोड़ रु० मूल्य की 80,000 मे० टन चीनी की सप्लाई के लिए एक करार किया है जिसका निर्यात नवम्बर तथा दिसम्बर, 1974 के महीनों में किया जायेगा ।

(ग) और (घ) : चीनी के निर्यात का देश के भीतर खली बिक्री की चीनी की कीमतों पर असर पड़ सकता है लेकिन लेवी चीनी की कीमतों पर इसका असर नहीं पड़ेगा ।

Export of wagons to African Countries

1631. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received orders for export of wagons to some of the African countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and particulars of the orders received;

(c) the time by which all the wagons are expected to be exported; and

(d) how much foreign exchange would be earned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The Projects and Equipment Corporation has received an order for supply of 100 bogie covered wagons from the East African Rail-

way Corporation, serving Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The order was secured against a global tender financed by World Bank. The value of the contract is about Rs. 134 lakhs. The prototype of the wagons has been approved and shipments are expected to be completed by February, 1973.

इलाहाबाद बैंक, नई दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती

1632. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद बैंक, नई दिल्ली द्वारा अप्रैल, 1974 में अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोगों में से फराश एवं चपरासी के 18 स्थानों को भरने के लिए एक सूची तैयार की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क) और (ख) बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उस के नई दिल्ली स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय ने, यथासमय निर्णित पद रिक्त होने पर, फराश एवं चपरासियों के रूप में बैंक की सेवा में भर्ती के लिए लिखित परीक्षा और रुख के पश्चात् साक्षात्कार के बाद अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के 18 उम्मीदवारों की एक प्रतीक्षा-सूची तैयार की है। बैंक नई दिल्ली की अपनी शाखाओं में इस सूची के प्रथम तीन उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त भी कर चुका है। इस दौरान उक्त सूची में से उन उम्मीदवारों को, जो अस्थायी नियोजन के लिए उपलब्ध हैं, अल्पावधि-रिक्तियों पर नियुक्त किया जा रहा है।

Joint ventures abroad

1633. **SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian joint ventures abroad, under production and under implementation, country-wise;

(b) the total investment on these projects and the retrn on the investment being received;

(c) whether Government have abandoned any of those venture; and

(d) if so, their particulars and reasons for which these are being abandoned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) Investment in the joint ventures under production amounts to Rs. 7.74 crores. Investment in the projects under implementation is estimated to be about Rs. 19 crores.

According to the information available, so far the yields on these investments in the shape of dividends, technical know-how fees, royalties, management fees, etc. work out to Rs. 2.06 crores.

(c) and (d). It is the business entrepreneurs who propose and set-up units abroad, after securing necessary approval from the Government. Six projects are reported to have been abandoned by private entrepreneurs after remaining in production for some time. All of these units were in African countries. Changing market conditions and difficulties in joint management have largely contributed to the abondonment of these joint projects.

Statement

(a) Country-wise position regarding Joint Ventures in operation/in production and under implementation :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	In operation/ in production	Under Implementation
1.	Ethiopia	2	..
2.	Kenya	4	..
3.	Nigeria	2	..
4.	Mauritius	3	5
5.	Tanzania	..	1
6.	Uganda	1	..
7.	Libya	1	..
8.	Cyprus	..	1
9.	Dubai	..	1
10.	Shri Lanka	3	2
11.	Malaysia	13	13
12.	Singapore	1	4
13.	Thailand	2	3
14.	Indonesia	..	10
15.	Philippines	..	2
16.	Hong Kong	..	2
17.	Fiji	1	..
18.	Iran	1	2
19.	Yemen	1	..
20.	Afghanistan	..	3
21.	Ireland	1	..
22.	U.K.	2	..
23.	West Germany	2	..
24.	Canada	1	..
25.	U.S.A.	2	1
26.	Nepal	..	1
		43	61

Issue of Import Licences

1634. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the licences in Pondicherry, Yaman and Mahe have confessed that they have traded their licences; and

(b) whether any imports have been made on the basis of these licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) None of the licencees confessed about trading in the licences;

(b) Imports in respect of two licences for a total value of Rs. 50,000/- have been made. However, the goods have not been cleared by the Customs pending further advice from the Import Trade Control authorities.

Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Flood Relief

1635. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have declined to provide funds to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for flood-relief purposes.

(b) if not, the division-wise assistance given by the Centre to the State Government for the purpose; and

(c) the total loss suffered by the State on account of flood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have not asked for financial assistance for flood relief purposes in the current financial year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government have reported a total damage of Rs. 88.38 lakhs caused by floods to houses, crops and public utilities in the current year.

केन्द्रीय मंत्री द्वारा श्री युसुफ पटेल को आतिथ्य देना

1636. श्री माधव राव सिन्धिया :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कुख्यात तस्कर श्री युसुफ पटेल हाल ही में एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री के अतिथि रहे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा किन परिस्थितियों में हुआ और इस बारे में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जानी है; और

(घ) क्या श्री पटेल ने कुछ समय पूर्व मुखबिर के रूप में सरकार को सहायता देनी चाही थी परन्तु उसे अस्वीकार कर दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) से (घ): सरकार के पास कोई विशिष्ट सूचना नहीं है। अतः, इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Scheme devised by Government in regard to general transfer of resources from the Centre to States

1637. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have devised any scheme in the light of the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations to integrate flood and drought relief in the general transfer of resources from the Centre to the States to meet the grave situation arisen recently in the States due to acute drought conditions;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) amount released to the distressed States and any other measures taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission in regard to the financing of relief expenditure have been accepted by the Government of India and the earlier pattern of providing non-Plan Central assistance to the States for such expenditure has been rescinded with effect from 1st April, 1974. According to the present policy, financial assistance from the Centre will be provided, where absolutely essential, only by way of advance of Plan assistance or assistance under drought prone areas programme and tribal development Plan provisions. Any such advance assistance will be set off against the normal Plan assistance due to the State in the succeeding year. Such advance of assistance will be considered after the State Governments have taken steps to fully utilize the margin money provided by the Finance Commission for relief expenditure, to divert Plan funds from various sectors as well as from the non-affected areas of the State to development works in the affected areas, to provide employment to the affected population on continuing major and medium irrigation projects and other works included in the Plan, to fit relief employment programmes into specific schemes under the drought prone areas programme, tribal development Plan provisions etc., and to raise additional resources for financing relief expenditures to the extent possible.

(c). No financial assistance under the above scheme has so far been released in the current year. The assessment of the Centre in regard to the drought situation in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh has been communicated to the respective States and the matter is under consideration in consultation with them. The assessment in respect of the other States, which have asked for assistance, is yet to be completed.

Apart from this, the Centre has advanced short-term loans to the States for their Agricultural Production Programmes and has also taken steps to arrange for agricultural inputs etc. for revival of agricultural operations in the flood affected areas. In the matter of allotment of foodgrains also the requirements of the affected States have been given consideration.

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा औद्योगिक संस्थानों को ऋण देने पर रोक लगाया जाना

1638. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने गत कुछ महीनों में औद्योगिक संस्थानों को अथवा नये उद्योग लगाने वालों को ऋण देने पर रोक लगा दी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस नीति को लेकर और क्या इस कारण उत्पादन में रुकावट पड़ी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विकासशील औद्योगिक संस्थानों को ऋण देने पर लगायी गई रोक को हटाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क) से (ग). वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के ऋण पर इस दृष्टि से नियंत्रण रखने के लिए कि उनका विस्तार केवल उत्पादन, संवितरण और निर्यात विषयक तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ही हो, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा मई, 1973 से जिन मौद्रिक उपचारों का प्रवर्तन किया जाता रहा है उस क्रम में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने औद्योगिक संस्थानों अथवा नए उद्यमकर्ताओं को ऋण दिए जाने पर अलग से कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाये हैं। इन उपायों से नियंत्रण को प्रभावी बनाने में काफी मदद मिली है और ये अर्थव्यवस्था में ऋण की मांग और पूर्ति के बीच बेहतर संतुलन स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से निर्धारित प्राथमिकताओं के अनुरूप ऋण का चयनात्मक संवितरण करने में भी सहायक सिद्ध हुए हैं।

हाल ही में, 1974-75 के व्यस्त मौसम के लिए घोषित ऋण नीति में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि बैंकों द्वारा निजी उद्योग क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण श्रेणी (कोर सेक्टर) के (जैसे मुख्यतः उर्वरक, कीटाणुनाशक औषधि तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं, परिवहन, बिजली उपकरण और प्राथमिक धातु एवम् खनिज के उत्पादन में लगे) एककों और बड़े पैमाने पर जनसामान्य के उपयोग की वस्तुओं (जैसे विभिन्न प्रकार के कंट्रोल वस्त्र, खाद्य तेल, चीनी आदि) का उत्पादन करने वाले एककों को वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए। साथ ही यह भी बता दिया गया है कि इन सभी वर्गों में ऐसे नए एककों की कार्यचालन पूंजी की आवश्यकताओं पर विशेष रूप से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है, जहां स्थिर निवेश पहले ही किया जा चका है।

Confiscation of vehicles in names of smugglers

1640. SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to confiscate the vehicles standing in the names of smugglers or held 'Benami'; and

(b) if so, the action taken in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Purchase of Jute and Cotton

1641. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced to Cotton Corporation and to Maharashtra Co-operative Marketing Federation for the purchase of raw cotton in 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the amount advanced to the Jute Corporation for the purchase of raw jute in 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(c) at what prices cotton and jute were purchased by these organisations in the above period; and

(d) what was the total purchase of these items during the same periods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(Rs. in Crores)

(a) 16.6	1972-73	1973-74
	13	13
(i) Cotton Corporation of India.	43·00	37·00
(ii) Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation.	85·00	No fresh credit was sanctioned in 1973-74 but the Federation was allowed to operate within the credit limit of R. 85 crores sanctioned in 1972-73.

(b) Rs. 15·00 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 22·50 crores in 1973-74

(c)	Average price	Average price
(i) Maharashtra State Coop. Marketing Federation.	R. 230/—per quintal (Kapas)	Rs. 254/—per quintal of Kapas.
(ii) Cotton Corporation of India.	Rs. 1105 per bale of lint cotton.	Rs. 1142 per bale of lint cotton.
(iii) Jute Corporation of India.	Rs. 307 per bale of jute.	Rs. 244 per bale of jute.

(d) Total purchases of raw cotton and jute by Government sponsored agencies were of the value of Rs. 179.29 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 89.72 crores in 1973-74.

Decline in trade with African countries

1642. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's trade with some African countries has declined;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to boost the export to African countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main reasons for decline in trade have been constraints on production, shortages of raw materials, inadequate shipping space and high ocean freight. In the case of trade with some countries where exports from India and imports from these countries have to be balanced, the decline in Indian demand for commodities from these countries has also had an effect on India's own exports to them.

(c) With a view to boost exports from India to African countries, steps such as conclusion of trade agreements, exchange of trade delegations, visits of sales-*cum*-study teams, participation in international fairs/exhibitions, taking up industrial joint collaborations abroad and providing adequate shipping space have been taken and are being further followed up.

Grant of loans to export houses on soft terms

1643. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion from Federation of Indian Export Organisation for grant of loans to export houses on soft terms; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The suggestion was for grant of loans to Export Houses for setting up infra-structure facilities. It has not been found possible to agree to this suggestion.

एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयर लाइंस की विस्तार योजनायें

1644. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की मार्च, 1974 से अनेक विस्तार योजनायें थीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली एयर इंडिया की स्कीमों में यह सम्मिलित हैं :—

1. चौड़ी बाड़ी वाले तीन अतिरिक्त 'सबसोनिक' विमानों की खरीद ।

[illegible] हैंगरों तथा वर्कशाप सुविधाओं का [illegible]

3. वास्तविक समय गणक आरक्षण प्रणाली (रियल टाइम्स कम्प्यूटर रिजर्वेशन सिस्टम) की स्थापना ।

4. ग्राऊंड हैंडलिंग उपस्कर आदि की व्यवस्था ।

अगस्त 1974 में विमानचालकों की हड़ताल के कारण इन स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन में गड़बड़ हो गयी थी ।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान अन्य स्कीमों के साथ-साथ कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की स्कीमों में ये भी सम्मिलित हैं :—

1. विमान बेड़े का आधुनिकीकरण तथा मानकीकरण जिस में अलाभप्रद विमानों को क्रमशः हटाना भी शामिल है ।

2. पांचवी योजनावधि के दौरान 20 नये शहरों को सम्मिलित करने के लिये अपने मार्ग जाल का विस्तार ।

3. इंजीनियरी तथा वर्कशापरी सुविधाओं का विस्तार जिस में उच्चतर उत्पादकता प्राप्त करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्य कुशलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिये जन शक्ति आयोजना तथा प्रशिक्षण भी शामिल हैं ।

4. टिकट घरों, सिटी टर्मिनलों तथा यातायात संभालने वाली (ट्रैफिक हैंडलिंग) सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण ।

5. आरक्षणों का कम्प्युटीकरण तथा संचार-तंत्र एवं कम्पनी चैनलों की स्थापना ।

6. इंजीनियरी विभाग में एक अनुसंधान तथा विकास कक्ष का सृजन ।

कारपोरेशन ने अभी तक चार बोइंग प्राप्त किये हैं—एक मई, 1973 में ध्वस्त विमान के बदले में तथा शेष तीन वर्तमान क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिये । कारपोरेशन का दो और बोइंग विमान खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है जिनकी डिलीवरी 1975 में होगी । पांचवी योजनावधि के दौरान खरीदे जाने वाले अन्य

विमानों का प्रकार तथा संख्या का प्रश्न कारपोरेशन के विचाराधीन हैं ।

Recommendations of Study Team on leakage of foreign exchange

1645. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government took prompt action on the recommendations of the study team on leakage of foreign exchange which were available to it three years ago; and

(b) if not, what were the causes for this delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Report of the Study Team on Leakage of Foreign Exchange was laid before the Parliament in November, 1971. The Study Team had made 220 recommendations regarding various legislative, administrative and organisational measures to be taken by different Ministries and Departments. Most of the recommendations, accepted by the Government, have already been implemented.

There has been no avoidable delay in issuing implemental instructions.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial crisis faced by Government of Himachal Pradesh

1647. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government is faced with an acute financial crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has refused to advance funds to Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) No, Sir, (b) to (d) Do not arise.

Struggles launched by Trade Unions in regard to Compulsory Deposit Scheme

1648. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the action and struggle launched by Trade Unions against Compulsory Deposits Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Representations have been received from several workers' unions against the provisions of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974 and the Act which replaced the Ordinance. Government's attention has also been drawn to other forms of protests by some of the Trade Unions.

(b) Government have duly considered the demands made. The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 is a part of the anti-inflationary measures in operation. While this measure may involve some temporary hardship to the employees, their long-term interests lie in curbing inflation. It is Government's endeavour to bring home this to the employees and the Trade Unions.

Export of Garments

1649. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the high prices of the cotton, garments textile industry have been badly effected; and

(b) whether the export potential of Rs. 200 crores per year as an export of garments has not been achieved during the year 1973-74 and 1974-75 and steps taken by Government to achieve the export potential?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Export of garments during the first six months of 1974-75 have been worth Rs. 50 crores as against exports worth Rs. 17.77 crores during the same period in 1973-74. Exports may, however, comparatively fall during the 2nd half of 1974-75 due to recessionary trends in world markets and lack of interest among the foreign buyers in handloom crepe because of changing consumer preference. The measures being taken by Government and the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council to increase garments exports include:—

(i) Maintenance of prices of cotton fabrics—both millmade and handloom, at reasonable levels so that the prices of garments are competitive in the world markets.

(ii) Participation in clothing exhibitions abroad and holding similar exhibitions in India.

(iii) Publicity campaigns abroad to popularise Indian garments.

(iv) A set-off of one sq. meter of controlled cloth is allowed against exports of mill-made garments worth Rs. 7.5 on f.o.b. basis. The question of providing some specific assistance to the garment exports is also being considered, for the shipment period October 1974 to March 1975.

Taking over the Management of sick Tea Estates

1650. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the management of the closed or sick Tea Estates; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Proposals for amending the Tea Act, in regard to the taking over of the management of the closed and sick tea gardens and management through appropriate agencies to nurse them back to normalcy are under examination of the Government in all their aspects.

Export of Manganese Ore

1651. SHRI S. R. DAMANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to a change in the policy, Government are going to allow export of Manganese ore without any limit on exportable quantity;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision; and

(c) the particulars of the export commitments made under this new policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). On account of lower off-take of high grade manganese ore by ferro-alloy industry, it has been decided to allow export of a limited quantity of high grade manganese are in the current year. Existing restrictions on export of medium and

low grade manganese ore would, however, continue.

Decision on location of Dry Port near Delhi

1652. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not yet taken a final decision on the location of the dry port near Delhi; and

(b) if so, which are the places suggested and what is the reason for delay in taking a decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The places suggested for locating the Dry Port are Tughlakabad (Delhi), Palwal (Haryana), Bharatpur and Dholpur (Rajasthan), Mathura, Guldar and Maripat (U.P.). Government are considering various ecological and financial issues having a bearing on the selection of location of the Dry Port.

Issue of bonus shares by foreign companies

1653. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the news report in an English daily of the 2nd June, 1974 under the heading 'spate of bonus issues' by foreign companies in an attempt to circumvent the guidelines and the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;

(b) if so, the particulars in this regard and whether any investigations have been made into the allegations made in the press report; and if so, the outcome of the investigations; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the companies for mal-practices under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and guidelines framed thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news report mainly refers to successive bonus issues of foreign controlled companies and also to capitalisation of reserves created by revaluation of fixed assets. Foreign controlled Rupee companies, like other Indian companies, are permitted to issue bonus shares from the Reserves created out of genuine profits and share premia received in cash, after obtaining the consent under the Capital Issues Control Act, 1947. In order to ensure that the applications for issue of Bonus Shares are examined in a miform manner. Government have prescribed Guidelines which *inter alia*, clearly stipulate that reserves created by revaluation of fixed assets are not permitted in the capitalised. As regards the frequency of bonus issues, the guidelines specify that not more than 2 bonus issues will be allowed to a company ever a period of 5 years and that between the two successive announcements of bonus issues there should be a time lag of at least 40 months and that the companies can make a further application for issue of bonus shares 36 months after the scrip in respect of the last bonus issue is listed in case of quoted shares or after the completion of despatch of the share certificates. The allegations made in the Press report are not correct and hence the question of any investigation does not arise.

(c) As and when any mal-practice under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act comes to the notice of Government appropriate action is invariably taken.

Investment Policy of L.I.C.

1654. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed an informal Committee to review the investment policy of the LIC;

(b) if so, what were the terms of reference of this committee; and

(c) whether the report of this Committee has been considered by Government and if so, the major recommendations that have been accepted by Government for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Informal Group consisting of Governor, Reserve Bank of India, (Chairman), the Finance Secretary, Secretary (EA). Secretary (Banking), Secretary (Expenditure) in the Ministry of Finance, the Chairman of LIC and UTI and Joint Secretary concerned in the Deptt. of Economic Affairs were required to look into the pattern of investments and the investment policy of LIC with special reference to:

(a) their contribution to socially desirable objectives;

(b) their region-wise distribution; and

(c) in the case of investment in the private corporate sector, their distribution among different size groups of undertakings; and to make suitable recommendations for the future;

(d) The Report of the Informal Group has been considered by the Government and the following major recommendators have been accepted:

(a) of the annual accretions to the Controlled Fund; LIC should invest a minimum at 75 per cent in the public co-operative sector and house building by policyholders under Own Your Home Schemes, etc; out of which not less than 50 per cent should be invested in Central and State Government securities and Government guaranteed marketable securities, of which not less than 25 per cent should be in Central Government marketable securities;

(b) in remedying the problems of regional imbalances, LIC should explore possibilities of devising some new schemes which might suit the needs and institutional capacities of those States; and

(c) in the private corporate sector LIC should make more conscious effort to seek sound investment outlets in the medium scale sector.

Total business undertaken by Tea Trading Corporation

1655. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total business carried out by the Tea Trading Corporation of India during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74, separately;

(b) what percentage does it represent of the total export of tea;

(c) whether the Tea Trading Corporation has sustained any loss since its inception up-to-date; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No business was carried out by the Tea Trading Corporation of India during 1972-73. The business undertaken during 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 0.67 lakhs.

(b) Business carried out during 1973-74 is wholly domestic and no export was made.

(c) Loss in Profit and Loss account indicated since inception upto 1972-73 was Rs. 0.35 lakhs and during 1973-74 it was Rs. 3.11 lakhs. However, gross trading profit during 1973-74 was Rs. 0.09 lakhs.

(d) The "loss" is due to initial expenditure on the minimum organisational set up of office and employees and in establishing the minimum infrastructure required to start trading operations as also to explore marketing opportunities in both overseas and domestic markets.

Sale of Smuggled Goods in Bombay

1656. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news reports that a huge quantity of smuggled goods are sold in Manisha market in Bombay in front of the eyes of the customs officials; and

(b) if so, the reason why Government are not taking any action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The sales of smuggled goods in Manisha Market in Bombay had come to the notice of the Customs authorities. In the follow-up action extensive raids were conducted and contraband goods seized. During the last few days alone, large stock of smuggled goods has been seized and searches are still continuing.

Remunerative Price to Jute Growers

1657. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to certain measures resorted to prevent the speculative buying of jute by mills, lakhs of jute growers have been affected adversely in West Bengal and other Eastern States as they have failed to get a remunerative price for their raw jute; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the growers a remunerative price for their product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: (a) and (b). During the current season due to a short crop and heavy demand from the mills, prices have been ruling above the minimum support price and the jute grower has been able to get a remunerative price. The Jute Corporation of India is concentrating its purchase activities in the markets where the ruling price are comparatively nearer the statutory minimum prices.

Accumulation of Huge Stocks of Cotton Cloth with Textile Mills

1658. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of stocks of cotton cloth which have accumulated with the textile mills and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government propose to release these stocks to the consumers at reasonable prices if so, the extent of shortfall in the prices of these items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Cotton cloth stocks with textile mills amounted to 3.18 lakh bales at the end of October, 1974. General financial stringency, lack of sufficient purchasing power, delay on the part of agencies/dealers in lifting their orders are the important reasons for the comparatively slow movement of cloth from textile mills.

(b) As a result of discussions, the Textile Commissioner had with the representatives of the Textile Industry, the textile mills are reported to be selling cloth at discount rates varying between 7 and 20 per cent.

Construction of Civil Aerodrome at Karipur Near Calicut

1659. SHRI R. BALAKRISHNAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the progress made so far for the construction of a new civil aerodrome at Karipur near Calicut?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The processing of the proposal for construction of an aerodrome at Calicut, has been held up as Indian Airlines are reviewing the need for airlinking Calicut in the light of increased cost of operation and tight fleet position.

Repair Work of Runway at Ahmedabad Airport

1661. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passengers at Ahmedabad airport experience difficulties as the repair work of the runway has not been completed till today;

(b) when did the repair work start and when is it likely to be completed; and

(c) the reasons for delay in completing the repair work of the runway?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The work on improvement of the apron and link taxi-track which also included a portion of the secondary runway, was started in December, 1973 and completed towards the end of October, 1974. The delay in completion was primarily due to mechanical failure of the paving plant and other equipment.

With the completion of these works, aircraft are now being parked on the apron close to the terminal building for the convenience of the passengers.

Occupancy of I.T.D.C Hotels

1662. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a decline in the rate of room occupancy of hotels managed by India Tourism Development Corporation in 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the main causes for this decline and he steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Out of six hotels run by the India Tourism Development Corporation for full years in 1972-73 and 1973-74, Ashoka Hotel, Akbar Hotel, Janpath Hotel, New Delhi, and Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore, have shown increase in occupancy position in 1973-74 compared to occupancy position in 1972-73 Ranjit Hotel and Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi, have shown a decline in their occupancy position.

(b) Main causes for the decline in room occupancy of Ranjit Hotel and Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi, were the large scale renovation work in these hotels during the period and the Indian Airlines lock out. Greater marketing efforts are being made to improve the occupancy of these hotels. A Committee of senior officers of the Corporation has also been set up to go into the question of operation of these two hotels.

Construction of Aerodrome Near Cochin

1663. SHRI N. SREEKANTHAN NAIR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 790 on the 26th July, 1974 regarding decision on construction of an airport at Mayithura and state:

(a) whether any final decision regarding construction of aerodrome near Cochin has since been taken; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The selection of a suitable site for the construction of a Civil Aerodrome near Cochin has not yet been finalised as it involves detailed examination of various technical aspects. With a view to early introduction of Boeing 737 services to Cochin the possibility of improving the existing Naval aerodrome is also being examined.

Steps to Check Inflation

1664. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether massive increase in imports and a simplified tax system coupled with an improvement in tax introduction of Boeing 737 services to be the effective measures for tackling the present inflation-ridden economy of the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Various suggestions are made from time to time for checking inflation. The overall constraints of the foreign exchange resources, the very heavy burden of importing petroleum products, fertilisers and foodgrains and the imports of essential inputs for industry, agriculture and exports do not leave scope for massive imports of any other commodities. The fiscal policy is, however, kept under constant review and all possible steps are taken for improving tax administration from time to time.

Unemployed Pilots

1665. SHRI DINESH JOARDAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of commercial pilots still unemployed; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to give them jobs?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) As on 30th June, 1973 there were about 241 unemployed Commercial Pilots. During the period 30th June, 1973 and 31st October, 1974, 94 persons were issued with Commercial Pilots licences. Out of a total of 335 licensed Commercial Pilots about 200 are unemployed as on 31st October, 1974.

(b) All possible assistance is being provided to unemployed pilots in securing employment. Some of the steps taken to assist them are as follows:—

1. Both Indian Airlines and Air India have been advised to recruit unemployed pilots on ground duties wherever possible.

2. Air India had observed six unemployed pilots as Flight Operations Officers, but two of them have left to join Indian Airlines as pilots.

3. Indian Airlines have recruited 28 pilots who are undergoing training. 27 are still on the panel, which is valid upto 31st December, 1975.

4. In the Civil Aviation Department, 109 unemployed pilots were selected for the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer.

5. Three unemployed pilots have been appointed as Airport Terminal Managers in the International Airports Authority of India.

6. During the last two years, 24 pilots have been appointed by Non-Scheduled Operators.

किसानों को बैंकों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता

1666. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता अथवा ऋण का भुगतान फर्मों, ऐजेंसियों अथवा व्यापारियों के माध्यम से न कर सीधे बैंकों के माध्यम से करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा तथा उक्त योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। किन्तु, कृषि के काम आने वाली वस्तुओं, कृषि मशीनों, उपकरणों आदि के लिये किसानों को ऋण देते समय सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक इस बात से स्वयं संतुष्ट हो जाने के बाद कि कृषि के काम आने वाली वस्तुएं, मशीनें, उपकरण आदि व्यापारियों, विक्रेताओं आदि से किसानों को प्राप्त हो गई हैं। प्राधिकृत विक्रेताओं को चैक से भुगतान करते हैं। यह इसलिए किया जाता है कि विशेष प्रयोजनों के वास्ते दिये गये ऋणों के दुरुपयोग के अवसर समाप्त हो जायें। किन्तु जहां कई कारणों से यह व्यवस्था चलाना सम्भव नहीं होता वहां वाणिज्यिक बैंक ऋणों का सकल भुगतान करते हैं और साथ ही कारगर देखरेख रख कर उन ऋणों का सदुपयोग सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

Supply of adulterated dry Tea to the Market

1667. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Industry in the country is facing crisis due to high rate of excise duty and other related factors like increased rate of wages of labourers and high prices of machinery;

(b) whether in view of high cost of production and low sale price, the tea producers have been supplying adulterated dry tea in the market;

(c) if so, whether any case of adulteration in tea packets has come to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures Government have taken to stop adulteration in dry tea?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Import of Essential Commodities

1668. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the badly needed commodities are likely to be imported during the year 1974-75 and the quantity thereof; and

(b) the mode of payment agreed to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Within the frame work of Import Trade Control Policy, imports of essential items are allowed. A list of commodities, which are permitted during 1974-75 for import, has been included in the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book). The quantum of each commodity depends on large number of factors. Details of licences issued are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, copies of which are supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) Imports are financed (i) through free foreign exchange, (ii) under bilateral arrangements with different countries, and (iii) under various aids and credits.

Recommendations of Task Force on Amendment to Tea Act

1669. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force on Tea has recommended amendment of the Tea Act or enactment of new legislation to provide for take-over of sick gardens;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Task Force have been scrutinised and decisions taken; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Task Force on Tea Industry has recommended acquisition of legal powers to take over and manage sick tea gardens either by amending the Tea Act or by an appropriate legislation. The Government are examining this suggestion.

Grant of Ex-Gratia Compensation to Evacuees of Former East and West Pakistan

1670. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures of recipients of ex-gratia compensation by evacuees from former W. Pakistan and E. Pakistan;

(b) the latest figures about the claimants for such compensation, separately for two regions;

(c) the figures about the recipients of compensation by former E. Pak. refugees after opening of this branch office at Calcutta;

(d) the machinery set up at Calcutta office and the number of officials with their designations who are helping to expedite clearance of these claims for compensation;

(e) latest facts about the names of persons and companies, including amounts they received, who have been sanctioned ex-gratia compensation for E. Pakistan and W. Pakistan areas separately; and

(f) the time schedule for final clearance of all outstanding applications for such compensation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). 882 claimants have been paid a sum of Rs. 3,70,12,000 as Ex-gratia grants upto 31st October, 1974. The figures about the payment for the two regions are as follows:—

Region	No. of claims	Amount Rs.
W. Pakistan	430	1,38,64,000
E. Pakistan	452	2,31,48,000

(c) and (d). The office of the Dy. Custodian has been in existance at Calcutta since 1965. A Panel of three officers consisting of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, an officer of West Bengal Judicial Service and another of Revenue Service has been set up to scrutinise the claims of Indian nationals|companies who do not have documentary evidence to prove their ownership or the extent of properties seized. The cases scrutinised by the Panel number about 60 which are being procesed in the Ministry before ex-gratia grants are sanctioned.

(e) The requisite information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(f) Efforts are being made to expedite the verification of claims, as early as possible.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य सूचकांक में गिरावट

1671. **श्री बनशाह प्रधान** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखने सम्बन्धी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत तस्करों की गिरफ्तारी और उनकी सम्पत्तियों को जब्त करने के परिणामस्वरूप आम जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य सचकांक में गिरावट आई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत गिरावट आई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख). अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं का कोई अलग से मूल्य सूचक अंक नहीं है। फिर भी, 21 सितम्बर और 26 अक्तूबर, 1974 के बीच थोक कीमतों का सामान्य सूचक अंक 3.2 प्रतिशत गिर गया है। खाद्य वस्तु समूह के सूचक अंक में जिस का सामान्य सूचक अंक में 41.3 प्रतिशत अंश है इसी अवधि में 3.6 प्रतिशत की गिरावट हुई है। एक विवरण संलग्न है जिस में 21-9-1974 और 26-10-1974 को चुनी हुई वस्तुओं की कीमतों के सूचक अंकों और इस अवधि में उन में हुए प्रतिशत परिवर्तन का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

यद्यपि सितम्बर के तीसरे सप्ताह में बाजार में खरीफ की फसल आने से सामान्यत: सूचक अंकों में मौसमी गिरावट आती है किन्तु 1972 और 1973 के दौरान ऐसा नहीं हुआ था। गत वर्ष फसल कम होने के कारण यह मौसमी गिरावट नहीं आयी थी लेकिन 1973 में ऐसी गिरावट के न आने का कारण यह था कि उस वर्ष देश में कमी का वातावरण छाया हुआ था। अनाज के उत्पादन की संभावना बहुत कुछ अनिश्चित होने के कारण यह संभव है कि आंतरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम आदि के अन्तगत कार्यवाही के न किये जाने पर तथा सरकार द्वारा इस वर्ष मूल्यवृद्धि को रोकने के उपाय न किये जाने पर इस वर्ष भी सूचक अंकों में मौसमी गिरावट न आने का यही अर्थ लगाया जाता।

विवरण

थोक मूल्यों के सूचकांक

(आधार 1961-62=100)

चुनी हुई वस्तुएं	21-9-74	26-10-74	21-9-74 की तुलना में 26-10-74 को प्रतिशत परिवर्तन
1	2	3	4
कुल वस्तुएं	330.4	319.8	-3.2
खाद्य वस्तुएं	387.8	374.0	-3.6
अनाज	440.4	426.5	-3.2
बालों से भिन्न अनाज . . .	413.2	398.4	-3.6
चावल	405.2	400.7	-1.1
गेहूं	410.5	390.9	-4.8
ज्वार	428.4	407.6	-4.9
बाजरा	406.2	388.3	-4.4
दालें	562.9	552.9	-1.8
चना	635.4	600.4	-4.6
अरहर . . .	629.0	626.6	-0.4
मूंग	415.1	379.1	-8.7
मसूर	544.6	559.0	+2.6
उड़द	335.6	357.9	+6.6
फल और सब्जियां . . .	306.0	282.2	-7.8
दूध और दूध से बनी वस्तुएं . . .	323.1	328.6	+1.7
दूध	330.5	340.6	+3.1
मछली, अंड और मांस . . .	508.7	497.2	-2.3
खाने के तेल	421.6	395.8	-6.1
मूंगफली का तेल	420.8	372.2	-11.5
सरसों का तेल	493.9	482.2	-2.4
तिल का तेल	348.6	331.9	-4.8

1	1	3	4
नारियल का तेल	465.4	464.1	−0.3
वनास्पति	343.8	343.8	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
चीनी और सम्बद्ध उत्पाद . . .	356.6	332.0	−6.9
चीनी	267.9	243.7	−9.0
गुड़	478.9	455.0	−5.0
विविध खाद्य वस्तुएं . . .	289.2	284.7	−1.6
चाय	204.3	204.3	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
काफी	229.0	226.6	−1.0
तिलहन	439.7	386.5	−12.1
मूंगफली	423.9	338.1	−20.1
खोपरा	473.0	455.1	−3.8
तैयार माल	244.8	244.8	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
मिल का कपड़ा	253.1	256.4	+1.3
साबुन	166.2	202.6	+21.2
मिट्टी का तेल	340.5	340.5	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
एल्युमिनियम के बर्तन . . .	215.5	215.8	"
रबड़ के टायर और ट्यूब . .	215.5	215.5	"
कागज और कागज की वस्तुएं . .	233.4	233.4	"
औषधि और दवाएं . . .	165.9	174.9	+5.4
कोक	357.3	357.3	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं

Impact of Anti-smuggling Drive

1672. SHRI SHANKAR RAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the effect of detention under MISA of smugglers on smuggling of gold and luxury articles, foreign exchange rackets and clandestine export of food-grains; and

(b) how far prices have been affected by their detention under MISA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As a result of detention of smugglers under the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, there has been a considerable lull in the smuggling activities and the prices of smuggled luxury articles are reported to have gone up. The effect on prices generally will be known only after sometime when they have settled down.

Export of Sugar to U.K.

1673. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U. K. has agreed to pay more for sugar from its Commonwealth suppliers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the total export of sugar from India to U.K. during 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereupon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 25th October, 1974 by the U.K. with the Commonwealth Sugar exporting countries the U.K. has agreed to revise the price of sugar shipped on or after 1st September, 1974 from developing exporting countries under the 'Negotiated Price Quotas'. With regard to sugar shipped before that date the price has been revised for some of the quantity which in the case of India is 16,700 Long Tons, out of a total quota of 25,000 Long Tons. The price before this revision was £79 per Long Ton.

(c) During 1972-73 and 1973-74, India exported 25,400 Million Tonnes in each of the years of raw sugar to UK worth Rs. 2.74 crores and 2.73 crores respectively.

'पापी-हस्क' का निर्यात

1674. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972–73 तथा 1973–74 के दौरान किन किन देशों को "पापी हस्क" का कितना कितना निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) इस से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई; और

(ग) इस के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) पापी हस्क, जानकारी तथा अकसंकलन के महा निदेशक, कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित मन्थली स्टेटिस्टिक्स आफ फोरेन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया में इस रूप में वर्गीकृत नहीं है और इसलिए, इस मद के पृथक निर्यात आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । नायकोटिक्स ड्रग कन्वेंशन के अन्तर्गत पापी हस्क एक नारकोटिक मद है और निर्यातों की अनुमति वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा दी जाती है । 1972–73 और 1973–74 के वर्षों के दौरान निर्यात हेतु प्राधिकृत पापी हस्क की देशवार मात्राओं को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) औषधीय प्रयोजनों के लिये पापी हस्क के लिये निर्यात प्राधिकरण पत्र उदारतापूर्वक जारी किये जाते हैं ।

विवरण

1972–73 और 1973–74 के वर्षों के दौरान निर्यातहेतु प्राधिकृत पापी हुस्क की मात्राओं (देशवार) को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

क्रमांक	उस देश का नाम जिस के संबंध में पापी हुस्क के निर्यातहेतु अनुमति प्रदान की गई	वर्ष 1972–73 (मात्रा टन में)	1973–74 (मात्रा टन में)
1	2	3	4
1	चैकोस्लावाकिया	200	2200
2	होलैंड (नैदरलैंड)	1200	8300
3	पश्चिम जर्मनी	14	28
4	बुल्गारिया	2500	कुछ नहीं
5	पोलैंड	कुछ नहीं	1
6	यूगोस्लाविया	5000	1000
7	दक्षिण वियटनाम	2005	6
8	स्विटजरलैंड	कुछ नहीं	4
	योग	12719	11539

Loans given by Hotel Development Corporation

1675. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms or persons who have been given loans by the Hotel Development Corporation for construction of hotels during the last three years and particulars about the hotels to be constructed;

(b) in how many cases the hotels have been constructed and in how many cases the construction work is yet to begin; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the construction is not unnecessarily delayed and the amount is utilised properly for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8556/74].

(b) Of the 12 cases, hotels have been commissioned in 7; of the other 5 which are nearing completion, 2 have been partly commissioned.

(c) An officer of the Department of Tourism is nominated on the Board of Directors to watch the progress; regular progress reports are also obtained.

Loss suffered by I.T.D.C. on running Tourist Vehicles

1676. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the India Tourism Development Corporation during 1973-74 on the tourist vehicles managed by the Corporation; and

(b) the reasons for rise in the losses suffered by the Corporation, if any, and what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The India Tourism Development Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 0.18 lakhs during 1973-74 on running the tourist vehicles maintained by it.

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction in Development Expenditure to deal with Inflation

1677. SHRI NOORUL HUDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India for 1973-74 criticising Government's decision to cut development expenditure as part of its anti-inflation programme; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India's Annual Report for 1973-74 states in para 21 that "as in the case of any other disbursement, a reduction in Government investment expenditure would have a contractionary impact on current demand, the measure of this impact depending on the relative propensities to spend of the beneficiaries of such expenditure. In pursuance of its anti-inflationary objectives Government had, therefore, to hold back some of the expenditure on capital formation particularly because there was little or no scope for further reduction in other disbursements. Against a budgeted increase of 9.7 per cent, the growth rate of capital formation expenditure was only 4.1 per cent in 1973-74 (RE) (Table 7). For 1974-75 also, it would appear that the brunt of restraint in Government spending will have to be borne by capital formation expenditure. Taking into account the rise in the cost of investment goods, it seems unlikely that real capital formation in the Government sector will show any significant increase in fiscal year 1974-75. Obviously, unlike any cuts in consumption expenditure, this part of economy in Government expenditure could have adverse repercussions on future additions to real supply."

Further, in ara 77 the Report States that "since the imbalance between aggregate demand and domestic availabilities cannot be corrected through a massive import surplus, the monetary and fiscal measures that have been taken for curbing demand will necessarily have to continue. These measures will impinge to some extent on investment for enlargement of productive capacity in both the public and private sectors. In this situation, it becomes necessary for Government to pay special attention in securing larger production from the capacities already existing particularly in agriculture and basic industries, power and transport. It would be desirable to prevent in this context the diversion of scarce inputs like cement, steel, non-ferrous metals and petroleum products for the production of non-priority goods and services. To ensure improved power supply it would be necessary to take steps to promote better working of power undertakings particularly of the State Electricity Boards. Apart from any incentives that may be useful in raising the productivity of labour and other resources, there is need to eliminate the production losses arising from organizational deficiencies, administrative delays and lapses in co-ordination of effort."

It will be clear from the above that the Reserve Bank Annual Report did not criticise the Government's decision to cut some development expenditure as part of its anti-inflationary programme. While on the subject of demand curb it discussed the trend in Government's development expenditure and at the same time indicated

what other measures could be considered to contain inflationary pressure.

It is true that in order to contain deficit financing and curb excess demand in the economy, it was found necessary in 1973-74 to effect economies not only in non-Plan expenditure but also is Plan expenditure. *Inter alia*, it was decided to effect a 10 per cent reduction in the budgetary support of the Central Plan of the different Ministries/Departments but at the same time administrative Ministries/Departments were given discretion to distribute this quantum of saving over the various schemes keeping in mind Plan and *inter se* priorities and ensuring that the progress of key projects and programmes of high priority which were in an advanced stage of completion was not adversely affected while projects and schemes which were less essential and would require relatively long period to mature, were slowed down. This was done with the specific object to ensure that schemes which are likely to yield flow of goods and services in the near future were not affected.

Fundamentally, the acute inflationary pressures have been due to continued sluggishness of real output While a lasting solution to the problem of inflation can be found only through a rapid increase in the output, specially of basic wage goods, in the short run it is also necessary to curb spending and restrict deficit financing. The major emphasis of Government's monetary and fiscal policies has, therefore, been on restraining the growth of Government's expenditure, mobilisation of additional resources on a substantial scale and reduced reliance on deficit financing.

Measures have also been taken to prevent diversion of scarce inputs for the production of non-priority goods and services. Efforts are also being made to secure an increase in agricultural and industrial output as early as possible within the constraints of the existing situation.

विभिन्न वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए करार

1678. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कच्चे लोहे, कोयले, मैंगनीज, अभ्रक तथा अन्य खनिजों का निर्यात करने के सम्बन्ध में किन-किन देशों से करार हुआ है; और

(ख) निर्यात की जाने वाली प्रत्येक वस्तु की मात्रा कितनी है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : जानकारी निम्नलिखित है :—

मद	उन प्रमुख देशों के नाम जिसको निर्यात किये जाते हैं	1974–75 के दौरान निर्यात की प्रत्याशित लगभग मात्रा
लौह अयस्क	जापान, रूमानिया, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, पोलैंड, हंगरी तथा बेल्जियम	2.5 करोड़ में टन
कोयला	बंगलादेश तथा बर्मा	7.6 लाख में टन
मैंगनीज अयस्क	जापान, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, बल्गारिया, कोरिया, ताइवान तथा पश्चिम जर्मनी	14.00 लाख में टन
	सोवियत संघ, पोलैंड, सं० रा०, अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, जापान तथा फ्रांस	25,000 में टन

कच्चे लोहे के निर्यात की अनुमति गुणावगुण के आधार पर दी जाती है।

Re-employed Ex-Servicemen in R.B.I., Madras

1679. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received any representation regarding the problems of Re-employed Ex-servicemen in Reserve Bank of India, Madras; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have received a representation wherein demands of re-employed ex-servicemen in Reserve Bank of India relating to higher starting pay, grant of family allowance, housing loans and reservation in recruitment have been made.

Reserve Bank of India has reported that issues regarding higher starting pay, grant of family allowance and housing loans have been considered a number of times but it has not been possible for the bank to accede to these demands under the bank rules.

Regarding reservation of vacancies for ex-servicemen in recruitment, the bank has reported that it is reserving 20 per cent of vacancies in Class IV posts. For Class III posts, the bank has made no specific reservations but the following concessions/relaxations are being allowed for these persons:

1. Relaxation in age to the extent of the period of service rendered by them in the armed Forces plus an additional period of 3 years;
2. All ex-servicemen who possess the minimum academic qualifications prescribed for the concerned posts are called for written test;
3. All those who qualify in the written test are called for interview; and
4. Due weightage is being given by the bank's selection board at the interview, so that other things being equal, they receive preference over others for inclusion in the waiting list.

Importers in the Union Territory of Pondicherry

1680. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of importers in the Union Territory of Pondicherry a decade ago and at present;

(b) how many of these importers are individuals and how many are registered firms;

(c) how many import licences have been granted to the importers of Pondicherry during the last three years;

(d) the respective shares of individuals and registered firms in the total licences so granted during this period;

(e) whether it has been alleged that many, who have had not reckonable business or trade for years and should be ineligible for any licence, have obtained and continue to obtain sizable import licences which they pass on to large firms in Madras and Bombay, for a consideration; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (f). The information is being collected from the office of the Controller of Imports & Exports, Pondicherry and will be laid on the table of the House.

Undervalued Properties

1681. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIEF:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a list of properties which were undervalued to evade Income-tax;

(b) what has been the total value of these properties in the registered deeds and what has been the assessment of these properties at fair market value;

(c) whether Government have issued orders to acquire such undervalued properties, if so, when and how many properties have so far been acquired and the names of the property owners; and

(d) what other action is proposed to be taken against the persons who are involved in this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The proceedings for acquisition of properties under Chapter XXA of the Income-tax Act are initiated in accordance with the procedure laid down in that Act. The registering officers have to submit fortnightly statements to the competent authorities in respect of transfers of properties registered by them. If the competent authorities have reason to believe that the conditions laid down in the Act for initiating proceedings for acquisition in respect of any of these properties are fulfilled, they may initiate such proceedings by notice to that effect published in the official gazette. Till 31st October, 1974, 6,169 notices were issued. After considering the objections filed by the parties concerned and after hearing them the competent authorities passed orders till 31st October, 1974 for acquisition of 69 properties. The total apparent consideration shown and the total fair market value estimated in respect of these properties are Rs. 87.21 lakhs and Rs. 171:14 lakhs respectively. A list showing the names of transferees of these 69 properties and the dates of the orders is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8557/74]. Any property can, however, vest in the Government only after the order of acquisition becomes final and after the possession of the property is surrendered or delivered in pursuance of notice in writing to be issued by the competent authority in this regard. The order of acquisition becomes final only after it is confirmed finally in appeal or after the expiry of the time limit prescribed for preferring appeal, if no appeal has been filled against the order.

All actions as provided in the various tax laws would be taken against the persons involved.

Relaxation of Credit Curbs for Public Sector and Export Oriented Industries

1682. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give relaxation of credit curbs on a selective basis for Public Sector and Export-Oriented Industries in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The basic objective of the policy currently pursued by the Reserve Bank of India is that while credit expansion is kept under strict control, credit should be disbursed selectively for sustaining investment, augmenting production and facilitating better distribution of essential commodities. The measures announced by the Reserve Bank on the 29th October, 1974 in respect of 1974-75 busy season continue to follow this

policy. While announcing these measures, the Reserve Bank has emphasised that working capital requirements of manufacturing units for expanding production in the public sector should receive prior consideration. It has also emphasised that there should be no slackening of our export efforts and that the special requirements of export credit, including credit for export oriented industries, should continue to be accorded high priority.

Set Back in India's Balance of Trade

1684. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the five months of the current financial year (April-August) there had been an adverse balance of trade to the tune of Rs. 141.8 crores;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the exports during these months have also shown a downward trend?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in international prices of most of the imports and higher import requirements were the main reasons for the adverse balance of trade.

(c) No, Sir. On the other hand during April-August, 1974 exports (including re-exports) amounting to Rs. 1265 crores registered an increase of over 48 per cent.

Guidelines for Issue of Bonus Shares

1685. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has added some more guidelines for the issue of bonus shares to those announced in March, 1974; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two guidelines were modified in July 1974 and one guideline was added in September, 1974, the salient features of these are:—

(i) Between two successive announcements of bonus issues by a company there should be a time lag of at least forty months.

(ii) The company may make a further application for issue of bonus shares thirty-six months after the scrip in respect of last bonus issue is listed (if the company's shares are quoted on the Stock Exchange) or after the completion of despatch of the share certificates.

(iii) At any one time the total amount permitted to be capitalised for issue of Bonus Shares out of free reserves shall not exceed the total amount of paid-up equity capital of the company.

उत्तर प्रदेश में वित्तीय संकट

1686. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री पीलू मोदी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार संकट की स्थिति से गुजर रही है और सम्भव है कि वह अपने कर्मचारियों को समय पर वेतन देने तक की स्थिति में न हो;

(ख) क्या धनराशि के अभाव में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार बाढ़ तथा सूखाग्रस्त लोगों को उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार सहायता नहीं दे सकती क्योंकि ऐसे अवसरों के लिए दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता तक उपलब्ध नहीं होती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बजट में 6 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा बताया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :(क)से(घ) राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री ने भारत सरकार को उन वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के बारे में सूचित किया है जिनका राज्य सरकार चालू वर्ष में सामना कर रही है। हाल के पत्र में राज्य सरकार ने, उनके द्वारा पूर्वानुमानित अतिरिक्त व्यय के आधार पर, चालू वर्ष में साधनों में 165 करोड़ रुपये की कमी का अनुमान लगाया है। राज्य सरकार ने अपनी वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को हल करने के लिए भारत सरकार से सहायता और समर्थन के लिए कहा है। हालांकि राज्य को कोई अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता देना संभव नहीं हो सका है पर राज्य की वित्तीय स्थिति की राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से समीक्षा बराबर की जा रही है।

लेकिन फिर भी ऐसा मालूम नहीं पड़ता कि राज्य सरकार साधनों की कमी के कारण अपने कर्मचारियों को वेतन अथवा बाढ़/सूखे से प्रभावित लोगों को सहायता देने की स्थिति में नहीं होगी।

Proficiency checks of Pilots of Indian Airlines

1688. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Civil Aviation had earlier decided that all proficiency checks of the I.A.C. pilots should be conducted by specially approved D.G.C.A. Examiner;

(b) if so, whether proficiency check of a captain of the Corporation on the 11th April, 1974 was done by a person who was not an approved examiner;

(c) whether considerable amount of money was wasted because of this and the services of the Captain could not be utilised from 5th May to 19th June, 1974; and

(d) if so, the facts of the case and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d): In May, 1973 Director General of Civil Aviation circulated a list of Examiners/Instructors approved by him for conducting proficiency checks of Indian Airlines' pilots. However, in February, 1974 after a meeting between the representatives of the DGCA and Indian Airlines, DGCA had issued instructions that such checks should be conducted in future by specially approved Examiners. Owing to a misunderstanding of the instructions, the proficiency check of a Captain of Indian Airlines was conducted on 11-4-74 by an Instructor included in the list circulated by the DGCA in May, 1973. When the correct position was pointed out to the Indian Airlines by DGCA in May, 1974, the Captain in question was put through a proficiency check again in June, 1974 by an Examiner approved by the DGCA. In both cases, the Captain in question was assessed as fit.

In May and June, 1974 the Captain in question was not rostered to fly Boeing 737 aircraft. The Corporation

has been advised by the DGCA to ensure that the checks of the pilots are carried out only by Examiners/Instructors duly approved by him for the purpose.

Un-utilised Yarn lying in Central Government Apex Society

1689. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether yarn worth Rs. 25 lakhs which is lying un-utilised in the Central Governments Apex Society is proposed to be distributed among the handloom weavers; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no Central Governments Apex Society dealing in yarn and there is therefore no question of accumulation of yarn with it.

विदेशों से ऋण

1690. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि निर्दिष्ट अवधि में लौटाये जाने वाले कितने ऋण भारत पर हैं और उनके निश्चित अवधि में भुगतान के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : सरकारी खाते के सभी विदेशी ऋण प्रत्येक ऋण-करार की शर्तों के अनुसार निर्दिष्ट अवधि में चुकाने होते हैं। सरकार द्वारा 30 जून, 1974 को विदेशी ऋणों की जो रकम चुकायी जानी थी उसका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

	करोड़ रुपयों में
(1) विदेशी मुद्रा में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण (पूर्व-अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की समता दरों पर)	6383.38
(2) वस्तुओं के निर्यात द्वारा चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण	349.77
(3) रुपयों में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण	1.40
जोड़	6734.55

ऋणों की किस्तें देय तारीखों के अनुसार चुकायी जा रही हैं।

Stock position of Jute Mills

1691. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of sizeable reduction in the acreage of jute production and reduced supplies on the market in relation to demand, jute prices have continued to fall recently;

(b) whether purchases by the Jute Corporation of India have been kept at low level so that prices of jute remain low; and

(c) the present stock position with Jute mills and whether all mills have sufficient buffer stocks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Prices of raw jute rose sharply upto the end of September, 1974. Thereafter there has been a decline by about 10 per cent to 15 per cent due to increased arrivals.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At the end of September, 1974, the jute mills had a stock of 19.41 lakh bales and about 4-5 lakh bales were in the pipeline against an average monthly consumption of 5.70 lakh bales. The stock position is considered to be satisfactory.

Development of Tourist Centres in Haryana

1692. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to develop tourist centres in the Central sector in Haryana;

(b) if so, the names of the tourist centres;

(c) whether in the recent past State Government has also given suggestions for development of some new tourist centres in the State; and

(d) if so, when the work on these centres is expected to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The construction of a Youth Hostel at Panchkula Tourist Bungalows at Surajkund and Daruhera taken up during the Fourth Plan would be completed during the current Plan period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

M/s Volga Restaurant, New Delhi and Bombay

1693. SHRI A. K GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some appeals pending with the Income-tax Tribunals, New Delhi and Bombay filed by the Department against M/s Volga Restaurant, New Delhi and Bombay and *vice versa*;

(b) if so, the dates of the appeals filed and the amount involved; and

(c) how many appeals have been settled by the tribunals so far in the last three years and the amount involved therein, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Agreement reached between Divisional Manager of L.I.C., Indore and Development Officers' Association of Gwalior Branches of L.I.C.

1694. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any agreement reached between the Divisional Manager of L.I.C., Indore and Development Officers Association of Gwalior Branches of L.I.C. for punishing Class I Officers of Gwalior;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) in case no agreement is reached whether Government propose to get the demand of Officers Association investigated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is primarily for the L.I.C., to investigate any demands received from its officers.

Reduction in Excise Duty on Sugar

1695. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Commerce has pleaded for downward revision of Excise duty on sugar so that there may be sizeable increase in sugar output and thereby increase in exports; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Finance Ministry to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) There has been no proposal from the Ministry of Commerce for downward revision of excise duty on sugar. The Ministry of Commerce had, however, supported the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture regarding the grant of sugar incentive rebate of excise duty for achieving increased production during 1974-75 sugar season;

(b) Two Notifications No. 146/74-CE, dated 12-10-1974 and 152/74-CE dated 20-11-1974 seeking to provide adequate incentives to increase production over the levels reached in the periods specified in these notifications, have been issued. Aforesaid two notifications are applicable to the factories which produced sugar for more than three years and those which commenced production for the first time only in the 1971-72 sugar season, respectively.

Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Sector Undertakings

1696. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises have selected fifteen largest enterprises for study regarding the implementation of their directive for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in order to maintain a special watch over them to ensure adequate representation of these communities at all levels of services of these Undertakings; and

(b) if so, when this decision was taken;

(c) which are the enterprises selected for study and in how many of them such studies have been made so far; and

(d) what in brief, are the findings of these studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Government review the progress of implementation of the orders regarding adequate representation of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Sector Undertakings. As a part of this review, it was decided in December 1972 to keep a special watch over 15 of the larger enterprises, in terms of employment, so as to ensure that SC/ST candidates get adequate representation at the higher levels also. The names of these Public Enterprises are given in the attached statement.

(d) The findings indicated that, apart from the measures already taken, the following special measures would help improving the representa-

tion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly at the higher levels, of Public Sector employment:—

(i) notifying vacancies to agencies of SC/ST;

(ii) lowering of standards for preliminary screening as well as for final selections to the minimum possible;

(iii) reconsideration of candidates who were considered, in response to earlier advertisements and not declared ineligible;

(iv) communicating vacancies to local M.L.As. and M.Ps., representing reserved constituencies to ensure wider notification of vacancies;

(v) providing preparatory coaching courses to build up the qualifications of SC/ST candidates would help them qualify for selections. During such coaching, the candidates may be given a nominal stipend.

(vi) Advertising specially, reserved vacancies exclusively for SC/ST candidates.

Statement

List of 15 Enterprises selected for special study

S. No. Name of Public Undertaking:

1. Air India
2. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
3. Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd.
4. Bokaro Steel Ltd.
5. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
6. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. (Since merged with BHEL).
7. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
8. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
9. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
10. Hindustan Steel Ltd.
11. Indian Airlines.
12. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
13. National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.
14. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.
15. Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

Import of Machinery

1697. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of machinery imported for the use of small scale industries during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto date);

(b) the number of small scale units that imported the machinery during this period; and

(c) the number of small scale units which were not given import licences during this period with broad reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Director General, Commercial. Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta does not maintain separate statistics regarding actual imports made by small scale industries.

(c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hyper inflation

1698. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
SHRI NOORUL HUDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has told the Central Government that unless adequate steps are

taken there is danger of 'Hyper-inflation' overtaking the economy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) According to the Reserve Bank of India's annual report, 1973-75, "the situation at the end of the year (end of June 1974) was such that unless adequate steps were taken, there was a danger of further accentuation of inflationary tendencies".

(b) The Government is equally concerned about the accentuation of domestic inflationary pressures and has already taken several anti-inflationary measures. Further measures will be taken as and when the situation demands.

रूस द्वारा भारत के जूतों की खरीद

1699. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस ने भारत से 6 लाख जोड़े जूतों के लिये क्रयादेश किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी अदायगी किस प्रकार की जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सोवियत संघ द्वारा इसके भुगतान का ढंग भारतीय रुपयों में वसूली के आधार पर है।

Central Aid for drought hit areas of Rajasthan

1700. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the Central Team that visited Rajasthan to study the drought hit areas;

(b) the quantum of aid being provided by the Centre to help the State; and

(c) the guidelines given by the Centre for the utilisation of this aid by Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). According to the assessment made by the Centre, 12 districts of the State covering a population of about 90 lakhs could be considered to be affected by the current drought. The situation requires, however, a further assessment in the light of the rains received in September-October, which has improved the agricultural situation and brightened the prospects for the Rabi crops. The matter is under further consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Compulsory Deposit Scheme for farmers

1701. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given up the proposal to bring farmers under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The agricultural sector stands on a different footing. Many

States have already introduced several measures for raising additional resources from the agricultural sector. Some of the States have also been affected by drought and floods. Taking all circumstances into account, the proposal for a compulsory deposit from the agricultural sector is not being pursued for the present.

तस्करों पर सार्वजनिक मुकदमें चलाया जाना

1702. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'मीसा' के अन्तर्गत पकड़े गये और पकड़े जाने वाले तस्करों पर सार्वजनिक रूप से मुकदमा चलाये जाने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे मुकदमें कब शुरू होंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Black money in possession of a former Judge of Calcutta High Court

1703. SHRI R. S. PANDAY:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report about the possession of black money by a former Calcutta High Court Judge; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been made against the individual?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A search was conducted by the Income-tax authorities at Calcutta in the case of a former Judge of the Calcutta High Court on 30th August, 1974. Investigations are in progress and action as called for under the law will be taken on completion of investigations.

Source of funds of I.D.B.I.

1704. SHRI R S PANDAY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India have resorted to bill finance as a source of funds; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) In view of the accelerated pace in the utilisation of assistance by units which were sanctioned assistance during the earlier years, the resources position of the Industrial Development Bank of India was under severe pressure during the year ending June, 1974 After recourse to other available resources, there was still a gap of about Rs. 20 crores which was met by the Development Bank by borrowing temporarily from the Reserve Bank of India against lodgement of bills rediscounted by the Development Bank. This accommodation from the Reserve Bank, being on a short term basis, (not more than 90 days) was repaid in September, 1974.

Supply of yarn to Goa Woollen Mills

1705. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any yarn has been supplied to Goa woollen mills during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether the quantity supplied is adequate to meet Goa's requirements; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no control on production, price and distribution of woollen yarn. As such, question of supply of woollen yarn under any statutory order for the period mentioned in the question does not arise. While mills working on the woollen system meet their requirements from indigenous sources, those in the worsted and shoddy sector have to depend on imported raw material, quantity of which depends on the availability of foreign exchange. Worsted and shoddy units all over the country work on less than two shift basis due to scarcity of raw material and this holds good for the mills in Goa also.

Development of Tourism in Goa

1706. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sanctioned any scheme in the recent past for the development of tourism in Goa; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTEROF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The development of Goa as a beach resort for attracting international tourist traffic is being taken up in the Fifth Plan. The recommendations contained in the UNDP Report on Beach Resorts Survey are being examined with a view to evolving the necessary developmental set up for expeditious planning and implementation of schemes.

Export of Shoes to U.S.S.R.

1707. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether shoe exports to USSR has increased lately; and

(b) if so, the foreign exchange earned therefrom during 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the Trade Agreement, the mode of payment is in Rupees. During the year 1973-74, the amount realised was Rs. 459 lakhs. In the year 1974-75, it is estimated at Rs. 500 lakhs.

Agreement with Tanzania for Technical Assistance

1708. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement with Tanzania has recently been concluded for providing technical and other assistance to that country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) No such agreement has been signed. However, Junior Minister of Commerce and Industries, Mr. C. M. Mzindakaya of the Government of Tanzania visited India in September, 1974 and had discussions with Shri Z. R. Ansari, Deputy Minister for Industrial Development.

Golcha Properties Limited

1709. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Department has reached a compromise agreement with the owners of the Golcha Properties Limited under liquidation to help distribution of the accumulated money with the receiver to the creditors;

(b) if so, the broad features of the arrangements arrived at; and

(c) when the accumulated money will be distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) A scheme agreed to by all the parties concerned i.e. the Ex-directors, Creditors, Company Law Department and the Income-tax Department has been introduced by the Ex-directors of Messrs. Golcha Properties (P) Limited in the Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur. On its acceptance by the High Court, this scheme would provide for the payment of the entire dues of creditors and of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Income-tax Department. It would further provide for the payment of Rs. 2,000 per day to the Income-tax Department from 1st January, 1975 out of the box-office receipts of the two Cinemas, *viz.*, Golcha Cinema, Delhi and Maratha Mandir, Bombay, until all tax arrears are cleared. The Company owns Golcha Cinema, Delhi and has lease-hold rights of Maratha Mandir, Bombay. Title deeds of both the Cinemas would be deposited with the Income-tax Department.

(c) Accumulated money lying with the Official Liquidator will be distributed amongst the creditors, including the Income-tax Department, on the acceptance of the scheme by the High Court and on receipt of an adequate amount from the Ex-Directors of the Company to supplement the funds lying with the Liquidator so as to enable him, simultaneously, to make full payment to the creditors and Rs. 50 lakhs to the Income-tax Department.

Penalties for evasion of Income-tax

1710. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of persons who were alleged to have evaded income tax, and fined by the Income tax authorities during the current year, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Information as to the number of persons in whose cases penalty for concealment of income has been imposed during the current financial year is still under compilation. However, a statement giving the requisite informaton for the financal year 1973-74 is attached.

Statement

S. No.	C. I. T. 'S Charge	No of persons in whose cases penalty for concealment of income has been impose during the financial year 1973-74.
1.	Poona	212
2.	Patiala	1118
3.	Kerala	58
4.	Orissa	228
5.	Nagpur	260
6.	Gujarat	1286

7. Madhya Pradesh	784
8. Delhi (Central)	75
9. Delhi	1270
10. Mysore	99
11. Kanpur	650
12. Assam	123
13. Bihar	408
14. Madras	587
15. Madras (Central)	110
16. Rajasthan	508
17. Andhra Pradesh	538
18. Bombay (Central)	84
19. Bombay	777
20. Lucknow	1032
21. West Bengal	2176
22. Calcutta (Central)	24
TOTAL . .	12407

Formation of Cardamom Community

1711. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the initiative of Indian Government a cardamom community of four major cardamom producing countries *i.e.* Tanzania, Sri-Lanka, Guatamala and India has been formed to ensure better prices for cardamom;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) what other measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to increase the exchange earnings from export of cardamom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). India alongwith other countries desires to form a Cardamom Community. The objectives of the proposed community are to coordinate and stimulate research on technical and economic aspects of production; to develop programmes for increasing consumption; to take joint action for relaxation of tariff and non-tariff barrier to coordinate standards of quality and to keep under constant review developments in the supply, demand and prices for cardamom.

(c) Some of the measures which are being taken for increasing foreign exchange earnings are: increasing productivity so that higher exportable surplus could be generated; product diversification: finding alternate uses; acceptability in the food habits of developed countries by propagating use of cardamom in favourite national dishes.

पर्यटक रुचि के स्थानों का विकास

1712. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की दृष्टि से किन-किन पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास किया गया ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निम्नलिखित स्कीमों को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र लिया गया :—

1. भरतपुर, काजीरंगा, ससनगिर, जल्दापारा, डांडेली में वन लॉजों का निर्माण ।

2. अमृतसर, औरंगाबाद, दार्जीलिंग, जयपुर गांधीनगर, पटना टॉप, पाणाजी, मद्रास, नैनीताल, भोपाल, डलहौजी, पंचकुला, हैदराबाद, त्रवेन्द्राम्, तथा पुरी में युवा होस्टलों का निर्माण ।

3. जयपुर में एक पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र का निर्माण ।

4. जैसलमेर, रामेश्वरम, सूरजकुण्ड, सावित्रीबाई धर्मशाला, पोरबंदर, भोपाल मंचालय तथा गौहाटी में पर्यटक बंगलों का निर्माण।

5. हैदराबाद तथा बोरीबली में सफारी पार्कों का विकास।

6. गुल्मर्ग में शीतकालीन क्रीड़ी स्थल का विकास।

7. कोवालम में समुद्र-तटीय विहार स्थल का विकास।

8. दिल्ली तथा आगरा के मध्य में कोसी में एक कैफेटीरिया का निर्माण किया गया तथा उसे चालू किया गया।

9. साबरमती आश्रम, अहमदाबाद तथा शालीमार गार्डन श्रीनगर में 'ध्वनि और प्रकाश' प्रदर्शन लगाये गये।

10. आगरा में ताज महल के निकट के क्षेत्र का सुधार करने के लिए धन की व्यवस्था की गयी।

इनके अतिरिक्त भारत पर्यटन निगम ने नई दिल्ली में अकबर होटल, बंगलौर में अशोक होटल, वाराणसी में वाराणसी होटल, हरसन तथा जम्मू में मोटलों और कोवालम तथा महाबलिपुरम में कुटीरों का निर्माण करके आवास सुविधाओं में अभिवृद्धि की। निगम ने उदयपुर में लक्ष्मी विलास पैलेस होटल, औरंगाबाद में औरंगाबाद होटल का नवीकरण तथा विस्तार भी किया और खजुराहो में यात्री लाज में परिवर्धन किया तथा अपनी होटल शृंखला में नई दिल्ली में एक और होटल कुतब होटल की वृद्धि की।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने बम्बई, उदयपुर, बोधगया, कोवालम् तथा वाराणसी में परिवहन यूनिटों की भी स्थापना की।

आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का आयात

1713. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान रूस से किन-किन उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया; और

(ख) उक्त वस्तुओं का अलग-अलग मूल्य कितना था और उसे भारत द्वारा किस प्रकार देना तय हुआ ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सोवियत संघ से आयात किया गया मुख्य आवश्यक उपभोक्ता माल इस प्रकार था:

लाख रुपये

क्रमांक	मद	मात्रा इकाई	1972 मात्रा	1972 मूल्य	1972-73 मात्रा	1972-73 मूल्य	1973-74 मात्रा	1973-74 मूल्य
1	वाष्पित सम्पूर्ण दूध	हजार कि० ग्रा०	–	–	–	–	22	1
*2	गेहूं	हजार टन	–		–	–	881	10871
=3	परिष्कृत चीनी	,,	3	60	–	–	0.05	1
4	लेक्टोज	हजार कि० ग्रा०	–	–	–	–	5	0.2

*ऋण आधार पर आयात किया गया,
अनुमानित मूल्य
=उपहार

नोट : अन्य मदों के लिए भुगतान भारतीय रुपये में किया जाता है।

Demand of Kerala Handicrafts Products Abroad

1714. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Co-operatives of artisans in the State of Kerala produce large varieties of best quality handicrafts which are very much in demand in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to give financial and other assistance to these Co-operatives for their better functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is an Apex body known as Kerala Handicrafts Apex Co-operative Society, Ernakulam. All the Primary Handicrafts Co-operatives are the members of this Apex Body. Finance, marketing etc. of primary Societies is looked after by this Apex Body through its three well established emporia in the country. Export of handicrafts is also looked after by the Apex Body on behalf of primary Societies.

Request made by Government of Kerala for financial assistance from L.I.C.

1715. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for any financial assistance from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for its accelerated power programmes during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof, and the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Kerala State Government had approached the Life Insurance Corporation of India in August, 1974 for financing Kerala's accelerated power programmes during the Fifth Plan period. LIC had then informed the representatives of Kerala Government that no commitment could be made for financing these programmes as the allocation of LIC's funds, earmarked for grant of loans to the various State Electricity Boards, was made by the Planning Commission every year.

Increase in replanting subsidy to Rubber Growers

1716. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board has recommended an increase in the replanting subsidy to rubber growers; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of those recommendations and what steps Government have taken to implement these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal made by the Rubber Board is to increase the existing rate of subsidy for replantation of rubber which is Rs. 2471 per hectare irrespective of the size of the plantation to Rs. 7,000 per hectare in the case of holdings upto 4 hectares and to Rs. 5,000 per hectare in the case of plantations above 4 hectares in size.

This is being further examined in the light of the Cost Study made in this regard.

Increase in Bonus to Policy Holders of L.I.C.

1717. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the worst sufferers of the runaway inflation in our country are the poor, middle class policy holders of Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is also in the knowledge of Government that now when the rupee has lost almost its total face value, it is hard to visualise the benefit or loss the policy holders will get or suffer when they get back their money equal to the face value of their policies; and

(c) in view of these circumstances whether the L.I.C. propose to increase the bonus and also pay to the policy holders interest on their accumulated premium as compensation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Life insurance policies are financial contracts and do not stipulate any compensation for depreciation in the value of money. As such the impact of inflation is also felt by the policy holders of the L.I.C. However, bonuses serve to provide some relief in the case of with-profit policy holders.

(c) Bonuses to policy holders depend on the surplus disclosed at the actuarial valuations and are allocated to or reserved for the policy holders on the basis recommended by the valuing actuary. Increase in bonus in future, and the form in which it is allocated, will thus depend upon the surplus disclosed at the future valuations.

Strategy to increase production of goods for export

1718. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the strategy Government propose to evolve in future to increase production of goods for export and to remove bottlenecks in regard thereto in order to achieve the target fixed for the year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

The main aspects of Government's strategy regarding increasing production for exports are as follows:—

(1) Endeavour the fuller utilisation of available production capacity as an engineering goods and chemical products.

(2) Adapt and diversify product for export market as in machine tools.

(3) Increase volume of production of export commodities like cardamom and tea.

(4) Diversify markets, with particular emphasis on areas with growing purchase potential besides traditional markets.

(5) Achieve exportable surplus in commodities like sugar and cement consistently with possible economies in domestic consumption.

The practical measures for removing bottlenecks wherever noticed are being continuously undertaken and will vary with the nature of bottlenecks encountered in the wide range of export goods. These include provision of raw materials and inputs and helping in affording legitimate credit needs and also intra-structural facilities.

Fall in remittances by Indians abroad

1719. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that remittances by Indian residents abroad to their dependents in India have dropped considerably during the current year as compared to the last year although the number of Indians abroad has increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the heavy drop in remittances and the necessary steps taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Under the current regulations, details of inward individual remittances below Rs. 10,000 are not required to be furnished to the Reserve Bank of India. As remittances by Indian residents abroad to their dependents in India are generally for amounts of less than Rs. 10,000 it is not possible to quantify inward remittances for family maintenance with a view to verifying whether or not these have dropped during the current year as compared to the last year.

(b) Does not arise.

Disposal of smuggled goods

1720. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a strong feeling the official circles that the usual practice of auction or selling of seized smuggled goods in the open market should be stopped;

(b) whether most of the smuggled goods being sold in the market are stored by shopkeepers who keep a few imported items bought from the customs as a cover for the contraband merchandise which is many times larger; and

(c) if so, what proper procedure Government propose to evolve for the disposal of the seized smuggled goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Confiscated smuggled goods are being sold to consumers through Cooperative Societies and Canteens run by Central and State Governments and by public auction restricted to actual users or quota holders.

As the confiscated goods are not sold by the Department in the open market, misuse of sale vouchers by shopkeepers does not arise. However, the present system of disposal of confiscated goods which has been in force for sometime is presently under review.

तस्करी की वस्तुओं को जब्त किया जाना

1721. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971–72, 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान उत्पाद शुल्क/सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा जब्त किये गये तस्करी के माल के मूल्य का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त वस्तुएं किन-किन व्यक्तियों से तथा कहां-कहां पकड़ी गई;

(ग) क्या इस मामले में किसी विदेशी नागरिक को भी पकड़ा गया है;

(घ) उन कुख्यात तस्करों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अभी तक गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है; और

(ङ) उनको पकड़ने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) तस्करी में अन्तर्ग्रस्त जब्त किये गये माल का मूल्य इस प्रकार

1972–73 . 2704 (लाख रु० में)

1973–74 . 4103 (लाख रु० में)

(ख) इनमें से अधिकांश माल पश्चिमी समुद्रतट और तमिलनाडु समु -तट के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में पकड़ा गया था और इनमें वाहनों से पकड़ा गया माल और वह माल शामिल है जिसका दावा नहीं किया गया। जिन व्यक्तियों और स्थानों मे माल पकड़ा गया उनकी संख्या बहुत ज्यादा होगी। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने जिन व्यक्तियों तथा स्थानों के नामों के बारे में सूचना मांगी है उसे युक्तियुक्त समय में संकलित करना कठिन होगा। यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी विशिष्ट मामले या मामलों के बारे में सूचना चाहते हों तो उसे एकत्र और प्रस्तुत किया जायगा।

(ग) जी हां। कुछ विदेशी भी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं।

(घ) आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1974 के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा जिन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ नजरबंदी के आदेश जारी किये गये हैं उनमें से केवल रावतमल मोल्यान अब तक गिरफ्तार होने से बचा हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त ऐसे अन्य व्यक्ति भी हैं जिनके खिलाफ राज्य सरकारों ने नजरबंदी आदेश जारी किये हैं किन्तु जिन्हें सम्भवतः अभी तक नजरबंद नहीं किया गया है।

(ङ) राज्य सरकारें फरार व्यक्तियों के संबंध में निगरानी रखे हुए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त इस प्रकार फरार व्यक्तियों के संबंध में उपयुक्त सरकार आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम, 1971 की धारा 7 के अन्तर्गत यथानिर्दिष्ट आवश्यक कार्यवाही भी कर सकती है

Income Tax deducted from the salaries of employees of Mafatlal Group

1722. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Income-tax deducation from the salary of employees under Mafatlals are not being deposited within 7 days, as stipulated in the law, regularly;

(b) if so, the number of such failures during 1971-72 to 1973-74 year-wise;

(c) the amount which has been realised as penalty for non-deposit of the tax amount within the time allowed; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken for the above default?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). 20 instance of minor delays during the last three years on the part of six out of 27 units of Mafatlal Group in depositing the income-tax deducted at source from the salary of their employees within the prescribed time of 7 days have come to the notice of the Government. The year-wise figures are as under:—

1971-72	13
1972-73	6
1973-74	1
TOTAL . . .	20

(c) and (d). Having regard to the nature of defaults and the explanations furnished by the concerned units, imposition of any penalty has not been considered necessary. However, action has been taken to charge interest under section 201(1A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 on the amount of tax from the date on which such tax was deductible to the date on which it was actually paid wherever necessary.

Loans sanctioned to Mafatlal Group of Mills by L.I.C. and Unit Trust of India

1723. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned to M/s. Mafatlal Group of Mills by different Government and independent agencies having Government interest, like Life Insurance Corporation and Unit Trust of India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) purpose for granting the loans and whether some of the loans granted for particular purpose, have been diverted and not used properly;

(c) if so, the report of the agency which is entrusted to ensure proper utilisation of the loans; and

(d) the action, if any, proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). The Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India have not sanctioned any loan to any of the Mafatlal Group of Mills during the last three years viz. 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74.

The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have sanctioned Rs. 246 lakhs in 1971-72, Rs. 3 lakhs in 1972-73 and Rs. 3 lakhs in 1973-74. The advances given by ICICI have been for specific projects of expansion and modernisation.

Information from other financial institutions is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स, लिमिटेड, कोटा को जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

1724. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स लिमिटेड, कोटा को मकान बनाने के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम ने कितना ऋण दिया है;

(ख) क्या मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण का सही उपयोग किया गया है; और

(ग) इस बारे में हुई प्रगति की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) भारत के जीवन बीमा निगम ने जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स लिमिटेड, कोटा को मकानों के निर्माण के लिये कोई ऋण नहीं दिया।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Payment of Excise duty by Powerlooms

1725. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cottage powerlooms are paying very much less excise duty; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the question relates to powerloom units working under the compounded levy procedure. Manufacturers having upto 49 powerlooms are liable to pay Central Excise Duty at compounded rates as follows:

	If the duty is paid per quarter	If the duty is paid per year
	Rs.	Rs.
Where not more than 4 powerlooms are installed . .	2·50	10·00
Where more than 4 but not more than 24 powerlooms are installed . .	20·00	75·00
Where more than 24 but not more than 49 powerlooms are installed . .	40·00	15·00

(The above rates are per powerloom)

The compounded rates of duty payable by powerlooms have been kept deliberately low as excise duty on cotton fabrics manufactured on powerlooms is recovered mainly at the yarn stage and at the stage when the grey fabric woven on powerlooms is processed with the aid of power.

खनिजतथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा विभिन्न देशों को अभ्रक की सप्लाई

1726. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न देशों द्वारा किये गये क्रयादेशों के अनुसार अभ्रक की मात्रा प्राप्त करने में खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम को कोई कठिनाई होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों के कुल कितनी कीमत के ऐसे क्रयादेश खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के पास पड़े हैं, जिनकी पूर्ति नहीं हो सकी है; और

(ग) उसकी तत्काल सप्लाई के लिए कसरकाररक्या कार्यवाही र ही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम कुल मिलाकर विभिन्न देशों को अपनी बिक्री वचन बद्धताएं पूरी करता रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

निर्यात की अधिक संभावनाओं वाली वस्तुएं

1727. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान किन-किन देशों को सब से अधिक मात्रा में किस वस्तु का निर्यात किया तथा उस वस्तु का मूल्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : अप्रैल-जून, 1974 की अवधि से सम्बन्धित उपलब्ध अधुनातन वस्तुवार ब्यौरों के बारे में महानिदेशक, वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन, कलकत्ता द्वारा संकलित तथा प्रकाशित आंकड़ों के आधार पर पटसन निर्मित मालका मूल्य 69.4 करोड़ रु० था जो ऐसी वस्तु थी जिसका विदेशों को सबसे अधिक निर्यात हुआ। जिन प्रधान देशों को निर्यात किये गये, वे हैं : सं० रा० अमरीका (24.2 करोड़ रु०), सोवियत संघ (12.5 करोड़ रु०), जापान (6 करोड़ रु०) तथा आस्ट्रेलिया (3 करोड़ रु०)।

Revision in cash subsidy scheme for boosting export of P.V.C. cables

1728. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to revive the cash subsidy

scheme for boosting the export of P.V.C. cables;

(b) if so, when the scheme will be brought into effect; and

(c) the quantum of cash subsidy to be granted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Exports of PVC cables are already eligible for cash compensatory support at varying rates in accordance with the different types of cables. The question of revival therefore does not arise.

Value of Rupee vis-a-vis Rouble

1729. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has twice lowered the exchange rate of the Rupee in relation to the Rouble during this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the extent thereof on the two occasions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). During the current year, the State Bank of the USSR has periodically revised the exchange rate of the Rupee in relation to the Rouble for non-commercial transactions, as indicated below:

1-3-74. Rs. 100 -Roubles 9·51

1-4-74. Rs. 100 -Roubles 9·61

1-5-74. Rs. 100-Roubles 9·50

1-6-74. Rs. 100 -Roubles 9·55

1-9-74. Rs. 100-Roubles 9·47

1-11-74. Rs. 100-Roubles 9·44

According to the USSR State Bank, the revised rate of exchange announced by it from time to time is based on the *de facto* value of the Indian Rupee in relation to the Rouble as arrived at by the Bank by averaging the cross rates of major currencies in the international market with the Indian rupee. The matter is under discussion between the two Governments.

Adulterated foodstuffs sold by I.T.D.C. hotels

1730. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATON be pleased to state:

(a) whether some hotels run by India Tourism Development Corporation were prosecuted for selling adulterated foodstuff; and

(b) if so, how many times they were prosecuted during the last two years and the action taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). None of the hotels run by Indian Tourism Development Corporation have been prosecuted for selling adulterated foodstuffs. Some of the employees of Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur, and Hotel Janpath, New Delhi, have however been prosecuted for storing adulterated foodstuffs. No action has been taken against these employees by the Corporation so far as the matter is *sub-judice*.

Legislation regarding misuse of import licences

1731. SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact some strict measures against the traders who misuse import licences; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) There is a proposal to amend the existing penal provisions in the Imports and Export Control Act to enable the Import Trade Control authorities to take strict measures against the traders who misuse import licences.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Demand made by All India Conference of State Cooperatives Marketing Federations regarding credit squeeze

1732. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Conference of State Cooperatives Marketing Federations has demanded exemption from 'credit squeeze' put by Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Government do not appear to have received any representation suggesting that the All India Conference of State Marketing Federations has demanded exemption from the application of credit restraint measures introduced by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Export potential of Rajasthan

1733. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the export potential of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, what are the exportable items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The Government of Rajasthan entrusted the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade to conduct an export potential survey of the State. The Institute has completed the survey in November 1974 and submitted the same to the State Government. The survey is under examination.

(b) According to this survey the exportable commodities include Guar Gum, Handicrafts, Handloom and Hand Printed Textiles, Previous and Semi-precious Stones set jewellery, Goat Hair Pattis, Woollen Carpets and Namdahs etc.

Supply of Yarn to Rajasthan

1734. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any yarn has been supplied to Rajasthan woollen mills during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether the quantity supplied is adequate to meet Rajasthan requirements; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no control on production, price and distribution of woollen yarn. As such, question of supply of woollen yarn under any statutory order for the period mentioned in the question does not arise. While mills working on the woollen system meet their requirements from indigenous sources, those in the worsted and shoddy sector have to depend on imported raw material, quantity of which depends on the availability of foreign exchange. Worsted and shoddy units all over the country work on

less than two shift basis due to scarcity of raw material, and this holds good for the mills in Rajasthan also.

Opening of branches of nationalised banks in Kaira District of Gujarat

1735. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pelased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of nationalised banks opened in Gujarat particularly in Kaira district during the last three years; and

(b) the total amount of loans advanced by them during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) During the three year period July 1971 to June 1974, public sector banks, including the 14 nationalised banks, added 325 offices to their branch network in Gujarat State of which 29 were added in Kaira District.

(b) Available data are set out below:—

Outstanding advances of the public secto banks, including 14 nationalised banks in Gujarat State.

As on the last Friday of	Amount (Rs. in crores)
June 1972	328·05
June 1973	408·18
December 1973 . . .	439·04

Raids by Income Tax Authorities on Money Lenders

1736. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the houses of prominent doctors and lawyers were raided and unaccounted money as well as jewellery were seized but none of the money lenders' houses has yet been raided in the country particularly in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no discrimination by the Income Tax Department in organising searches between different classes of assessees. When once the conditions stipulated u|s 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are satisfied, a search is organised.

It may be mentioned here that some searches have been conducted in Bihar during the current financial year in the cases of persons doing money lending business.

(b) Does not arise.

Impact of guidelines issued in regard to bonus shares on prices of equity

1737. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to two new guidelines for the issue of Bonus Shares, there has been adverse impact and fall in prices of existing equity and this is likely to hamper the economic growth;

(b) whether funds are being fast shifted from equity to other more remunerative investments; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) There has been a general decline in the prices of equity shares since the end of June, 1974, which cannot be mainly attributed to the revision of guidelines for the issue of bonus shares. The fall in share prices has been due to various factors such as retriction on distribution of net profits by way of dividends by companies, power cut, drought conditions etc. So far there is no evidence to show that the fall in share prices is likely to hamper the economic growth.

(b) and (c). Due to increase in interest rates, some shift of funds from equity to other investments like bank deposits and company deposits has been noticed. The position is being watched by the Government.

Smuggling at International Airports

1738. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of contraband, including gold is still going on through the international airports, ports, in collusion with the contractors of the Restaurants at the International Airports, such as, Delhi, Dum Dum, Santa Crüz and Madras; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps Government propose to take to stop such smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No case of smuggling of contraband goods with the collusion of Contractors of Restaurants at the International Airports at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras has been detected in the past two years.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Coca-Cola Export Corporation

1739. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9989 on the 10th May, 1974 regarding ban on use of foreign brand names by companies and state:

(a) whether Coca Cola Export Corporation has made an application under Section 28 of Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act for continuing to use its trade marks in India;

(b) whether the Coca Cola Export Corporation allows its trade marks to be used by its bottlers without the compulsory purchase of proprietory ingredients;

(c) whether the proprietory ingredients are sold to any one where the trade mark is not used;

(d) whether the Company is collecting a royalty (directly or indirectly) for the use of the trade mark through sales and proprietory ingredients; and

(e) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) No, Sir. Coca Cole Export Corporation is not the proprietor of the trade marks (Coca Cola; Coke, Fanta etc.) and, therefore, the question of its making an application under Section 28 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act does not arise. However, an application has been made by the Coca Cola Company, U.S.A. under Section 28(1)(c) read with Section 28(3) of F.E.R.A. 1973, to permit the use of their trade marks|brand names by the Indian Branch of Coca Cola Export Corporation and 21 bottling plants in India.

(b) and (c) Coca Cola Export Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of Coca Cola Company, U.S.A., which owns the said trade marks. In the registered user agreements entered into between Coca Cola Company, U.S.A. and the Indian bottling plants there is a stipulation that the users of the trade marks shall prepare and bottle non-alcoholic beverages from concentrates and/or syrups supplied by it or its nominees. The Indian Branch of Coca Cola Export Corporation manufactures the concentrates in India which are supplied only to the said local bottling plants.

(d) There is no provision in the registered user agreements entered into by the Coca Cole Company, U.S.A. with the Indian bottling plants about the payment of royalty or other remuneration for the use of trade marks. Whether the sale price of such concentrates supplied by the Indian Branch of Coca Cola Export Corporation includes an element of indirect royalty for the use of such trade marks is not known.

(e) The application made by the Coca Cola Company, U.S.A. under Section 28(1)(c) read with Section 28(3) of the F.E.R.A., 1973 is under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

Amendments to the Constitution of Income Tax Employees Federation

1740. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9054 on the 3rd May, 1974 regarding Amendments to the Constitution of Income Tax Employees Federation, and state:

(a) whether the amendments to the Constitution of Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karmchari Sangh made in its General Body Meeting held on 27th April, 1972 and ratified in annual Delegate Conference of May, 1973 were of such a nature so as to require approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes;

(b) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes have received those amendments; and

(c) if so, whether any reply has been sent to the Sangh of the Board decisions and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Prior to the 27th April, 1972, no association known as the Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh was in existence. The question of any amendments having been made in its constitution in the General Body Meeting held on that date does not, therefore, arise.

The Delhi Aayakar (Chaturath Shreni) Karamchari Sangh had been accorded recognition in September, 1969. Government received intimation that in the General Body Meeting held on the 27th April, 1972, the constitution had been amended so as to change the name of the Sangh to that of 'Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh'. The suggested change in the name of the Sangh was of a substantial character requiring prior approval of the Government. No reference was received specifically seeking such prior approval of the Government to the proposed amendment and, therefore, no reply was sent by the Government in this regard.

Unions and Associations affiliated to Income Tax Employees Federation

1741. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1476 on the 1st March, 1974 regarding Unions and Associations affiliated to Income Tax Employees Federation and State:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, when it will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The required information has been placed on the Table of the House on the 20th November, 1974.

Take-over plan of Cotton Trade

1742. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cotton Corporation India's take over plan of cotton trade stands virtually scuttled; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) There has been no plan for the Cotton Corporation of India to take over the entire cotton trade.

(b) Does not arise.

Export Potential of Orisa

1743. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined Orissa's export potential;

(b) if so, what are the exportable items; and

(c) what has been Orissa's earning from export during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) In 1969-70 the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade conducted an export potential survey of the State of Orissa at the instance of the State Government. The export potential survey report was accordingly submitted to the State Government.

(b) According to this survey the exportable commodities include iron ore, manganese ore, ferro-silicon, deoiled rice bran, steel pipes and tubes, wires and cables, refractories etc.

(c) Statewise export earnings statistics are not compiled.

Adverse effect of Compulsory Deposit Scheme on Bonus payment to workers

1744. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any adverse effect has been created among the working class to get their bonus or ex-gratia by the compulsory saving scheme introduced through the recent ordinance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The reference is apparently to the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974. The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 which has since replaced the Ordinance provides that any bonus paid after the date of the Ordinance (6th July 1974) at a rate over and above the rate at which it was last paid before that date shall be treated as additional wages for compulsory deposit. However, by a Notification issued under Section 17 of the Act on the 30th October 1974, bonus payments made after the 6th of July to the extent of the statutory minimum rate, viz., 8.33 per cent, will not be treated as additional wages for compulsory deposit. This exemption covers bonus payments under the Payment of Bonus Act 1965 as well as ex-gratia payments by new companies/establishments during the period of bonus holiday under clause (b) of section 16(1) of the Payment of Bonus Act. Thus no portion out of bonus payments including ex-gratia payments at the minimum rate will be required to be compulsory deposited

and where the bonus sanctioned is at higher rate, the employee will get in hand payments at the minimum rate or the previous year's rate whichever is more.

The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 is a part of the anti-inflationary measures in operation. While this measure may involve some temporary hardship to the employees, their long-term interests lie in curbing inflation. Compulsory deposit of a part of the bonus, where required, is only for a period of one year and thereafter such amounts will be repaid in five equal annual instalments with simple interest at a rate 2½ per cent over and above the bank deposit rate. Any compulsory deposit out of bonus payments in the above manner is, therefore, not likely to create any adverse effect among the working class.

Relaxation in Banking Credit to Sugar Mills

1745. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar units have sought relaxation in banking credit and also sought more credit; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that at a recent meeting they had with the representatives of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, the Association had represented that the relatively higher margin in regard to advances against stocks of free sugar, should be reduced to the same level as prescribed for advances against stocks of levy sugar. The Association had also pressed for larger credit from the banking system than was available during the last season and also for a reduction in the level of interest rates charged by banks.

On a careful consideration of the representation and having regard to the need for continued restraint on expansion in bank credit and the likely levels of output of sugar in the current season 1974-75, Reserve Bank of India informed Indian Sugar Mills Association that the industry should not on the whole expect a larger amount of seasonal credit from the banking system than was available in 1973-74. In regard to margin requirements for advances against free sale sugar, which are 25 per cent as against 15 per cent for advances against levy sugar, Reserve Bank of India have explained to the Association that these margin requirements should not be considered to be high compared with the prevailing margins in respect of advances against their commodities and that the differential in the margins against advances for free sale sugar and levy sugar, was justified. It may be added that advances granted in respect of stocks of sugar intended for export out of India, are completely exempt from the margin requirements.

Under the selective credit control measures, the minimum rate of interest to be charged against advances to parties manufacturing sugar, has been fixed at 15 per cent in respect of advances against stocks of free sale sugar, which have been released for sale and at 14 per cent in respect of advances against stocks of free sale sugar which have not been released for sale. Reserve Bank of India have informed the Association that subject to the minimum rates as prescribed from time to time under the selective credit control measures, the rate of interest for advances is determined by individual banks, having regard to the resources position as well as the banker-customer relationship.

Credit for oil imports

1746. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is thinking to seek any credits for oil imports; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bilateral negotiations for this purpose are being conducted with some countries/agencies.

Grant of Import Licences to Pondicherry Firms

1747. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the Lok Sabha Debates on 9th September, 1974 regarding granting of import licences to seven Pondicherry firms and state:

(a) the names of the owners of each of the firms referred to in the debate;

(b) the composition of the Board of Directors of each firm;

(c) percentage and value of shares held by each principle share holder in each firm;

(d) main lines of business of each one of the firms;

(e) whether any Bombay firm or firms have any interests in these Pondicherry firms; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Names of the firms to which licences were issued are as follows:—

(1) M/s. A. Marimuthu Reddiar, Church Street, Karikal.

(2) M|s. A. M. Aboubakar, 17, Durga Market, Karikal.

(3) M|s. S. Mohammad Zakaria Maricar, Nedagadangu St. Karikal.

(4) M|s. S. Chidambaram, 29, Sankaradass St., Pondicherry.

(5) M|s. G. S. Ganpathi Rao, Grand Bazar, Yanam.

(6) M|s. R. Muthian, No. 1, First St., Kamban Nagar Extension, Pondicherry.

(7) M|s. Kumaran Stores, 54. Chetty Street, Pondicherry.

(b) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Arrears to Armed Forces Personnel under Third Pay Commission Report

1748. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Armed Forces Personnel have been paid the amounts due to them consequent upon the revision of their pay scales as recommended by the Third Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the dates with effect from which the payments have been made; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the likely dates for the payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Decisions were taken by Government on the revision of pay scales of Armed Forces Personnel, consequent on the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission, as follows:—

(i) For Other Ranks on 30th May, 1974.

(ii) For Officers on 7th November, 1974.

(b) Payments of the emoluments at the revised rates and of arrears with effect from 1st January, 1973 have been completed to the extent indicated below:—

Army	96% by the end of October, 1974.
Navy	11% by the end of October, 1974.
Air Force	100%.

Interim payments were made earlier.

(c) Accounts Offices have to work out individual entitlements on the basis of the revised pay scales and issue necessary authorisations This work is being given high priority but there are limitations of staff. The work of payment of arrears is expected to be completed in the near future.

Increase in relief works during Fourth Plan

1749. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as against an annual average of Rs. 13.41 crores in the 3rd Five Year Plan, the expenditure on relief works have registered a significant increase during the Fourth Plan and touched the mark of Rs. 318 crores in 1972-73;

(b) whether the Sixth Finance Commission has made some specific recommendations regarding scales of financing natural calamities in the States; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) In their Report, the Sixth Finance Commission have mentioned that as against an annual average of expenditure of Rs. 13.41 crores during the period of the Third Plan, expenditure under the Major Head '64-Famine Relief" in State Budgets rose to an average of Rs. 81.01 crores in the period of the three Annual Plans, that this rising trend gathered unprecedented momentum during the Fourth Plan period and that the expenditure reached Rs. 318 crores in 1972-73.

(b) The Sixth Finance Commission have allowed annual provisions for relief expenditure in each State, totalling Rs. 50.71 crores, compared to Rs. 14.47 crores allowed by the previous Finance Commission. They have also recommended that the scheme of Central assistance for relief expenditure, which was in force and which had led to unproductive expenditure being incurred on a large scale in the name of drought relief, needed a complete overhaul, that schemes of medium and long term significance for the permanent improvement of drought/flood prone areas should be prepared in advance and implemented as part of the Plan and that in a year of natural calamity, the pace of execution of such schemes should be accelerated, with advance release of Central assistane for the Plan, if necessary.

(c) The recommendations of the Finance Commission in this regard have been accepted by the Government.

Economic offences by Indian and Foreign Companies

1750. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies, Indian and Foreign, involved in economic offences during the last three years;

(b) details of the economic offences committed; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken against the companies concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Information regarding major economic offences committed by Indian and foreign companies and punishable under the Acts administered by the Ministry of Finance is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Offer for export of railway wagons from South East Asian countries

1751. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received orders from the South East Asian countries for export of railway wagons;

(b) if so, the total number of wagons to be exported and the terms of the orders; and

(c) the time by which these will be supplied and foreign exchange expected to be earned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Number of wagons contracted for, their approximate value, dates of delivery and terms of contracts are given below:—

Number of wagons contracted & the name of country	Delivery date	Approx. Value and Terms
Malaysia 110 wagons	By December 1975.	Rs. 1.64 Crores. 95% on delivery and 5 % on completion of the gurantee period of one year.
Bangladesh 500 wagons	By July, 1976	Rs. 3.32 Crores. 5% advance within 30 days of the comeing into force of the contract and 95 % on delivery.

Smugglers held in Gujarat and Maharashtra

1752. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra and Gujarat Governments had requested the Central Government for transferring top smugglers held in those States;

(b) if so, whether in case of some of these smugglers orders have been issued by the Gujarat High Court to produce them before the Court;

(c) whether the State Governments had asked for their transfer on the ground that they were suspecting their links with high officials in the States; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by the Central Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Maharashtra Government had desired that the persons detained in Yeravada Jail under Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendmet) Ordinance, 1974 may be dispersed and detained at places away from their area of operation. No request had, however, been made by he Gujarat Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Release of smugglers formerly arrested under MISA

1753. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRIMATI ROZA: DESHPANDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether immediate release of some of the smugglers, who were arrested under MISA in Gujarat State, has been ordered by a Division Bench of the Gujarat High Court following a habeas corpus petition;

(b) whether the Central Government has examined judgment and if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether serious situation is likely to arise if such orders are issued in all those cases where suits have been filed against the Government;

(d) the steps being taken in this regard to meet the situation; and

(e) whether Government have asked the State Government to submit their reports of those cases where suits have been filed in the respective courts against the arrests under MISA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government have received copy of Court's judgement in only one case and the same is being examined. Judgements in other cases, will be examined, when received.

(d) Court's orders are being studied for taking up the issues in appeal wherever necessary. Detention orders which have been set aside also are

being reviewed. Recently, a Presidential Order has been issued suspending the right of persons, detained under Section 3(1)(c) of Maintenance of Internal Security Act to move the Courts to enforce any of the rights under Articles 14, 21 and 22 (clauses 4, 5, and 7) of the Constitution.

(e) Government are not aware of filing of any suit against arrest under Maintenance of Intenral Security Act.

Raids by C.B.I. Re: Import Licences Scandal

1754. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids carried out by C. B. I. throughout the country regarding import licences scandal during the last three months; and

(b) the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The C.B.I. carried out searches simultaneously of 23 premises all over the country, including raids in pondicherry, Delhi, Bombay and Hyderabad. As a result of these raids, evidence was collected in connection with the commission of criminal offences, which was followed up by proper legal action.

Detention of Smugglers

1756. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI MODHURYYA HALDER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) a list of first 25 top smugglers recently detained under MISA; and

(b) whether any charge-sheets have been filed against them and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) It is not possible to make a list of 25 smugglers in order of their rank. However, the names of 19 persons who have been detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, in accordance with detention orders issued by the Central Government, are given in the attached statement.

(b) The Law does not require any charge-sheets to be filed against the persons detained under the Ordinance.

Statement

S. No.	*Name of the Detenue*
1.	Arvind Liladhar Dholokia.
2.	Lalit Dholokia.
3.	Nanu Desai *alias* Nanu Customs.
4.	Champalal Punjaji Shah.
5.	Nainmal Punjaji Shah.
6.	Kantilal Nanchand Shah.
7.	Yusuf Abdulla Patel.
8.	Lallu Joggi.
9.	Haji Masthan Mirza.
10.	Ghamandiram Kewalji Gowani.
11.	Natualal Rupsi Shah.
12.	Sukar Naran Tindal *alias* Bakia
13.	Bhana Kalpa Patel.
14.	Ratilal Deva.
15.	Varadhraj Munnuswami.

16. Rajabally Hirji Meghani.
17. K. S. Abdulla.
18. S. M. Siddique.
19. V. M. G. Mariappa Vandyar

Loans from World Bank for In-plant Power Generation

1757. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a credit of 17 million dollars from World Bank for in-plant power generation in fertilizer units in the country; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A credit from International Development Association, a soft affiliate of World Bank, has been secured for an amount of $17 million for Plant Improvement Operations of Fertilizer Corporation of India and Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.'s existing production facilities. This could be utilised for providing captive power plants, wherever considered necessary, apart from such other balancing equipment and facilities needed to improve production. For the present, a captive power plant is being provided at Gorakhpur.

(b) The IDA Credit carries no interest but a service charge of three-fourth of one percent and would be repayab'e in 50 years with a grace period of ten years.

Cut in Production by Textile Mills

1758. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile mills have already begun to cut production of all types of cloth due to steep fall in demand at home and also uncertain exports; and

(b) if so, the measures that are being considered by Government to fight this dangerous trend of recession?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Reports of partial or complete closure of third shifts in some cotton textile mills in the country recently have been recived. A study team appointed under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner is looking into the problem of cut back in production and accumulation of stocks, and to suggest remedial measures. However, the provisional figures of production of cotton cloth in the mill sector for the month of October, 1974 hardly show any fall in the overall production. Production of cloth during October, 1974 has been higher than the production in September, 1974, as well as than the production in October, 1973. The production of yarn during October, 1974 is only marginally lower than the production in September, 1974 but has reached the level of production in October, 1973.

Smuggling of Opium

1759. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news report that half of U.P.'s product of opium is being smuggled out of India and the smugglers are reaping huge profits from the same; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps being taken to stop its smuggling?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The news report appearing in the local newspapers dated 15th October, 1974 has come to the notice of the Government. However, the statements contained therein are not borne out by facts. The production

of opium in Uttar Pradesh is at present about 250 tonnes per annum and not 24,000 Kgs. as stated in the news report.

Judging by the seizures of opium made in the State of Uttar Pradesh, as well as of opium attempted to be smuggled in and out of India, which are of the order of 800 kgs. in 1973, it does not appear that the smuggling out of India of opium produced in Uttar Pradesh is of any significant magnitude.

Steps are continuously taken to ensure proper control in the growing areas and at the points of outlet in close collaboration with various enforcement agencies such as Customs, State Excise and Police, the Central Bureau of Investigation, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Border Security Force etc. to ensure that the smuggling is prevented.

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के विदेशो के दौरों पर हुआ व्यय

1760. **श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव :**
श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1974 तक केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के विदेशों के दौरों पर कितनी राशि व्यय हुई; और

(ख) इन दौरों पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालयमें राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही हैं तथा उपलब्ध ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

खनिज वस्तुओं का निर्यात

1761. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खनिज धातुओं के निर्यात के लिए कोई नई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य विशेषतायें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार को खनिज धातुओं के निर्यात से वर्ष 1974–75 के दौरान कितनी आय होने का अनुमान है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) लगभग 160 करोड़ रु०।

विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा आयात निर्यात व्यापार में समान अवसर प्राप्त करना

1762. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में लोगों को आयात और निर्यात व्यापार में समान अवसर प्राप्त नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या कुछ राज्यों के लोगों को तरजीह दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार संवैधानिक उपबन्धों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पिछड़े राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम उठाने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट पिछड़े जिलों क्षेत्रों में स्थापित लघु औद्योगिक एककों को कतिपय विशेष सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था है। विशेष सुविधाओं

के ब्यौरे और पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों की सूची आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति, (रेड बुक वाल्यूम 1) के परिशिष्ट 65 में दिए गए हैं, और नीति की मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) इन एककों को कच्चे माल व संघटकों के लिए आयात लाइसेंस संस्थापित मशीनरी के मूल्य के 70 प्रतिशत के आधार पर छः मास की अवधि के लिए 2 लाख रु. की अधिकतम सीमा तक दिये जाते हैं जब कि अन्य औद्योगिक एककों के मामले में ये लाइसेंस संस्थापित मशीनरी के मूल्य के 40 प्रतिशत के आधार पर छः मास की अवधि के लिए 1 लाख रु. की अधिकतम सीमा तक दिये जाते हैं ।

(2) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित गैर प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों को वही सुविधा व व्यवहार प्रदान किये जाते हैं जैसे कि वे प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित हों ।

(3) इन एककों को लाइसेंस जिस प्रकार की वित्त व्यवस्था के आधार पर जारी किये जाते हैं, वह वही होगी जो नियतिक एककों के सम्बन्ध में लागू है, । अन्य शब्दों में, उन्हें कच्चे माल व संघटकों के मामले में अपनी पसंद के स्रोतों से आयात करने की सुविधा दी जाती है ।

(4) ये एकक, रिलीज आदेशों के आधार पर मार्गीकरण अभिकरणों द्वारा मार्गीकृत मदों की सप्लाई के लिए अधिमानी मूल्य निर्धारण के पात्र हैं ।

(5) जहां ऐसे एककों की आयात हकदारी 10,000— रु० से अधिक नहीं होती, वहां लाइसेंस पूर्वतः मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय के आधार पर जारी किया जाता है जब कि अन्य औद्योगिक एककों के मामले में यह राशि 5000 रु० होती है ।

चम्पारन (बिहार) में पर्यटन का विकास

1963. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्पारन (बिहार) जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्य नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या चम्पारन में अनेक दर्शनीय स्थल हैं ;

(ग) क्या नेपाल के नेटवे रक्सौल में एक भी स्टैण्डर्ड का होटल नहीं है; और

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई सक्रिय कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) साधनों के सीमित होने के कारण बहुत से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें बिहार स्थित चम्पारन भी है, पर्यटन स्कीमों को प्रारम्भ करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है हालांकि चम्पारन में ऐतिहासिक तथा पुरातत्वीय रुचि के कुछ स्थान हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) फिलहाल इस प्रकार का कोई स्टैण्डर्ड होटल नहीं है ; राज्य सरकार का पांचवीं योजना में रक्सौल में एक विश्राम-गृह-व-पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है ।

Lock-Out in Air India

1764. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI BIREN ENGTI:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:
DR. VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
SHRI NOORUL HUDA:
SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI B. V. NAIK:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI SHANKAR DYAL SINGH:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of Air India has withdrawn the lock-out and if so, on what terms and conditions;

(b) how many pilots have accepted the slip system;

(c) which of the demands of the pilots have been accepted;

(d) the extent to which flights were affected during the strike period;

(e) the amount of loss suffered by Air India, including foreign exchange involved; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government to bring about normalcy in the working of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). With the re-turn to duty of 184 Line Pilots after accepting the slip system and giving individual undertaking agreeing that the determination of the pattern of operations and pattern of crew scheduling are Management functions, the Management of Air-India lifted the partial lock-out on 1.11.1974.

(d) During the strike period the Corporation operated skeleton services on certain routes with help of Pilots who did not participate in the illegal strike and the Executive Pilots.

(e) The estimated amount of loss sufferred by Air-India upto 6-11-74 is Rs. 9.65 crores, the foreign exchange component being Rs. 4.97 crores.

(f) Necessary training|checks for the Pilots are being carried out and the flights are being restored gradually Normal operations are expected to be resumed by the 1st December, 1974.

Prices of Jute

1765 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in jute industry in the country it is only 15 families which have been controlling from the start the entire infra-structure from the primary market to the exports of finished products;

(b) whether while the prices of other agricultural produce like cotton had been sky-rocketing, the wholesale price of jute was allowed to increase marginally only; and

(c) if so, the reasons for dual standard adopted by Government for jute on one side and cotton on the other?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Although a few families have multiple business interests in production and export sectors of jute goods, there are a large number of traders, shippers and mills in jute trade.

(b) and (c): Prices of agricultural products like cotton and jute are determined by market forces. The demand for jute goods has been more or less stagnant and as a consequence raw jute prices have not increased sharply. However, Government have been making every effort to ensure a remunerative price to the grower of raw jute and during the current year, with a short crop, prices of raw jute rose sharply till the end of September, 1974. Since then there has been a decline of about 19 per cent due to improve arrivals.

Activities of anti-Indian Forces in collaboration with Smugglers

1766. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that smugglers Haroon and Bhatti of Karachi have been working since long in a solid-criminal-plus-political axis with their counterparts in India and particularly in Bombay and Gujarat; and

(b) whether recent discoveries reveal that anti-Indian forces working on international scale are quietly working behind the smugglers' network all the way from Dubai-Karachi and Hong Kong-Singapore to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras with the clear object of controlling and whenever and wherever necessary, scuttling the economy of this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government have no specific information.

Collusion between Administration and Smugglers in Gujarat

1767. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Surat in Gujarat recently came into limelight as a glaring example of the collusion between the smuggling fraternity and the Enforcement agencies;

(b) whether Government are aware that the smugglers, from whose places gold and contraband articles worth lakhs of rupees have been seized, are moving about freely; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated or taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) It is not a fact that Surat in Gujarat recently came into limelight as a glaring example of the collusion between smuggling fraternity and the Enforcement agencies.

(b) Apart from the prosecutions launched against 182 smugglers in Surat, detention orders under Maintenance of Internal Security Act have also been issued against 25 persons. Similar appropriate action will also be resorted to against persons who come to the adverse notice of the Government.

(c) The following measures have been taken to combat smuggling:

(1) Intensification of sea patrolling along the sea coast to meet the challenges of large-scale landings by the Arab Dhows.

(2) Effective road-checks, supply of additional equipment and arms to Customs staff.

(3) Help from the Police and the Border Security Force and co-ordination with various State Government agencies is sought and obtained.

(4) Help from the Indian Navy is sought for sparing their launches for undertaking anti-smuggling operations.

(5) Checks on the business transactions in regard to export of silver.

(6) Special training to officers of Customs for anti-smuggling work.

(7) Launching of prosecutions in big cases of seizures and arrests of persons involved.

(8) Periodical raids of shops where the consumer goods are displayed.

(9) In order to build up an anti-smuggling fleet, an order of 20 launches has been placed with a Norwegian firm. Two of these have already arrived and started functioning.

(10) With a view to check smuggling, action has also been taken to detain smugglers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act as amended by Maintenance of Internal Security (Amenment) Ordinance, 1974.

Tax on Agricultural Property

1765. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh has become the first State in the country to enact legislation imposing tax on agricultural immovable property excluding the small and poor farmers;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that other State Governments with limited financial resources are hesitant to undertake this sort of legislation; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to advise the State Government to resort to such legislation early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have enacted a legislation providing for the levy of taxes on agricultural immovable property in the current year.

(b) Each State follows its own pattern of land taxation suitable to local conditions and circumstances.

(c) No, Sir.

Suggestion made by State Government re. Compulsory Deposit Scheme

1769. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI N. R. VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments have suggested to exempt employees drawing upto Rs. 250 p.m. from Compulsory Deposit Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE: (a) The reference presumably is to compulsory deposits under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance Act 1974. Suggestions for exemption from the provisions of the aforesaid legislation to employees drawing emoluments upto certain limits have been received from the Governments of Punjab, Kerala, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Assam. Exemption for employees receiving emoluments upto Rs. 250 per month has been suggested by the Government of Maharashtra, for employees receiving emoluments upto Rs. 300 per month by the Government of Kerala, for employees receiving emoluments upto Rs. 400 per month by the Government of West Bengal and for employees receiving emoluments upto Rs. 5000 per annum by the Government of Assam.

(b) The additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 exempts from compulsory deposit any increase in wages consequent on revision of the minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. [This exemption was not there in the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974 which the Act replaced.) Employees whose employment is of a casual nature or is not likely to continue for more than 180 days in a year including intervening holidays and periods of leave have also been exempted from the operation of all the provisions of the Act by a notification under Section 17 of the Act on 30th October, 1974. Having regard to the fact that the Act is a short-term measure to curb the inflationary measures on the economy, Government is of the view that any further relaxation would not be advisable as it would dilute the efficacy of the measure.

Impact of reversion of Income-Tax Officers

1770. SHRI YUMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI A. K. KISKU:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news reports that recent eruption of bitter infighting between the promotee officers and directly recruited officers of Income Tax Department has slowed down the work of the Department in important centres like Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) What action is proposed to be taken to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the news reports of the differing stands taken by the promotee officers and the directly recruited officers in the ncome-tax Department on certain service matters. It is, however, not true that this has resulted in slowing down the work of the Department.

(b) and (c): Does not arise.

Frauds and embazzlement cases unearthed in branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

1771. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of frauds and embazzlement cases unearthed in the various branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur between June 1971 to 1974; and

(b) the amount involved in each case and the action taken against those responsible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATAGI) (a) and (b): A statement indicating the number of cases of frauds and embazzlements that have taken place in the various branches of the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur during the three-year period from June 1971 to June 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-8558/174].

Investment of L.I.C. resources for Medium Sector

1772. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed Life Insurance Corporation to pay greater attention to the medium sector while investing its resources instead of allowing the larger houses to corner a lion's share; and

(b) if so, the response of Life Insurance Corporation in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The Government have very recently decided that in regard to its investments in the private sector, the LIC should make a more conscious effort to seek sound investment out-lets in the medium scale sector.

(b) The LIC has been informed of the decision. It is too early to make any assessment of the response of LIC in the matter.

Spotter Plants and Helicopters to check smuggling

1773. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine and Preventive Division of the Bombay Customs asked for spotter planes and helicopters to check effectively the activities of smugglers of the west coast; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in curbing the smuggling after having secured the facilities of planes and helicopters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) The question of using Spotter Planes and Helicopters to check smuggling was examined by the Marine and Preventive Division of the Bombay Customs some years ago but the proposal was ultimately not found acceptable for the present.

Attachment of properties of smugglers

1774. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal was initiated by the Delhi Administration to attach the property of the smugglers who have gone underground; and

(b) if so, the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b): The Delhi Administration had taken action to attach properties of 11 persons who were absconding and evading detention under orders issue under the Maintenance of Internal Security, (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974. As and when these persons surrendered or were detained, their properties were released.

Slackness in drive against smugglers and tax evaders

1775. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in an English daily dated 23rd October, 1974 that further raids by Government on smugglers and tax evaders have slowed down after initial stages; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) The news item has come to the notice of the Government. The same is not correct. Raids continue to be done with full vigour wherever called for.

Export of Ready made Garments by Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation

1776. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation have got orders for export of ready made garments to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, particulars of the order and the names of the countries from where such orders were received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b): Government have no information in regard to Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation having any orders for export of ready made garments.

Loans granted by S.B.I. and Nationalised Banks to Farmers in Punjab

1777. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans have been granted by the S.B.I. and the nationalised banks to farmers in Punjab during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the figures thereof, year wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The agricultural advances by State Bank of India group and nationalised banks to farmers in the State of Punjab outstanding as at the end of June 1972. June 1973 and December 1973 (latest available) were, Rs. 7.07 crores; Rs. 9.38* crores and Rs. 1157* crores respectively. (*Provisional).

Advances made by Nationalised Banks to Agricultural Sectors in Punjab

1778. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of advances made by the nationalised banks has gone to the agricultural sector in Punjab; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to give maximum help to agriculturists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As at the end of December, 1973, 10.2* per cent (*Based on provisional data) of the total advances of nationalised banks in Punjab has gone to the agricultural sector.

(b) Detailed guidelines have been issued by Reserve Bank of India to the banks for financing of agriculture. Emphasis has been laid on the banks moving away from security-oriented lending to productive and incremental-income-oriented lending. In order to remove the difficulties experienced by the farming community living in remote villages, banks have been required to open more and more branches in rural areas. The number of offices of commercial banks in rural areas in Punjab has increased from 116 as on the 19th July, 1969 to 429 as at the end of June. 1974. The State Bank of India group have also opened 5 special Agricultural Development Branches in Punjab in order to cater to the needs of agriculturists on an integrated basis. The State Government is also examining the recommendations of the Expert Group on commercial banks' lending to agriculture with a view to removing certain difficulties experienced by agriculturists in obtaining finance from commercial banks.

Effect of accumulated stocks on Textile Industry

1779. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile industry has been affected by accumulated stocks and 'surplus' production of cloth;

(b) whether some mills are resorting to closure of shifts and retrenchment of labour;

(c) whether this is due to fall in consumer demand owing to declining purchasing capacity of the people;

(d) whether at the same time there is an acute shortage of standard cloth for the poorer sections; and

(e) the remedial action taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b). Reports of accumulation of stocks with cotton textile mills and partial or complete closure of third shifts by some mills have been received.

(c) The prices of some of non-controlled cloth is above the purchasing capacity of the weaker sections of consumers.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. To meet the demands of the poorer sections, the out-put of controlled cloth has been increased from 400 million sq. metres to 800 million sq. metres per annum from 1st April, 1974.

In regard to non-controlled varieties, measures for maintaining production and ensuring availability at reasonable prices are being actively considered.

Disposal of Confiscated Goods

1780. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to sell or auction publicly the contraband imported goods seized from smugglers and their agents during recent weeks;

(b) if so, whether this is meant to provide persons of high income groups with legal access to smuggled articles whose import is banned; and

(b) reasons for not destroying the confiscated contraband instead of reselling it to black marketeers and their agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No such decision has been taken by the Government of India.

(b) In view of (a) above. the question does not arise.

(c) Smuggled goods confiscated by the Customs and Central Excise authorities are only sold to consumers and actual users through Cooperative Societies and Canteens run by the Central and State Agencies and by public auction restricted to actual users and quota holders only. Destruction of the confiscated goods would only result in waste of Government property and loss of substantial sale proceeds.

मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरघों द्वारा अच्छे किस्म के कपड़े का उत्पादन

1781. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी, जालौर, बांदा, तथा हमीरपुर तथा मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ तथा छतरपुर जिले आते हैं और जहां भारी संख्या में हथकरघों द्वारा अच्छी किस्म के कपड़े का

उत्पादन किया जाता है लेकिन वहां पर हथकरघा कपड़ की खरीद के लिए कोई सरकारी एजेंसी नहीं है और प्राइवेट व्यापारी इस सस्ते भावों पर खरीदते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इन गरीब बुनकरों को शोषण से बचाने के लिए सरकार का विचार इनके द्वारा निर्मित अच्छे किस्म के कपड़े की बिक्री की व्यवस्था सहकारी विपणन समितियों के माध्यम से करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) देश के किसी भी भाग में, जिसमें बुन्देलखण्ड भी शामिल है, बुनकरों द्वारा उत्पादित हथकरघा कपड़े खरीदने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऐसी कोई एजेंसी नहीं है । सरकार को यह विदित नहीं है किस क्षेत्र में निजी बिक्रेता सस्ते दामों पर हथकरघा कपड़ा खरीदते हैं या नहीं । किन्तु अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी समिति लि०, बम्बई देश भर में फैले हुए अपने सदस्यों से हथकरघा वस्त्र लेता है । बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के बुनकर इस समिति की सेवाओं से लाभ उठा सकते हैं ।

व्यापारियों के माध्यम से बनकरों द्वारा सूत की खरीद

1782. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के बुनकरों को व्यापारियों के माध्यम से सूत खरीदना पड़ता है और क्या ये सूत व्यापारी इन गरीब बुनकरों को सूत बेच कर अधिक लाभ कमाते हैं ;

(ख) इन गरीब बुनकरों को उचित मूल्य पर सूत उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) क्या बुनकरों को सूत के वितरण की व्यवस्था सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से की जा सकती है ; और यदि हां, तो व्यक्तिगत व्यापारियों के हाथ में वितरण व्यवस्था रहने देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने उपमंत्री (श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) एसी कोई रिपोर्ट सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं लाई गई हैं ;

(ख) और (ग) सरकार के अनुरोध पर, भारतीय सूती मिल संघ ने सूत की कीमतें नियंत्रित करने के लिए अप्रैल, 1974 में एक योजना बनाई थी । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सूत की कीमतों को 28 मार्च, 1974 को प्रचलित स्तरों पर स्थिर कर दिया गया है और राज्य सरकार के नामितों, राज्य निगमों और बुनकरों के शीर्षस्थ निकायों को मिलों से सीधे सूत उठाने की अनुमति है । यह योजना फिलहाल दिसम्बर, 1974 के अन्त तक लागू है, और इससे सूत की कीमतों में स्थिरता आई है । हाल में सूत की बाजार कीमतें और भी कम हो गई हैं और इस समय बुनकरों को अपनी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

छोटे व्यापारियों तर आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा मारे गये छापे

1783. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आयकर अधिकारी आमतौर से छापे केवल छोटे व्यापारियों पर ही मारते हैं जिसका प्रचार अधिक किया जाता है और इससे बड़े व्यापारी अपना माल छिपाने में सफल हो जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को एसी भी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि एक ओर तो इससे सरकार के विरुद्ध वातावरण बनता है और दूसरी ओर काले धन की कम मात्रा बरामद होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) आय-कर विभाग द्वारा तलाशियां, आय-कर आयुक्त/निरीक्षण निदेशक द्वारा जारी किये गये अधिकरण के अन्तर्गत ही ली जाती हैं और ऐसा आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 132 में निहित व्यवस्था की परिधि में रह कर ही किया जाता है। तलाशियां लेने के मामले में व्यापारियों के विभिन्न वर्गों के बीच किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव बरतने का प्रश्न ही नहीं है। जब एक बार आय-कर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 132 में निर्दिष्ट शर्तें सन्तोषजनक रूप से पूरी हो जाती हैं, तो तलाशी का आयोजन किया जाता है। पिछले कुछ दिनों से कर-अपवंचन के विरुद्ध चलाये गए अभियान के एक अंग के रूप में तलाशियां लेने और माल-दस्तावेज पकड़ने की तीव्र गति को बनाए रखा गया है जो नीचे दिये गये आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट होती है :—

वर्ष	तलाशियों की संख्या	पकड़ी गयी परिसम्पत्ति (लाख रुपयों में)
1972–73	532	454
1973–74	538	440
1974–75 (30–9–74 तक)	623	594

जिन कर-निधारितियों के मामलों में तलाशियां ली जाती हैं, वे स्वभावतः ही उन्हें नापसन्द करते हैं। परन्तु सरकार के पास ऐसा मानने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि कर-अपवंचन से जूझने में तलाशियों से आवश्यक प्रभाव उत्पन्न नहीं हो सका है।

जीवन बीमा निगम के पास बिना दाव की राशि

1784. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष बिना दावे का जीवन बीमा निगम के पास ऐसी कितनी कितनी राशि रही जिनके दावेदारों का कोई पता नहीं था ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, अगस्त, 1974 तक वर्षवार विभिन्न कारणों से कितनी राशि "बुक अकाउंट" में डाली गई यद्यपि उनके पालिसीधारियों के पते-ठिकाने ज्ञात थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भाग (ख) में वर्णित श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों को ब्याज सहित धनराशि लौटाये जाने के बारे में निगम को आदेश जारी करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस राशि को किस प्रकार दिया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष राजस्व खाते में वापिस डाली जाने वाली जिन रकमों का दावा नहीं किया गया है, उनका कारण-वार विश्लेषण उपलब्ध नहीं है। "ऐसे पुराने दावे जो बकाया पड़े हैं और जिनका दावा पेश नहीं किया गया है" तथा "ऐसी पुरानी जमा राशियां तथा अन्य रकमें जो बकाया पड़ी हैं और जिनका दावा नहीं किया गया है" के कारण 1971–72 से 1973–74 तक के वर्षों में राजस्व खाते में वापिस डाली गई कुल रकमें नीचे दिये गये अनुसार थीं :—

(रकम लाख रु० में)

वर्ष	
1971–72	408.69
1972–73	276.04
1973–74	215.35

बाद की सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं।

(ग) तथा (घ) जीवन बीमा निगम दावेदारों को ढूंढने तथा अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने में उनको सहायता करने के लिए अपने क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारियों को भेजता है। दावों को निपटाने में तेजी लाने के उद्देश्य से कार्यविधियों तथा पद्धतियों की समीक्षा भी की जाती है। तथापि रकमों को वापिस खाते डाले जाने के बाद भी, जीवन बीमा निगम भुगतानों/समायोजनों की दरख्वास्तों की जांच करता है। इसलिये जीवन बीमा निगम को कोई अनुदेश जारी करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

Over-head Expenditure on L.I.C.

1785. **SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:**
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overhead expenditure of the Life Insurance Corporation on India is 28 per cent whereas the expenditure of the Insurance companies of America and England is about 16 per cent and that of the Postal Life Insurance in India is only 8 per cent;

(b) the comparative statement in this regard;

(c) the extent to which the overhead expenditure of the Corporation is proposed to be reduced immediately and the action being taken in regard thereto; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on overhead charges by Life Insurance Corporation during 1973-74 and the expenditure estimated for 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The overall expense ratio (i.e. ratio of the total expenses to the total premium income) of the LIC for 1972-73 was 27.86 per cent. The overall expense ratio for 1973 in the case of some of the well-established Life Insurance Companies in the U.K. and the U.S.A. varied from 18 per cent to 22 per cent. The overall expense ratio of the Postal Life Insurance Fund for 1972-73 was 8.57 per cent.

(c) The Corporation is taking steps, through budgetary control measures, to keep its expenses within reasonable limits.

(d) The total management expenses for the year 1973-74 were Rs. 129.75 crores (28.52 per cent of the total premium income). The estimated total management expenses for the year 1974-75 are Rs. 160.85 crores (30.55 per cent of the estimated total premium income).

Short Supply of items having High Export Potential

1786. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the major items that are domestically in short supply but have high export potential; and

(b) what is the policy of Government towards export of these items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The major items that are domestically in short supply but have high export potential are rice, cement, certain categories of iron and steel, coal, cotton, yarn etc.

(b) The export policy in respect of different items, including those in short supply, is kept constantly under review and changes are introduced after giving due consideration to the various economic factors like the need to earn larger foreign exchange and thus maintain external equilibrium and requirements of domestic consumption.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Dinajpur, West Bengal

1787. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no new Branch of any of the nationalised banks has been opened in West Dinajpur, in West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) if not, the location of the new branches of the nationalised banks in this District and other Districts of the State during the last three years; and

(c) the gist of the programme of opening new branches in the State, District-wise indicating their locations during the next three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) During the three year period July 1971 to June 1974, 8 new offices of public sector banks, including the 14 nationalised banks, were opened in West Dinajpur District of West Bengal.

(b) Centre-wise list of new branches of public sector banks opened during the three year period July 1971-June 1974 in various districts of West Bengal is set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8559|74).

(c) In pursuance of the directive of the Reserve Bank of India, commercial banks draw up three year rolling plans for branch expansion. Banks are currently engaged in formulating the plan for the three years 1975—77. The Reserve Bank of India have reported, that as at the end of June, 1974, public sector banks had on hand 137 licences|allotments for opening offices in West Bengal. The list of the centres to which these licences|allotments relate is set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8559|74).

Tourism Projects in West Bengal and Orissa

1788. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of tourism projects undertaken in the Central Sector in West Bengal and Orissa at present;

(b) the total amount sanctioned and spent up-to-date project-wise; and

(c) when the projects will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) In the Central Sector the expansion of the existing Tourist Bungalow and the construction of a Youth Hostel have been taken up at Darjeeling. A Forest Lodge is also under construction at Jaldapara In Orissa, a Youth Hostel is being constructed at Puri. In addition to these schemes being undertaken by the Department of Tourism, the India Tourism Development Corporation is constructing a hotel at Dum Dum and has established a transport unit at Calcutta. It also runs a duty free shop at Calcutta Airport.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount spent up to 31.8.74 (Rs. in lakhs)	Likely date of completion
Department of Tourism			
West Bengal			
1. Tourist Lodge at Darjeeling.	4.22	7.18	1975-76
2. Forest Lodge at Jaldapara	2.28	2.35	1975-76
Youth Hostel at Darjeeling.	3.45	2.44	1974-75

Orissa

1	2	3	4
1. Youth Hostel at Puri	5.41	3.45	1974-75
India Tourism Development Corporation			
1. Hotel at Dum Dum	275.00	163.37	1975-75

Tea Export

1789. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new scheme to boost tea exports;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result of the export during the period 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In order to promote tea exports, Government have taken the following steps:—

(1) Promotional activities by the Tea Board's offices established in London, New York, Cairo, Brussels and Sydney to create greater possibility for export of Indian tea to various traditional and new markets.

(2) Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers.

(3) Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad.

(4) Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.

(5) Exchange visits of trades and experts to promote the interest of tea.

(6) Activating the Tea Trading Corporation in the Public Sector for export of packeted and blended teas.

(7) Participation in Generic Promotion along with other tea producing countries and local tea trade in importing countries to increase consumption of tea as a beverage vis-a-vis other soft drinks.

(c) About Rs. 174 crores.

Recommendations of Sivaraman Committee Report

1790. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether powerloom sector has sent strong protests to the Ministry charging the Sivaraman Committee Report on Handloom Industry to be one sided and biased; and

(b) if it is so, what is Governments reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The protests made by the powerlooms sector will receive due attention while decisions are taken on the recommendations.

Group Insurance Scheme for Central Government Employees

1792. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to introduce Group Insurance Scheme for the Central Government employees on the lines of the Haryana Government who have introduced the Scheme recently; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Third Central Pay Commission had recommended an Insurance Scheme which provides for a cover of Rs. 5,000 on death while in service and return of the principal amount of the contribution without interest, on retirement, on a monthly contribution of Rs. 5. This was discussed with the representatives of the Staff Side in September, 1973 but was not acceptable to them because they considered the endowment element in the scheme to be inadequate. The Haryana Government scheme, on the other hand, does not provide for any endowment element at all.

Steps to Check Smuggling on India-Bangladesh Border

1793. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of India and Bangladesh security officers is expected to be held shortly to check smuggling between the two countries;

(b) if so, the venue of the meeting and the main subjects to be taken up in this regard; and

(c) the particulars of the items smuggled into and out of India annually and cost thereof and its adverse effects on the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Presently, there is no such proposal before the Government.

(c) Goods of third country origin such as cloves, cinnamon, camphor, ball bearings, chemicals, watches, fountain pens, blades and synthetic yarn and goods of Bangladesh origin like poultry products, fish, hides and skins, live-stock, pulses, chillies, garlic, tamarind, jute gunny bags, currency etc. are mainly smuggled into India from Bangladesh. Goods smuggled from India to Bangladesh consist mainly of textiles, readymade garments, cotton yarn, biri leaves, catechu, betel leaves, fresh fruits, tezpata, mustard oil, salt, glass bangles, iron nails, medicines and several other varieties of stationery and luxury goods etc.

The value of smuggled goods seized on the Indo-Bangladesh border is as follows:—

1971-72	—	Rs. 14.46 lakhs
1972-73	—	Rs. 53.93 lakhs
1973-74	—	Rs. 71.25 lakhs

Judging from the value of goods seized it will be seen that smuggling on the Indo-Bangladesh border is not so large as to have significant adverse effect on our economy.

Meeting of Finance Minister with Chairmen of Nationalised Banks

1794. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE law will be taken.

(a) whether any meeting has been held between him and the Chairmen of nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Chairmen and Managing Directors of public sectors banks was convened by the Union Finance Minister on 26th October, 1974. There was a general discussion on matters relating to trends and problems in the banking industry, scrutiny of top borrowal accounts, credit planning during the ensuing busy season.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities

1795. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Raids were carried out by Income Tax authorities in various parts of the country during the last week of October, 1974;

(b) the outcome thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Seized documents and books of account, etc. are under scrutiny. In cases where valuable assets have been seized, action for passing orders under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 determining the undisclosed income in a summary manner and retaining the seized assets to cover tax liabilities has been initiated. Further action as called for under the law wil be taken.

Foreign Exchange Rackets

1797. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have unearthed large scale foreign exchange racket carried out by some foreign elements working mostly in the coastal areas of India;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has so far been made in connection with irregular foreign exchange transactions; and

(c) the rackets so unearthed and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unearthing of Illegal Transactions in U.P.

1798. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal transactions to the tune of rupees ten crores were unearthed in U.P. on the 17th October 1974 by the Customs and Income Tax Departments;

(b) whether in this raid largest amount of black money was unearthed;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the actions taken by Government against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Searches were conducted by the Income-tax authorities in Kanpur in 5 different cases on 17-10-1974. Total concealment in these cases taken together is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 23 lakhs only. There have been other searches in which larger amounts of black money were unearthed. There was no major raid by Customs on that date.

(d) The cases have been centralised with a senior Income-tax Officer for investigation.

Distribution of Stainless Steel to Small Scale Industries in Karnataka

1799. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been inquiring into the actual supply of stainless steel as permitted by Government through M/s. Karnataka Export House to small scale industries in Karnataka and Maharashtra.

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) the action taken against M/s. Karnataka Export House for their alleged illegal distributions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Necessary action, under the Import Trade Control Regulations, is being initiated against the Export House and certain other parties in connection with the irregularities which have come to notice as a result of the inquiry.

Payment made by Nationalised Banks on preferential rates of interest in District of Gujarat

1800. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications have been received and payments made on preferential rates of interest by the nationalised banks in each of the districts of Gujarat in 1973-74;

(b) the total amount granted and total number of recipients in various districts of Gujarat for small scale industries; and

(c) the number of applications pending disposal and the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the advances made by the public sector banks under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme in each of the districts of Gujarat. The available data in this regard is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). The present arangements for flow of data relating to advances under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme do not provide for compilation of either sectoral break-up of advances or of the number of pending applications.

Statement

Public sector banks' advances under Differential Interest Rate Scheme in the State of Gujarat as on the last Friday of December, 1973.

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Name of the District	Number of accounts	Amount outstanding
1. Mehsana . .	1517	6·68
2. Banaskantha .	673	3·41
3. Sabarkantha .	645	3·80
4. Panch Mahals .	3151	11·62
5. Baroda . .	1500	7·97
6. Broach . .	2128	8·60
7. Bulsar . .	6298	14·58
8. Surat . .	847	4·70
9. Dangs . .	117	0·50
10. Bhavnagar . .	4048	16·25
11. Amereli . .	362	1·13
12. Junagadh . . .	746	3·55
13. Surendra Nagar	977	6·73
14. Kutch . .	3068	10·58
TOTAL .	26077	100.10

12.21 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—contd.

Import Licences Case

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह मामला आप लें, इससे पहले मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। मैं आपका ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि गृह मंत्री ने कल वादा किया था, मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूं

"I am arranging to have copies of the charge-sheet made available to the Parliament Library."

चार्ज शीट की कापी अभी तक लाइब्रेरी में नहीं पहुंची है। अरेंजिंग का मतलब क्या है? कितने दिन लगेंगे? चार्ज शीट तैयार है, अभियुक्त को दे दिया गया है, अदालत के सामने पेश है, उसे लाइब्रेरी में रखने में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): It is being placed today in the Parliament Library.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस में दो बातें हैं। कल गृह मंत्री ने कहा था :

"It has not been the practice to place accessible documents on the Table of the House."

एक्सैसिबल डाकुमेंट्स कौन से हैं? इसके बारे में काल शकधर ने जो कुछ लिखा है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह पेज 395 पर है :

"Questions seeking information which is available in gazettes, reports, documents, books and papers are not admitted. Such literature should ordinarly be available in the Library where Members can consult them at their convenience. Proceedings of the Rajya Sabha are accessible documents and questions are not generally admitted in the Lok Sabha if the answers are found in such proceedings and *vice versa*." .. ..

एक्सैसिबल डाकुमेंट्स का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो कोर्ट में उपलब्ध हों बल्कि उनको माना जायेगा जो लाइब्रेरी में उपलब्ध हों—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहां से एक्सैसिबल हैं? हमें आप बता दें ताकि प्रबन्ध कर सकें। ऐसा तो हो सकता है। लाइब्रेरी इतनी बड़ी नहीं है कि सारी दुनिया में जो एक्सैसिबल है वह रख दिया जाए। तब तो बड़ी मश्किल हो जाएगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिस विषय पर सदन में चर्चा हो रही है वह पूरी हो, फलदायी हो इस दृष्टि से जो जानकारी आवश्यक है वह जानकारी उपलब्ध करना सरकार का काम है और मेम्बरों को जानकारी दिलाने में सहायता देना आपका काम है। मैं इसमें दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं। कल मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट से उद्धत नहीं कर रहे हैं लेकिन उन्होंने उस पत्र का हवाला दिया जिसके बारे में मैंने उल्लेख किया था, सरौनी गांव में श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के स्वर्गीय पिता के नाम पर बनने वाले स्कूल के बारे में। आपको यह जानकारी सी बी आई की रिपोट से मिली। अब क्या मंत्री महोदय को इजाजत होगी कि वह रिपोर्ट का एक हिस्सा सदन के सामने रख दें और दूसरा न रखें, केवल वह हिस्सा रखें जो सरकार के पक्ष में जाता हो और वह हिस्सा न रखें जो सरकार के खिलाफ जाता हो। सी बी आई की इनक्वायरी रिपोर्ट का अगर हवाला दिया गया है तो रिपोट पूरी आनी चाहिए। इसके बारे में भी शकधर कौल ने जो कुछ कहा है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं :

"where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper, but does not actually quote, it is not necessary for him to lay the relevant paper on the Table."

आगे यह भी कहा है :

"But, if it is pressed that the documents should come on the

record of the House, the Minister lays the document on the Table."

इस में उद्धरण दिये गये हैं लोक सभा डिबेट 19-12-56, 17-4-63, 20-4-63 । भले ही मंत्री महोदय ने टेक्नीकली उनको उद्धृत न किया हो, कोट न किया हो लेकिन उन्होंने इसका हवाला दिया है और वह जानकारी उन्हें सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट से मिली है । अब सदन में अगर मांग की जाए कि इनक्वारी की रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिये तो स्पीकर महोदय सरकार को निर्देश दे सकते हैं इसके बारे में । इस तरह के निर्देश पहले दिये जा चुके हैं । मंत्रियों को ये निर्देश मानने पड़े हैं । सी बी आई की इनक्वायरी की रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रखी जा सकती है । कई बार रखी जा चुकी है । इस मामले में अपवाद नहीं होने दिया जा सकता है । इसलिए मेरा कहना है आगे इस मामले पर चर्चा चलाने से पहले रिपोर्ट आप सदन की टेबल पर रखने के लिए गृह मंत्री को आदेश दें ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The point is that even if it is a gist of a document that the Minister conveys to the House, if the House insists, that document will have to be placed on the Table of the House. What is the object of such a rule? The object of such a rule is, if the document happens to be long enough, then the entire document does not require to be placed on the Table of the House, only the substance or gist is required to be laid on the Table of the House, and it is only because of the length of the document. It is not because of the nature of the document that it is not required to be placed on the Table of the House. This is the point which will have to be borne in mind when we want to conform to the rules regarding the gist of the document to be conveyed to the House by the hon. Minister.

The second thing with regard to the CBI document is that the CBI investigation was conducted in accordance with the wishes of the House and also because the hon. Minister chose to tell the House that further facts required to be brought to light before any action could be taken. That was a kind of anticipatory statement that the hon. Minister made to the House in order to satisfy the House that the House should not take any action in a hurry at that stage. If it was to fulfil the intention that the investigation had to be conducted in order to enable the House to come to a judgment in this matter, then the entire document has to be placed in the hands of the Members and on the Table of the House.

Thirdly, this investigation related to the conduct of the Members and related to the honour and dignity of the House itself. Now, a document which involves the honour of the individual Members, not only one Member but also 19 others, and also the collective honour and dignity of the entire House, that document cannot remain under the exclusive custody of the Government. That has to be under the custody of the House as a whole. In fact, it is the Chair which should insist on that.

Fourthly, there has been a doubt and the doubt would persist, the doubt would swallow the dishonest Ministers and disonest officials, because the doubt is going to be established that you want to shield the corrupt Ministers and corrupt officers and, therefore, you are not revealing the entire document. So, it becomes obligatory on you to come forward with the entire document before the House. Otherwise this House will not satisfy itself with any kind of a manipulated or distorted information that you might choose to convey to the House We are not going to be satisfied with anything of that kind. Please beware that, in this matter, the House is not going to let you go like this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) Sir, yesterday when the Deputy Spea-

(Shri S. M. Banerjee—contd)

ker was in the Chair, a point of order was raised by my hon. friend, Shri Limaye, and he was supported by all of us. The point of order was based on the Rules of procedure of the House, under Rule 358, that when a portion of the document or even a line from a particular document is read out by either the Minister or any Member of the House, under that Rule, a Member can rise on a point of order and request you, Sir, and the hon. Minister through you, Sir, to lay the entire document on the Table of the House unless the Minister asks protection from you under public interest which he has not asked.

For your information and to refresh your memory, I would like to give two instances which occurred in this House. One was raised by my hon. friend, Shri H. V. Kamath, who insisted that the CBI document in connection with the Orissa Government which was against the BLD leader, Mr. Biju Patnaik, be laid on the Table of the House. He went on insisting on that and, ultimately, Sardar Hukam Singh who was in the Chair, gave a ruling that it should be laid on the Table of the House. Similarly, the same document was laid on the Table of the other House.

The second instance was that my hon. friend, Shri Homi Daji and myself actually produced the Audit Report of the New Asiatic Insurance Co. and the Jupitar Insurance Co. and we said, "We certify that is a correct copy." We insisted that it was a correct and authentic document. The Finance Minister objected to that. Ultimately, the Chair directed the Minister that either he should deny that it is not a correct document or he should produce the document. And that document was produced. So, I would submit most humbly and respectfully that there is no other alternative for the hon. Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy, but to lay the entire document on the Table of the House. Otherwise, the discussion of this matter in the House will be fruitless. Sometimes they say that the case in *sub judice* and sometimes they say that the document cannot be laid on the Table. I would like to say that Mr. Tulmohan Ram has taken enough time of the House. The country is tired of Mr. Tulmohan Ram. We are also tired of him. Let us discuss the matter and end it. We want to discuss the entire document also in addition to Mr. Tulmohan Ram. Let them lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Before you prolong it, may I express my view? I would make the position clear. This is not only very clear but it is also supported by many rulings. If a Minister or a member just makes a passing reference, it is a different case, but if he quotes from a document once or twice, the rule is very clear on that: the members have got the right to ask that it be laid on the Table. The House of Commons appointed a Committee on it and they had given their findings. Some of my predecessors, on the basis of those findings and in their own way, have conveyed their rulings. Only recently we discussed this also and we came to the conclusion that the rulings were very sound We tried to judge it recently. In spite of the strong base that we had in the background of the House of Commons Committee and many other rulings, it had been contested in many Legislatures. So, this was again discussed last time, and the position is like this that, if he makes a reference from his memory, it is a different matter, but if he quotes from a document, then the memebrs have got the right to ask that the document be laid on the Table.

As far as accessible documents are concerned, that is entirely a different case. As regards accessible documents, I quite agree with you that there are many accessible documents which can be had in the Library. But do not make use of our staff for

sending to the courts. I am talking of our library staff. We have a very limited staff and if you every day ask them to copy the statements on various cases, though they are accessible, in that case we use our discretion. I leave it to them how they do it. I think, we need not prolong it. The ruling is very clear, unless, as Mr. Banerjee says, they need protection...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has not asked for protection.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In this case the House would like to have protection—for its honour and dignity.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You direct the Minister to lay it on the Table.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Can I bring to your kind notice the proceedings of yesterday wherein I have said:

"I am not quoting from any report. After checking up with the investigating authority, such information as is available I have tried to give to the House."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That means that there is no CBI inquiry report. Let him say 'Yes' or 'No'. I am putting a pointed question....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): They have been cheating the country. They have been cheating the House. I challenge them to produce the report. There is no report and the whole case has been fabricated.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब दिलवा दीजिये। बहुत सी चीजें साफ हो जायेंगी। क्या सी बी आई की कोई रिपोर्ट है या नहीं ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let him show within two hours even one copy to the House. I challenge there is no report at all. I would like to ask a straightforward question whether there is any report or not so that we can haul him up for perjury and privilege.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Yesterday, the hon. Minister has given.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: All of you had your say. Why not this side?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Yesterday the hon. Minister has given that Shri Tulmohan Ram has forged two signatures and he has given the names of two memebrs. Now he has not given the names of 14 persens whose signatures have been forged. This is quite relevant. Unless and until those names are given the information given to the House is incomplete.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not under discussion. It is something else which is involved here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I was present here yesterday when the hon. Home Minister made the statement. It is true that he was holding a copy of the statement in his hand and was reading from it and he made several references to various findings of what he calls the investigating authority. The investigating authority is the CBI in this particular case. Now he is stating and is taking shelter behind the plea that he was not quoting from the report but that he was only giving information to the House which he has obtained from the investigating authority. That is to say he claims he was not actually quoting but giving paraphrase or giving gist of the CBI report. In this sense I would say he has made matters much worse for the Government. And you correctly said this; you reminded us of the old ruling. Now, if he quotes from a particular document then the House is entitled to have that document. Here he gets round it by saying I am not quoting it,

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]—*contd.*

but everything contained in his statement is supposed to be a paraphrase or gist or something based on that very report. This is much worse. We are not in a position to know whether any summary or any paraphrase or what is called a gist is actually correct or not and whether it corresponds with the original or not. Because, he gets round it by saying, it is a gist. Therefore we are more than ever entitled to know what is the actual, original, authentic text of the report, on the basis of which he is supposed to be making a paraphrase. My point is a very short one. You cannot allow him to get round by making these technical pleas. He quoted from it. I raised this yesterday. As a matter of fact, the attitude of the Government and everybody here should be to try to assist the House to come to a proper considered conclusion on a matter which has aroused so much passion and so much agitation in the country. He should try to cooperate with the House by making this available to the House so that the House can pass its own judgment. He should not evade this under technical pleas saying, I am not quoting, I am only giving information, and all that. Information is from the report. He may give us a wrong paraphrase. How are we to know? This is my submission.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर स्पष्ट आपका निर्देश है कि ले होना चाहिए तो समय खराब न किया जाय और फिर मैं बोलूंगा नहीं । लेकिन अगर ब्रह्मानंद रेड्डी को सुनने के बाद आपका मन बदल गया हो तो हम लोगों को सुनिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि हर बात का सारा कुछ इधर उधर करके मेरी तरफ फेंक देते हैं । मैं तो हैरान हूं । अगर कोई क्वेश्चन का आन्सर ठीक नहीं आता है तब, यह है तब, हर बात में सबे प्रोनोजीशंस प्रोपाउंड हो जाते हैं, नये रूल्स बन जाते हैं और सारे ही दोनों तरफ से मिल कर मेरे सिर आ जाते हैं । मैंने रूलिंग दे दी । अब बताइये और क्या करूं । उलटा खड़ा हो जाऊं ?

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): The position is clear. In a case like this the action of the Investigating Officer and others is reduced to writing and after completing the investigation of the case the investigating officer prepares a final report for sending it to a court of law or for dropping the proceedings of prosecution against the persons concerned or requesting the court concerned to take cognisance of the offence committed etc. by the accused persons involved therein.

Now, a report has been submitted—whether it should have been submitted or should not have been submitted is a debatable point—but the word chargesheet is not known to criminal procedure code. The only phraseology which has been used in Cr. P.C. is that a final report would be submitted to the court. Now, that final report is a public document. Once it is submitted to the court of law its copy can be obtained. I agree with the contention of the hon. Members of this House that for the sake of convenience a document which has become a public document could be made available to the hon. Members in the library.

The hon. Members on the opposite are contending that the whole document, that is, the entire CBI report must be placed in the library for perusal by the hon. Members of this august House. The whole case diary contains what the CBI has done from stage to stage. The position of law is that except the statement of the persons who appeared as witnesses in the case no portion of the statements of the witnesses can be used by any person. It is only the court concerned, that can send for the diary, can persue the diary in order to appreciate the evidence. That is the legal compulsion as laid down under Cr. P.C. Therefore, only the final report, that is, the

charge-sheet that has been submitted to the court can be made available to the hon. Members and no other portion thereof.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी ने अभी जो कहा है—उसमें उन्होंने पुरानी डिबेट का हवाला दिया है, लेकिन कल उन्होंने नहीं कहा—

I am not quoting ये 12 तारीख का हवाला दे रहे हैं। कल क्या हुआ—देखिये। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं—कोटेशन के मायने क्या हैं ? आप केवल कोटेशन मार्क्स निकाल दीजिये तो आप कह सकते हैं कि यह कोटेशन नहीं है। यह जो जुमला उन्होंने कहा है—यह क्या सी० बी० आई० रिपोर्ट से उन्होंने नहीं लिया है—यह सन्दर्भ से मालूम हो जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये कह रहे थे —

"Therefore, I am just trying to give the information to the House, Sir, so that they might not put forth questions on that. One other statement which I made was that investigations did not disclose that any of the officers who dealt with the matter was involved in the commission of the offence—that is, the offence indicated in the charge-sheet."

आगे देखिये—

"That Shri S. M. Pillai had stated that Shri Tul Mohan Ram and Shri Yogendra Jha had informed him that Shri N. K. Singh had advised Shri Tul Mohan Ram that he should submit a fresh representation signed by several Members of Parliament to strengthen the hands of the Minister for reopening the case and that Shri Tul Mohan Ram had also represented to Shri S. M. Pillai that an additional sum of Rs. 20,000 would be needed for paying to Shri N. K. Singh."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अगर उद्धरण नहीं है, कोटेशन नहीं है, तो क्या यह मनगढ़न्त, कपोल-कल्पित बातें हैं। यह इन्होंने सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट से लिया है, केवल कोटेशन मार्क्स को हटा दिया है। तो इस तरह की लो-ट्रिकरी के ऊपर चेयर का रूलिंग कभी भी आधारित नहीं हो सकता है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I would like you, Sir, to confirm the impression which I along with the rest of the House have received that you have laid down a definite ruling that the document concerned, which is the bone of contention, would have to be laid on the Table of the House. For myself, I have got that impression. My further submission is that I do wish you and the House to take further steps to exonerate ourselves from all the calumny which has been poured on us. Most of us are not concerned about ensnaring X or Y. What we are concerned with is safeguarding the honour of the House, and in the absence of the cooperation of the Leader of the House, of the Law Minister and other people concerned it devolved on you and the Opposition particularly to do something about the collective honour of the House. On this occasion I am not going to go on making any observation but we have already had our say in the last Session in such a way that the entire country has been convulsed over this issue and if there is any future of this parliamentary institution—as you have yourself been worrying about according to certain press reports I saw recently—this Government is expected to cooperate in bringing out the whole truth of this matter.

And if the sanctimonious Ministers on the other side even deny knowledge of such things as the involvement of politicians on their own side and particularly with smugglers and all kinds of undesirable people the honour of the House is in jeopardy in such a manner that it will take a great deal of salvaging.

That is why I plead with you that after giving that very upright ruling you pursue the matter so that the faces of the Ministers can at least be relieved of some of the soot which is blackening them because their face is also my face to some extent in so far as Parliament is concerned.

I look upon you and expect you to go on doing certain things in the spirit of the ruling you have given so that this matter does not keep pending in the manner this Government is doing.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker. Sir, if you reply to what Mr. Mukherjee said, I shall sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not sitting here to reply. I have given my ruling.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to know whether your impression is correct or not.

MR. SPEAKER: You will kindly sit down. My impression is that you will kindly sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to know from Mr. Speaker whether the impression that you have given in your ruling is correct or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. And now you ask me what is my impression—Members from this side and that side ask about my impression. The ruling is clear. There is a habit of bringing in this sort of thing every time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): May I make my submission? You called me first but, then, Mr. Banerjee got up and I had to sit.

MR. SPEAKER: You are the best judge of the partymen in the Opposition. How many times can I go on listening to you?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After all, there should be a time limit. Everytime I have look at this side. I would listen to you finally. Be rest assured.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने रूलिंग दे दी । फिर बहस किस पर हो रही है ? क्या आपकी रूलिंग पर बहस हो रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे खुद पता नहीं है कि किस पर बहस हो रही है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप कह दीजिये कि आपकी रूलिंग फ़ाइनल है । उस पर बहस नहीं होगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: The ruling is always final.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: So far as my ruling is concerned, there should be no debate on it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Sir, I am on a limited question. If, as suggested by Prof. Mukherjee, in the larger interests of protecting the dignity of the House and the honour of the House, the document has to be laid on the Table of the House and, if this is going to be your ruling, I would have nothing to say; whether there is rule or no rule, in the largest interests of everybody and in the larger interests of the honour of Par-

ment, if it should be laid on the Table of the House, then I would have nothing to say. But, Sir, if you go through the provisions of the rule which was cited yesterday—and the ruling is based on that rule—I may respectfully submit that your ruling is vitiated by an error apparent from the records of the proceedings, I would beg of you to consider whether the same conforms to the rule itself. I think in your ruling there is an error apparent from the records of proceedings itself, that is, if it is vitiated. I would beg of you to consider that. There is a second proviso.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Salve, may I tell you one thing? My ruling was that if a Member or a Minister quotes from the document the other Members have got the right to ask for laying it on the Table. Now, the controversy started over it.

The Minister said that he was not quoting; he was just speaking. The other Members said that he was quoting and all that. Sometimes very kind honourable friends complicate the issue instead of helping him. The rule is very clear. When a Member or a Minister quotes from a document, the other Members can ask that let it be laid. There is a proviso also.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The question is whether it falls in the second proviso.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have replied to that.

MR. SPEAKER: I know this proviso 'shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest'. The Minister says he did not quote from a document.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: There is a proviso after that. You are reading the wrong proviso.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): There is a second proviso.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: "Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper, it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table".

MR. SPEAKER: This is what I have said, that the Minister said he was not quoting but he was making something else. That has created a bit of doubt. My ruling was clear, that if the Minister quotes from a document, the members have got the right to ask that it shall be laid on the Table. That is a clear position. I stated it in the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How are you to find out whether it is gist or not?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not the document before me.

AN HON. MEMBERS: Let it be compared with the document.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If it is not a quotation, it falls in the second proviso. If it falls in the second proviso, we take it that it is your ruling that he is not under compulsion under this rule to lay it on the Table.

SHRI PILOO MODY: No, no.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I take it that way; I interpret your rule that way.

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling was: if it is a document from which he was quoting, he will have to lay it on the Table, unless he invokes the first proviso. Now the Minister has taken up the position that he was not quoting, that he was speaking giving the information. Now it is such a very difficult situation. Now everybody throws the whole responsibility on this Table. Let me know what the procedure to be followed is.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The procedure is clear. You do not have to worry about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would make a submission since you are turning it upside down. I want to read the rule. Let there be doubt about it. Rule 368 says:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

"'Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest:"

This they have not claimed—

"Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch"—

here it is in entirety, the whole of it, the whole summary, the whole gist of the whole document—

"of such despatch or State paper.

it shall not be necessary. . ."

He has not given the summary in its entirety, he has not given the whole of it. Therefore, you in your wisdom have given a ruling which has gone on record, and that ruling is that the paper should be laid on the Table of the House. It should not be reversed. If it is reversed, we shall have to take very serious view of it; we shall have to revise our stand.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The hon. Home Minister seems to rely on the second proviso and make out a case.

SHRI VASANTH SATHE: He has been relying on it since yesterday.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: So far as the second proviso is concerned, could the hon. Minister tell this House categorically and satisfy this House that he has given in his own words a summary or gist of the despatch or State paper. The provision does not refer to a 'part' which he finds convenient to refer in his own words. He can give a gist to avoid disclosing the paper, in its entirety. In that case he must give the gist of all the topics which have been dealt with in that document. He cannot say some some forged signatures were there and omit to mention the other parts. I was trying to go through his statements yesterday; nowhere does he say that he was giving in his own words a summary or gist of the State paper. In so far as he is relying on the second proviso, he admits that the CBI report is a despatch or State paper and it is covered by rule 368. Unless he satisfy you and through you the House that he was in his own words giving the summary of that paper, not the summary of some parts of that paper in the way he chooses, and that the report contained nothing else, the point raised here is valid and relevant. Kindly see what he has said. He is prepared to submit before the House, to place in the Library the chargesheet as a result of the CBI enquiry. He said so yesterday. There is a report of the CBI. We must know whether the chargesheet has been correctly prepared on the basis of the CBI report or not. This is an attempt to by pass Parliament. The whole country is interested in knowing the truth. In spite of solemn assurances given to this House, he is doing so. There is a little technical point. It is not clear, is the report an accessible document or not? Will the Law Minister assure the House that the CBI report which has been filed before the court is a document of which a certified copy can be obtained? If so, I shall have a certified copy. If it is not an accessible document, on this plea he is refusing to place it before the House. For the purpose of making the facts known to the people of this country through this House and for the purpose of finding out whether the Minister is shielding anybody or not and also to satisfy ourselves that the facts are coming out

in the proper perspective of the CBI report, it should be made available to us. Is it to be treated as a personal property of some Minister? The question of the dignity of the House is involved. The second proviso should not be used to shield some people. I am surprised that the Government is trying to refer to the second proviso and shield some for the purpose of protecting its Ministers and Parliament Members. You should kindly direct them to lay the report on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, enough has been said about technicalities and rules on the 12th, yesterday and today. I am not quoting the rules again. You have given a clear and categorical ruling that all documents from which the Ministers are quoting directly or indirectly have to be laid on the Table. What bothers me is that the Home Minister has again shifted his ground after your ruling. This has been the practice of this Government on this issue from the very beginning. Since the last session, Government have been shifting ground from one position to another. They are shielding their own ministers. They may do that, but they have no right to cover up things and thereby damage the honour of this entire House. Let us not get bogged down in technicalities. The minister is shifting his ground after your ruling. What disturbs me, however, is that the Chair also is shifting its ground after another lame, weak defence by the minister.

The whole question is whether the Home Minister was quoting from the CBI report or not. If he was not quoting from the report, was he not referring to the CBI report in extensive detail? Whatever he has said yesterday, it was from the CBI report without the quotation marks. It is for the Chair to decide whether the Home Minister was referring to the CBI report or not. Whether he was quoting or not quoting is a mere technicality. I quite understand the weakness of the Government. They have got huge Watergates on their side. They are shifting ground, manufacturing lies after lie and are constructing weak defences. But it is not for this House or for the Chair to go to their defence. Let them shift their ground. But the Chair should not permit itself to be dragged by newer and meaner strategies of the Government to shield some of their top people. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, please direct the Home Minister that he must lay the report on the Table as early as possible.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, they are not interpreting the rules correctly. Even in the extreme case, assuming that the CBI report is a State paper, the Minister is within his right in defending himself, because the interpretation of the rules is very clear. Even if it was a State paper, it shall not be necessary for him to lay it on the Table. The Minister is correctly interpreting the rules. Therefore, the opposition has no case.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After you gave the ruling, the controversy arose when the minister said that he has not quoted from that particular document. When we talk of quotation, it does not always mean reading from that paper. I can recite a phrase or a sentence or para without saying it is a quotation.

Supposing I do not remember well a poem, I can recite it without a quotation mark. I would request you in all fairness to check up the statement of the Home Minister with the report of the CBI. You can take one hour or four hours to examine the documents. The question is not whether quotation marks have been used or not but whether sentence have been quoted from that report, may be without quotation marks. I would appeal to your sense of justice and impartiality to examine the documents as the custodian of Parliamentary democracy and give us your views.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, yesterday they wanted to take shelter on the plea that the matter was *sub judice* and so they cannot produce the paper. Yesterday while making this statement the Home Minister has categorically stated, and I say this on oath and I am sure all the members would bear me out, that he is quoting from the CBI Report. But in the uncorrected copy of the proceedings there is no mention of the CBI Report. So, I would request you kindly to play the tape recorder and compare it with the uncorrected version of the proceedings and see whether it has been properly recorded or not. My apprehension is that the proceedings have been intentionally mutilated and the Lok Sabha Secretariat is also a party to it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, we take objection to making allegations against the Lok Sabha Secretariat. It is an irresponsible statements. How is he going to prove it? Such statements should not be made.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने पहले एक ऐसा रूलिंग दिया कि हम ने समझा कि आप मिनिस्टर को सी०बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट टेबल पर रखने के लिए कह रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर आप ने उसकी ऐसी व्याख्या कर दी, जिसका मतलब यह हुआ कि वह रिपोर्ट टेबल पर नहीं रखी जायेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने व्याख्या नहीं की। उन्होंने रूल क्वोट किया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज सवेरे जब मैंने यह मामला उठाया, तो मैं जानता था कि मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि वह क्वोट नहीं कर रहे हैं। और इस लिए मैंने कौल एंड शकधर का हवाला दिया :

"But, if it is pressed that the document should come on the record of the House the Minister lays the document on the Table."

ऊपर कहा गया है :

"Where the Minister gives in own words a summary or gist such despatch or State paper, does not actually quote, it is necessary for him to lay the relevant paper on the Table."

वह इसी का आश्रय ले रहे हैं। [illegible] इसी सदन में ऐसे उदाहरण हुए हैं—[illegible] उद्धृत कर के बताया है—कि जब स[illegible] कहा कि अमुक दस्तावेज सभा-पटल [illegible] रखा जाना चाहिए, यद्यपि मंत्री महोदय [illegible] उस दस्तावेज से क्वोट नहीं किया, तो [illegible] की मांग को मान कर वह दस्तावेज सभा-पटल पर रखा गया।

कल उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है, उसको सुनिये :

"I am arranging to have copies of the chargesheet made available to the Parliament Library.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee: What about the CBI Report?

Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy: The chargesheet is really the result of the CBI inquiry."

वह चार्जशीट तो टेबल पर आ गई, लेकिन वह चार्ज-शीट सी०बी०आई० की जांच रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बनी है या नहीं, इसका निर्णय कौन करेगा? यह मामला केवल नियम से संबंधित नहीं है। मेरा आरोप है कि प्रारम्भ से इस मामले में कुछ मंत्रियों और कुछ अफ़सरों को बचाने की कोशिश हो रही है। अगर भ्रष्ट मंत्रियों और बेईमान अफ़सरों को बचाने की कोशिश हो रही है, तो इस सदन की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह सच्चाई की तह में जाये। और हम तब तक सच्चाई तक नहीं पहुंच सकते, जब तक हम यह न देख लें कि सी०बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट क्या है और क्या चार्ज-शीट उसके हिसाब से बनी है या नहीं।

कल आप ने गृह मंत्री महोदय को मौका दिया कि वह उस विद्यालय के बारे में सी०बी०आई० की जांच रिपोर्ट का एक हिस्सा सदन में रख कर मुझे झूठा साबित करें। उस जांच रिपोर्ट का दूसरा हिस्सा सदन के सामने रख चुका हूं। कौन यह तय करेगा कि मंत्री महोदय सही कह रहे हैं या मैं सही कह रहा हूं। यह सदन तय करेगा। इस लिए सदन के सामने सारे तथ्य आने चाहिए।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I may bring to the notice of Shri Vajpayee that when he made a reference—kindly peruse the proceedings—his reference was to the recovery or so of a letter from Mr. Tulmohan Ram or from somebody. Therefore, I wanted to find out what has happened to that. Therefore, on enquiry I gave you that information. In your previous remarks, the other day, you did not mention anything about the school or the register or what is contained in the register.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: On 9th September, I had referred to it.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: During this discussion, he referred to a letter and, therefore, I enquired whether there was a letter. The information is about the letter which I mentioned to you the other day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Chair is confronted with a very humble demand from the hon. Members of this House that a particular document should be made available to them. What is the guidance of the Chair in the matter? Whether the demand is a proper or an improper demand.

Now, this matter could be dealt with at two levels. One is the technical level of the rules and the other is the politico-moral level of the matter. . . (*Interruptions*). What I said was that this matter has to be dealt with in two dimensions. One is the technical dimension. First, I would dispose of the technical dimension and the Chair has to give a clear ruling on it. If the statement which he made did not have quotations from a partilar document, then another rule will apply. Then, the rule with regard to the gist will apply.

The rule about the quotation also says that, if the Minister makes a plea that it is inconsistent with public interest, it cannot be produced before the House. That is with regard to quotations. With regard to that also, the Minister has not taken a plea. But so far as the gist is concerned, there is no mention of public interest in this. Some words which are very remarkable and which must be noted are, "it may not be necessary". It does not mean, "it shall not be necessary". That only means, and I have been submitting to you without any reaction from you, that because of the length of the document, it may not be necessary. If it runs into hundred pages or if it runs into, just as the Kapur Commission's report contained, how many thousand pages and how many kinds it weighs, thousand pages, it may not be necessary in that case, if the substance of that is made available to the House. That is, in fact, the intention of this rule. There, the plea has not been of public interest. That does not include any plea of public interest. So, that does not arise.

Now about the question whether it is necessary or not, the moment the word 'necessary' is introduced, the judgment of the Chair comes in whether it shall be necessary or not. That is the point I am trying to emphasize. That Chair can say that it is necessary in view of our honour and dignity. You have also to address yourself to this question whether it does involve the honour and dignity of the entire House or not. You are not addressing yourself to any one of those questions. These are the basic questions with which Parliament must grapple.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already expressed it—that it is a question of honour of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are making a reasonable and proper demand. In the case of Mr. Nixon, he could have taken the plea that the tapes were privileged, the tapes could not be parted with by the President of the United States. But that plea did not hold good even in the case of the United States. The tapes were made available.

Here because we are living under a cloud of innuendos, we want protection from you. We just cannot go by what he said. Let the other side be aware of the responsibility that rests on them that it is the members belonging entirely to their Party who would be exonerated or who would be involved. None of the members belonging to this side of the House is involved.

Then, Mr. Speaker, you would also recall that many issues were raised by the hon. members during the course of the debate in the last Session. It was not only a question of some members having appended their signatures or not. The question of ministerial responsibility did come in. We have raised that question. The question of the official responsibility did come in. We want to know where we stand after the investigation has been made by an agency which is paid for by us. The CBI is not the domestic staff of Shri Brahmananda Reddy or of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This is an organisation paid for by us and we do require the services of the CBI.

Finally, I have raised a question of privilege, and the question of privilege is not subject to the rule of *sub judice*. The question of privilege will have to be decided on the basis of this document. I have raised that question and I have made a formal motion with regard to that. It would rest on that very document fully. There, your ruling also cannot be of any equivocal nature, because the rule is quite clear that any privilege motion is not subject to the rule of *sub judice*.

I would request you to give your guidance both on the technical and on the politico-moral aspect of the matter. We do require the document.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस [illegible] जब से यह सेशन प्रारम्भ हुआ है लाइ[illegible]ड रोज आ रहा है। सदन की प्रतिष्ठ[illegible] रोज धक्का लग रहा है। आप से मेर[illegible]ग्रह यह है कि दो तीन चीजें हम लोगों [illegible] बता दी जायें। योगेन्द्र झा ने जिन [illegible]दमियों के दस्तखत किये उनके क्या नाम [illegible]? दूसरी बात, एक तुलमोहनराम को लेकर इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा को जो धक्का लग रहा है, एक कहावत है कि एक मछली सारे तालाब को गन्दा कर सकती है तो वही बात हो रही है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि तुलमोहन राम को निलम्बित किया जाना चाहिए जिससे इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा कायम हो।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to draw the attention of the Speaker and the House to three relevant factors.

It is all very well to go into the rule book and go into the niceties of the law and all that. But the basic fact is that this inquiry was ordered by this House and not to a guilty by this House. This is the basic fact and, therefore, the finding of the inquiry should have been submitted to this House and not to a guilty Minister.

The second point is that when we wanted to investigate the matter ourselves, it was denied to us, 'No, the CBI will do it and we will place the findings here,' in order to stop us from making the inquiry ourselves. Therefore, I will first of all attach *mala fides* that they wanted the House to be kept in the dark. That is why they used this devious method of conducting an inquiry through an agency which, they think, is their own property.

The third thing is that having stopped us from making the inquiry and having made the inquiry themselves and having found incriminating material, they now want to deprive the House from enjoying the same information. I think this is the fact of the matter and I do not think it should stretch anybody's imagination and understanding that this is a concern of the Parliament and nobody else but the Parliament. I said this yesterday also, but apparently, you did not take the cou[illegible] I give you for the simple reason [illegible] this involve the reputation of [illegible] only Shri Tulmohan Ram, not only [illegible] all those who are guilty both in the House and in that box also but the reputation of the Parliament itself when this privilege issue against the *Pratipaksh* came up. All through the inter-session wherever I went and I travelled all over India, the people were agitated on this issue and this issue alone. It is something hundred times bigger than the Watergate. It involves hundred times more people than in the Watergate. Therefore, by these niceties of one nature or the another, believe me, this Government is not going to get away by hoodwinking us. This campaign will be continued, continued, continued and continued till justice is done. . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It cannot be discontinued. It will be continued right from now on.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you want to continue this misery, if you want to suffer this misery session after session and inflict the same misery on us, by all means protect these crooks. If you are also getting fed up by what is happening here day after day, you insist that the inquiry was ordered by us and, therefore, we must have the finding of this inquiry. In fact we should have had the finding even before the Home Minister has got his itchy fingers on it.

Now, I come to my last charge. And my last charge is that frankly I have come to the conclusion from the debate that I have seen and heard, that no inquiry was ordered at all, that the matter was so sensitive that the CBI was not informed, nobody in the CBI was involved in it and the information that they are giving about the CBI report is all a matter of fiction that has been manufactured in the Prime Minister's Secretariat and, therefore, the whole idea of hoodwinking the whole country and deceiving the people and the Parliament cannot be allowed to proceed. I am convinced as of now that there is no CBI report. I am charging the Government, I am making a sporting offer to them. I ask them: Let them show this great CBI report to any one of us,—barring the CBI, and particularly Mr. Banerjee. Let them show it to any two of us in the Opposition and let us look through that great CBI Report. I doubt whether he can produce it. I am charging him and I am challenging him. But if he does not do it then we would come to the conclusion that this whole thing is nothing but an eye-wash, manipulated just for the purpose of denying the people of justice. Thank you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to make this submission to you, Sir, without entering into legal niceties or procedural wrangles. The issue is one of protecting the honour of the House. It involves not only honour of this side of the House or that side of the House but it involves the entire House and the Speaker also. Taking into consideration all these points, I tried to draw attention to one point, that during the last session, the situation developed and you had to undertake an unprecedented measure of adjourning the House and we came to an understanding and that discussion was held and on the basis of that discussion the then Home Minister made a categorical assurance in the House that the report will be made available and on the basis of that report, they will be guided by the advice of the House, etc. Sir, this is the basic issue. What they have come out with now is only a partial report. They have not submitted the complete re-

[Shri Samar Guha]

port. We should get complete report. We should get the full report of the enquiry; otherwise, Sir, how can we give any sort of guidance to anybody in the matter? Therefore, what I say is, the House cannot proceed without this report, and the House cannot give advice without this report being made available. I request the hon. Home Minister to understand the position. I am not going into legal matters or procedural wrangles. Don't you think that the honour of this House should be upheld? The Government is taking camouflage after camouflage, one after another; there is huge inflation in the whole country and some deepseated malady is there and there is more and more suspicion all over the country and this suspicion is not against the Government only, but suspicion against the whole institution of Parliament, all the Members of Parliament. They suspect that Members can forge signatures. There are certain elements which the Government want to shield and protect. This is not the first time that this has happened. Earlier also this has happened and licences were granted. So, this is known. A number of Members of Parliament made joint appeal to this Minister or that Minister and perhaps got the licence also. What is now happening is, Parliament is being reduced to the position of a dustbin, this is getting all the suspicions of the people. And this can be cleared up only if the whole matter is brought up before the House and through this House to the whole people. We should show that we are above suspicion. Sir, we cannot allow this House to remain under the cloud of perpetual suspicion of the people outside. Why should the morality the integrity of Members remain under suspicion? Why should the whole institution of Parliament remain under such kind of suspicion? That cannot be allowed, Sir. We will not allow this.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बोल चुके हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने इसे फिर री-ओपन कर दिया है, इस लिये फिर बोल रहा हूं। अगर आप इसको री-ओपन नहीं करते तो मैं नहीं बोलता—आप ने अपना रूलिंग बदला है, इस लिये हम को सुनिये . . .

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : हम को [illegible] मेंट चाहिए, आपका रूलिंग चाहे जो [illegible]

श्री मधु लिमये : रूलिंग [illegible] भी "इफ" और "बट" के आधार पर [illegible] नहीं दिया जाता है, रूलिंग कोट करने के [illegible] होता है। आप रूल 368 को देखिये . . . . .

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : रूलिंग के बदले सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट टेबल पर आये तो ज्यादा शोभा देगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप रूल 368 को देखिये—सब से पहले इसके सन्दर्भ को आप ध्यान में रखें—यह सी०बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट क्यों मांगी जा रही है? हमारे जो प्रिवलेज मोशन हैं . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस पर काफ़ी कुछ बोल चुके हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सुन लीजिये, मैं बहुत जल्दी समाप्त करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दस दफ़ा खड़े होते हैं—कितनी दफ़ा खड़े होंगे?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं 10 हज़ार दफ़ा खड़ा हो सकता हूं। आप एक हज़ार दफ़ा ड्यूरिंग-दि-प्रोसीडिंग्ज बोले हैं। रूलिंग बदलते रहे हैं—इस लिये हम को दो दफ़ा बोलना पड़ा है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: You have provoked this debate by adding 'if' and 'but'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please tell us something about your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: The ruling is very much there and the rules are there. The ruling is if a Minister or a Member quotes from a document the other Members have got a right that that document be laid on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आप को तय करना है कि कोट किया है या नहीं किया है और कोट करने का मतलब क्या है—यह भी आप को [illegible]ना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह रूलिंग इसलिये दिया [illegible] क्योंकि आप ने कहा था कि वे डाक्यूमेन्ट्स [illegible] कोट कर रहे हैं।

श्री [illegible] लिमये : मैं भी "कोट" पर ही बोल रहा [illegible]

MR. SPEAKER: I gave my ruling on the basis that the document is quoted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सब से पहले इसके कान्टेक्स्ट पर ध्यान दीजिये। कांटेक्स्ट यह है कि प्रिवलेज मोशन के लिये सी०बी०आई० रिपोर्ट चाहिए—यह सुप्रीम कन्सीडेशन इस सदन का अधिकार है। अब "कोट" का मतलब क्या है ? डिक्शनरी में पांच रेलेवेंट मीनिंग्ज दिये हुए हैं—उनमें से एक है—

to include with quotation marks

लेकिन यह अकेला नहीं है। अगर कोई डिसआनेस्टली कोटेशन मार्क हटा दे—तो

it does not cease to be a quotation.

इस के अलावा चार मायने और हैं—

to refer: to cite; to adduce as authority to give the actual words.

अब मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो वर्ड्स मैंने कोट किये हैं—

whether they are the actual words occurrng in the report or not.

यह कौन देखेगा ? आप देखिये। मैंने जो एन० के० सिंह के बारे में और मिनिस्टर के बारे में कोटेशन दी है—

He has dishonestly removed the quotation marks.

इस के लिये आप क्या कहेंगे। मैंने आप के सामने डिक्शनरी के चार मीनिंग्ज रख दिये हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, you should say that your ruling will produce the document.

श्री मधु लिमये : केवल बेईमानी से कोटेशन मार्क हटा देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो रूलिंग दी है कि डाकूमेंट कोट किया है तो टेबिल पर रखो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आपकी रूलिंग हवा में होगी कि अगर कोट करेगा तो ? यह कौन देखेगा कि कोट किया है कि नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: I asked him to lay the document on the Table of the House. He says he did not quote. What should I do now?

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: What is your judgement?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, we have been shouting ourselves hoarse. The country knows the technical as well as the political aspect of the matter but these miserable Ministers do not know about it! Are we going to swallow that proposition?

MR. SPEAKER: How should I say to them. I have already given the ruling. You tell me any other procedure.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: your ruling must be productive. You have said it is open to the Minister to accept the ruling or not to accept the ruling. The House is concerned to see that your ruling produces the result for which we have been shouting for a couple of hours and you have also been drawn into the bargain. Unless they say it is in the public interest not to divulge it they are under a bounden obligation to lay it on the Table. What kind of corrupt, inefficient and ridiculous Government is this! They must respect the Parliament and you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Otherwise I will complain to the IPU.

MR. SPEAKER: You can go there. You should try to be serious some time

श्री दीनेश भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : ठीक से बोलिये।

MR. SPEAKER: : आप बैठिये यहां आ कर। क्या आप ने बना लिया है ?

My ruling is very clear. You asked for my ruling and I gave my ruling.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is no ruling with 'ifs' and 'buts'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is a rule and not a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: You asked me what is the ruling about the document and I gave the ruling.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, this House consists of the representatives of the people who do not happen to be so well-versed in many of the technicalities.

We want your guidance in this matter. How are we to understand the rules so far as production of the documents is concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: I asked him the document from which he quoted to be laid on the Table of the House because of the ruling. Now you are taking the position that he was not quoting...

श्री मधु लिमये : वह बेईमान हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपका क्या फैसला है ? क्या आप उनकी बात से सहमत हैं या हमारी बात से ?

MR. SPEAKER: What is your position now, Mr. Reddy? (*Interruptions*) What else can I do?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let it be laid on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. me know how to satisfy myself. cannot go beyond that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHR That is a dishonest statement. (*Int ptions*).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We ve to bind your hand and foot ey did in the House of Commons in he 17th century.

MR. SPEAKER: Though y did not.... Don't put everythi I have state the position.

(*Interruptio*

SHRI ATAL BIHA VAJPAYEE: They cannot be allow to defy the House. They cannot hirk their responsibility of laying it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKE I have stated the position. I ha made my observation. I have ven my ruling. And I cannot do anything beyond that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Our Breach of Privilege notices cannot be pursued unless we see the CBI Report. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, he is telling lies.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has misled the oHuse. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You will kindly keep it pending.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have said yesterday and I have drawn your kind attention to the passage in the Lok Sabha proceedings and I have definitely stated before you that I have not quoted from any report. (*Interruptions*). You must also listen to my point.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We do not want excuse. We want the records.

are not interested in how many times you quote. We want the report, the argument; the report, the report, the report.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: If you do not want to listen to me, I do not want to waste by breath (*Interruptions*).

Even according to Shri Madhu Limaye, he have said something which though his quotation is a gist, it is not a gist from the charge-sheet and that charge-sheet is being laid in the Library. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We should not allow the Minister who utters nothing but nonsense and untruth to get away with this I cannot accept anything from a person of his calibre. Does he think he can get away with this?

ऐसी ऐसी केलिबर के लोग होम मिनिस्टर बनते हैं।

The entire world supports us. We want the Chair to support us. The entire world is supporting you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. I cannot go further.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You never wanted the report to be laid on the Table. That is your instruction (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Mr. Mishra, I want to tell you this: when you speak, have some better equilibrium. But you do not seem to posess even commonsense (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He thinks he is very clever when he makes a reply (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P.K. DEO: In the past, the Leader of the House always used to come to the House. But we do not see the Leader of the House now. For a situation like this, let the Prime Minister guide us. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This seems to be a wrestling arena and you are keeping quiet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is your ruling ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: I have repeated it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The first, second or the third one—what is your ruling.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : आपकी पूजा करें ? आप झूठ बोलते हैं। यह आंध्र प्रदेश या हैदराबाद नहीं है। यह दिल्ली है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: A Minister named Uma Shankar Diskshit was responsible last session for making a statement to the House. But he does not turn up and Mr. so and so, his successor, makes a messy statement which repudiates the assurance. It is a matter of the privilege of the House. Notice has been given of that. This House was promised to be given all the material regarding the results of the investigation. But now his successor gives an imaginary gist; he gives no substantiation, he has not given any document, he gives an imaginary gist. This goes against the grain of parliamentary functioning; all the promises given to the House by the ex-Minister have been repudiated.

The privilege of the House is attracted. It must be taken now. You throw the other rules to the winds for the time being; the privilege matter

must come up and Mr. Mishra has already given it. It should be taken up, if you care for Parliament... (*Interruptions*).

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अखंड यज्ञ शुरू हो गया है। हम कितने क्लीयर हैं अपनी सेंस आफ ड्यूटी में इसको आप देखें। हमें लोग एक्यूज करेंगे कि तुम ने . . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी प्रो० हिरेन मुखर्जी ने कहा कि गृह मंत्री ने, कानून मंत्री ने सदन में आश्वासन दिया था कि सी० बी० आई० की जांच के बारे में सारे तथ्य सदन के सामने रखे जायेंगे। क्या आप समझते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने आश्वासन का पालन कर दिया है और क्या उनको उसका पालन नहीं करना चाहिये ? अगर आप समझते हैं कि पालन करना चाहिए तो क्या बिना रिपोर्ट आये उस आश्वासन का पालन हो सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको याद होगा कि पहले दिन जब आप लाये थे तो कैटेगोरिकली कहा गया था कि एश्योरेंस था। उन्होंने यह पोजिशन ली और कई सेंकगज को कोट किया saying this was beyond their control, this and that so on. उसके बाद एक ब्राड क्वेश्चन आया क्वेश्चन आफ प्रिवलेज और होम मिनिस्टर ने स्टेटमेंट दिया। आप में से भी कई बोले। कल होम मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया। आप ने कहा उसके बारे में ला मिनिस्टर को जो करना है वह भी पता चलना चाहिये, दूसरों को भी सुनना है। वह तो अभी तक आया नहीं है। सुबह से यह काम चल रहा है. . .

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : पहले डाकुमेंट्स आयेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज वीक एंड [illegible] दो बजने वाले हैं। सारा समय इस[illegible]ना गया है। साढ़े तीन बजे भी आपक[illegible]म ही लिया जाने वाला है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : 21 दिसम्बर त[illegible] ही चलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी म[illegible]।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपे[illegible] : आप चाहें तो सारे मामले को हल कर[illegible]ते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठे बैठे हल नहीं कर सकता हूं।

The Speaker's position is to interpret the rules a[illegible] I have interpreted them. I have [illegible]en the ruling and I have given [illegible]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने कहा कि गृह मंत्री ने क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की धाराएं दिखाई और कहा कि कोर्ट में जाना जरूरी था और इसलिए हम हाउस में नहीं आ सकते थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट पेश करने में कौन सी सी०आर०पी०सी० की धारा बाधक बन रही है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The report should be laid just now.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever observations I have to make, I nave made. I have nothing else to add.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Did we demand that document under a particular rule? No. The document was demanded under the assurance made to the House earlier, for the performance of our duties. He chooses to take shelter under that and you choose to confine yourself entirely to that, which is unfair to us.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us decide whether we are adjourning for lunch or

I feel very much tired after all ... ort,

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am contest... the fact that you have given ... ng. 'Ruling' is defined in the Oxford Dictionary.

MR. SPEAKER: What I have found in the ... I have given. I am not going by ... ctionary. Will the Speaker go by the dictionary, when the rules are quite clear?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker, a ruling is ... ind....

MR. SPEAKER: As I have told you, there is no question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: According to the Oxford Dictionary, 'ruling' is defined as "a judicial or authoritative decision."

MR. SPEAKER: The Rules of Procedure are clear. You are introducing new things every time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will speak after you have finished. Now after your successful interruption, let me start again. A ruling is a judicial or authoritative decision. It implies that there can be no two interpretations. It is a decision which you, and you alone, will have to give. You can give a decision saying that the report must not be laid—in that case, we will determine our line of action—or you can give a decision that the report has to be laid, in which case also we will determine our line of action. But the fact of the matter is that this decision has to come from you. That is why you are sitting in your chair and if you give less than a decision then we will have to assume that the Chair is not functioning.

MR. SPEAKER: You may assume anything. What ever I have to say I have said. I gave the ruling. I gave it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I crave your indulgence? I again repeat that we want the commitment to be fulfilled. We have not asked for the production of the document under this rule 368. What is your ruling? Please address yourself to this?

MR. SPEAKER: If you speak like that, I will not do anything.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What are we to do? Did I ask for the production of the document under rule 368? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हाउस में जो कमिटमेंट हुआ था उसके बारे में आपको क्या कहना है। आप उसके बारे में कहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने एशोरेंस के बारे में कहा है। उसके बारे में बहस हो रही है। उसमें मने मिनिस्टर और दूसरे मेम्बरों को सुना है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The CBI inquiry was instituted in lieu of the inquiry by the House, which was demanded by the House so insistently. Now, if that inquiry has been conducted, should that report not be placed on the Table of the House, in accordance with the assurance given?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri H. R. Gokhale stated on the 9th September, which I am quoting:

"Please refer to my remarks on the subsequent occasion. I have said at that time that we shall take the House into confidence after the investigation report was available. After the results of investigation are available, we shall take the House into confidence. The whole matter is open to the House to consider at that time."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The whole matter, barring the CBI Report, is open. . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He further said:

"I am making a promise, I am giving an assurance, that, after this investigation is over, the first thing that we will do is to come to Parliament and say, "This is where we have arrived, please tell us what we should do". It is only after that, according to the wishes of Parliament, that we will proceed."

If this is not done, then do away with Parliament. (*Interruptions*). If they went to court of law, rightly or wrongly, due to technicalities that is one matter. But the second matter is that the CBI Report must be placed before the House. If they do not come with it before the House, they might call it the last day of Parliament. Mrs. Gandhi with a photograph of Hitler in her hands will come to the House and then we might as well get out. . . (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय सरकार ने दो अपराध किये हैं। एक तो सदन में आने से पहले अदालत में चले गये। 11 तारीख को सदन की बैठक शुरू हो गई थी। ये पहले दिन सदन के सामने नहीं आये। दूसरे अब ये सी०बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट नहीं ला रहे हैं। पहले तो कहा कि कानून ऐसा है कि हम रुक नहीं सकते अदालत में जाना जरूरी था। अब कौन सा कानून रोक रहा है इन्हें रिपोर्ट यहां रखने के लिये?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : और वह कानून भी बेवकूफों के लिए है। (व्यवधान) हम से बातें कर रहे हैं? पेटी प्रिवैरिकेशन बात है यह।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a pity that...

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is a pity that you did not give a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a pity that you are talking like that.

This is already contained in various privilege motions which you given. We heard the Home yesterday.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Are you satisfied?

MR. SPEAKER: Not a question of satisfaction. I am only giving them. I heard all of you. You demanded that they should also be heard. I asked them that they should also come and speak in this House. Now, about that, I can give my ruling only after hearing the

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't mix up the things.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is contained in whatever you have mentioned. The same matter which you have raised is contained in your privilege motions. I cannot give the ruling piece-meal here and piece-meal there.

We now adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 3.30 p.m.

14.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till thirty minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—contd.

IMPORT LICENCE CASE

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will hear all of you.

Now I seek your assistance on a purely technical point before you proceed further. Today is Friday, and you know the rules that, on every Friday two and a half hours are devoted to Private Members' Business. Also when the time for Private Members' Business comes, we adjourn every discussion and take up the Private Members' Business. That has been the practice. Now if we look at the order paper we will find that we had fixed 3.00 p.m. for Private Members' Business. We are now behind by half an hour. I would like to have your opinion or desire in that regard whether you would like to do away with the Private Members' Business.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स के प्रस्ताव का कार्यक्रम है आज हम उसको छोड़ना चाहते हैं. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडेय (खलीलाबाद) : हम नहीं छोड़ना चाहते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के जितने विरोधी पक्ष हैं, उन सब ने एक मत से तय किया है कि भारत सरकार ने जो वायदा किया है—गृह मंत्री जी ने वायदा किया है, विधि मंत्री जी ने वायदा किया है कि सी०बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट टेबिल पर रखेंगे—ये उसको टेबिल पर रखें उसके बाद आगे की कार्यवाही चलेगी। जब तक सी०बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट टेबिल पर नहीं रखते हैं हम किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही नहीं चलने देंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would request you, Sir, since you had been a member of this House, an illustrious member of this House. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am still a member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now you are an elevated member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am still a member and I sit there in front of you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like you to listen carefully to what I narrate from the books of account, these documents, and give us your considered and upright opinion, upholding the dignity of the House, as to whether it has become obligatory on the part of the Government to lay on the Table of the House the CBI report.

I have to repeat this, Sir, because they do not understand these things; they do not want to understand these things. There are two persons, two senior Cabinet Ministers representing the whole Government of India on the flooor of the Lok Sabha. What did they say? Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, the Home Minister to-day, who was doing a lot of tight-rope walking without any success, his predecessor, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit said:

> "I am making a promise. I am giving an assurance that after this investigation is over, the first thing that we will do is to come to Parliament and we will say, 'This is where we have arrived. Please tell us as to what we should do.' It is only after that . . .

Mind the words.

> "...It is only after that, according to the wishes of the Parliament that we shall proceed."

Now Mr. Gokhale, an eminent lawyer and who was also a Judge of the Bombay High Court and who was also a practising lawyer at the Supreme Court, knowing all the limitations of the Government and the law, said:

> 'I have said at that time that we shall take the House into confidence after the investigation report

was available. After the result of the investigation was available, we shall take the House into confidence. The whole matter is bound to come to the House to consider at that time."

I have quoted verbatim from the proceedings of this House. Now, they have taken a stand that under the existing laws they could not have possibly come before the House without going to a court of law once the CBI inquiry report establishing a case *prime facie* came into their hands. That is a matter for the Committtee of the Government Assurances. But I will deal with it in a separate way.

Now, since the CBI inquiry report is in their hands and now they have gone to a court of law already, is it not obligatory on them to come before the House, read out the entire CBI inquiry report and lay it on the Table of the House so that the House is able to give its counsel and a direction to the government as to what are the things that are to be done? Now, the Government have not done it and, therefore, it is for the Chair to give a ruling in view of the two assurances that are on record that the Government must lay the CBI inquiry report on the Table of the House because I am positive that the original report is now being altered and they are only trying to take time from the House so that a fabricated report is placed on the Table of the House.

You are the only person present in the House who can save the House from the indignity and disregard that is being showered on this House by this Government.

श्री टी० सोहन लाल (करोल बाग) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सुबह से जो सरकारी कार्य था उसके अन्दर मेरे इन दोस्तों ने बाधा पहुंचाई या नहीं पहुंचाई—मैं नहीं कहता। लेकिन यह समय तो हमारे गैर-सरकारी [illegible]वों का समय है जो इस सदन के माननीय स[illegible]स्यों द्वारा पेश किये जाते हैं। मैं आप से आ[illegible]श चाहता हूं—क्या यह उन सदस्यों के [illegible] अन्याय नहीं है जो उनके टाइम में इस त[illegible] से बाधा पहुंचाई जा रही है ? मैं इसके [illegible]र आपका आदेश चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: [illegible] will give my ruling.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष [illegible]दय, इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि लोक सभा [illegible] कार्यवाही में बाधा उत्पन्न हो गई है। सदन [illegible]को जो आश्वासन दिये गये थे मन्त्रियों के द्वारा उनका उल्लंघन करके बिल्कुल [illegible]शर्म बन कर अपने आश्वासन से सरकार [illegible]रना चाहती है।... (व्यवधान) सरक[illegible] [illegible] आश्वासन का उल्लंघन किया [illegible] और अब मामला प्रोसीजरल नही है। [illegible]दन की गरिमा और मानहानि का सवाल है। और स्वयं अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा कि लीगल नाइसिटीज में मैं नहीं जाता हूं। उन्होंने 12 तारीख को कहा। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो मैं उनका उद्धरण दे सकता हूं :

"MR. SPEAKER: So far as that assurance was concerned, it was quite categorical. His (Speaker's) concern was that MPs. were involved in it. If it were somebody from outside, then, that was a different matter. But here MPs. were involved and so the House was seized of the situation.

Now a difficulty had arisen because the CBI instead of waiting, and laying it before the House, had followed another course by sending it direct to the court. A plea could be taken that it was now a *sub-judice* matter. But this House was directly concerned with the honour of these MPs. So, some way should be found out of this tangle. So far as MPs. were concerned, the House should be in a position to express its opinion. In the matter about our own Members, some way should be found

lar time to convey it to me that I should not proceed in the matter. That is your opinion. But they say they never meant it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That is why we are withdrawing the motion.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is that the Motion has not been moved. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is regarding the admissibility.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute. (*Interruptions*). May I request Mr. Patel to sit down? You are not helping the House at all. Kindly sit down.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order. Since I have read out my motion and I sought your indulgence for permitting me not to press the Motion on compassionate grounds, would you not be pleased to grant me the permission? Is there any embargo on the hon. Members of the House to perform an act of commisaration in sympathy or pity? Can I be permitted at any point of time to do this? I do not want to proceed with my motion because enough pity has been evoked in me. So, on this ground, I do not want to proceed with my motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not talk of compassionate grounds or anything else. Now Shri Mishra has taken back the motion. But, Sir, today it has been established that without the Prime Minister, they do not know what to do.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATAL *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you allow me to finish? Can you ask Mr. Patel to cooperate? I do not understand why he often gets up.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You ask the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to control his Member just as we control our Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you give me just two minutes? I fully agree with Shri Mishra that any Member who has moved the motion can withdraw it. But, here I am sorry he has not yet been permitted to move the motion and, therefore, the question of withdrawal does not come.

Now, I would like to pose just this question. If it is me or if it is the Speaker or Shri Mishra or anybody, if I make a remark which you do not understand, from whom would you seek the clarification if you do not seek from him? Now, here is a ruling which, the Speaker says, he has given but, the Home Minister could not fully understand and which we do not understand and, now the question comes up here. I would put it this way. This is how I would understand and this is how I would interpret. When the discussion was hotting up, he might honestly and legitimately feel that if he kept this out of the House, he might be committing some graver mistake. Therefore, while the discussion was hotting up, he felt the urge to say that. We should be grateful that he was honest to the House. He has given the whole thing. Therefore, there is no question of this motion.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 25th.

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 25, 1974/Agrahayana 4, 1896 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 25, 1974/Agrahayana 4, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Ram Sewak Yadav who passed away at New Delhi on the 22nd November 1974 at the young age of 48 after a brief illness.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav was a Member of the Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabhas during the years 1957-70 representing Bara Banki constituency of Uttar Pradesh during all the three terms. He was elected to Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha during the last Assembly elections and was Deputy Leader of the Opposition there. Shri Yadav took active part in student movements during his college days and was associated with the Students' Congress during the years 1946-51. A noted social worker and a lawyer, he worked among backward and Scheduled Caste people for the removal of social disparities and uplift of the down-trodden and rendered free legal advice to the poor. He was also keenly interested in the welfare of farmers. As a parliamentarian he was very active in championing the causes for which he had devoted his life. As man, he believed in simple living and he practised that throughout his life.

We deeply mourn the loss of this Distinguished friend and I am sure the

House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

We may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

WELCOME TO NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon Members, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr S. A. Whitehead, M. P., Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand, and the hon. Members of the New Zealand Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to Inida as our honoured guests. The other members of the delegation are:

1. Mr. B. P. MacDonell, M.P.
2. Mrs. E. E. McMillan, M.P.
3. Dr. G. A. Wall, M.P.
4. Mr. L. F. Sloane, M.P.
5. Mr. K R. Allen, M. P.
6. Mr. J. B. Bolger, M. P.
7. Mr. R. M. McKay, Secretary to the Delegation.

His Excellency, Mr Whitehead, is personally known to me for quite some time. The New Zealand Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was the first among the several Groups of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to propose my candidature for the Presidentship of the Inter-Parliamentary Council last year.

The delegates arrived on the 23rd November and will be in India till the 29th November. The delegates are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the people of New Zealand.

Meeting of International Agricultural Machinery Development Clinic

*182. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the International Agricultural Machinery Development Clinic was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the recommendations of the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE)

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Government of India, in the Ministry of Agriculture, hosted the International Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing Development Clinic sponsored by United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from 21st to 30th October 1974 The Clinic was attended by delegates from 19 under-developed and developing countries, representatives of International Organisation, Govt of India and State Govts. officials, Central Organisations, Institutions and Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements in India. The programme included technical sessions in Vigyan Bhavan, exhibition and demonstration session at I.A.R.I., technical visit session in and around Delhi and business session in Vigyan Bhavan. The main objectives of the Clinic were :

(a) Familiarisation of the growth and progress of the Indian equipment industry.

(b) To establish interaction and liaison with the industry.

(i) Promotion of technological collaboration and cooperation through transfer exchange of technology,

(ii) to identify and promote cooperative programmes of training, development research, market development and related programmes,

(iii) to develop strategies and programmes for continued cooperation,

(iv) promotion of bilateral trade in agricultural equipment.

The important recommendations of the Clinic are :—

1. Giving due considerations to the non-existance of facilities or inadequacy of the same, in different countries for a sound integrated programme on farm implements and machinery, it is recommended that the infra-structure and other facilities for:—

(i) Design, development and testing.

(ii) Repair, maintenance and servicing,

(iii) Local Manufacture.

(iv) Demonstration and Extension and

(v) Training.

be established or strengthened as per the list of specific countrywise projects finalised, and adequate funds be allocated in the National Plans of the respective countries. The UNIDO, UNDP assistance and cooperation of Govt.of India for effective realization of such projects, was was emphasised. In consultation with the Resident representatives of UNDP located in different countries and UNIDO technical experts, the projects may be finalised expeditiously and included in the country programmes for 1977—81.

2. In order to mobilise available modest financial resources, it is recommended for considerations of UNDI/UNIDO/Govt. of India for initiating co-operative activities, joint ventures, commercial collaborations and bi-lateral aids, etc. to such developing countries to make available, experienced personnel Instrumentation systems, production machinery, prototypes implements, technical literatures, design drawings, jigs and fixtures, standards, specifications and tect codes.

3. Different categories of training programmes, in well established agricultural engineering colleges, testing institutions, manufacturing firms, etc., on farm machinery production technology, testing and extension methods be organised.

4. UNIDO, may at the specific request of Governments concerned give a priority to the possibility of initiating projects under UNIDO voluntary contribution finances for establishment of Central Workshops and mobile units for repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery. Expert assistance may also be provided on priority basis under UNDP-UNIDO special industrial services finances to organise field evaluation of prototypes which may become available in different countries. In making such selections of experts a thorough knowledge of local problems and agricultural practices of the developing countries should be kept in mind.

5. In India a number of Agro Industries Corporations and Agro Service Centres have been established, to make available to farmers inputs, credits and other contractual services. India's experience and expertise in this endevour may be made available to the needy countries, which may be followed up by training programmes in India for personnel of other countries.

6. India produces several basic machine tools required for manufacture of agricultural tools and implements, and testing instruments. There is need for dissemination of knowledge and information among developing countries. Capabilities of different countries, in this respect should be assessed and make available to other needy countries.

7. There is an urgent need to establish, an International Technology Transfer Centre in agricultural machinery, with a view to prepare and provide drawings and designs, specification prototypes, production engineering services and urgent steps may be taken by UNIDO in this direction.

8. Close association may be established between the N.R.D.C.'s Research Institutions and professional agricultural engineering societies of different countries and India may give a lead in this regard.

9. In order to evaluate, adapt and introduce the implements and machines, identified at the exhibition held at I.A.R.I. Delhi and others in India and elsewhere in different participating countries, expeditiously supply of prototype samples (upto 10 in case of implements and 3-5 in case of machinery), with ISI Standards and other technical literatures is considered very necessary. The clinic requests the Govt. of India to examine the feasibility for providing such assistance in view of its urgency and importance. These samples may be selected by a Govt. of India panel.

UNIDO is requested to provide expert assistance of about 6 man-months per country for the above programme and also promote visits of manufacturers of the respective countries. Training of 4—6 months may also be arranged by Govt. of India for technicians from developing countries in Indian factoies.

10. As a programme for 'In-plant Training' of personnel of developing countries is now under final consideration of UNIDO Gov of India may favourably consider providing of such training facilities in the last quarter of 1975.

11. In view of the importance of bio-gas plants in developing countries, UNIDO-UNDP may assist in the preparation of comprehensive technical paper, showing, the work done, present studies, future plans, technical specifications and techno-economic aspects.

The above study may be folowed up with a detailed project for establishing different sized plants. Training may also be provided on the above, for representatives from other developing countries.

12. Recognising the valuable contribution of this manufacturing clinic, it is strongly recommended that UNIDO-UNDP organise similar clinics in French speaking African countries at an appropriate time.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : It is a very detailed and long statement. From the stetement, I find that mention has been made about technical developments and other technical things and necessarily about agricultural machinery. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, to benefit the small and marginal farmers, especially those landless persons who by occupying the land have got their patta and are in occupation of the land up to two to three acres, and who are the backbone of agricultural development and to provide them with the simple and ordinary tools which can best be utilised by them, any concrete measures are going to be taken or whether there is any plan for them.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Of course, I will reply, but I would ask for your protection, because this is an international clinic or conference attended by 19 countries and we acted as the host. Of course, one of the points that was discussed was, how the effective implements for the small farmers can be popularised in this part of the world. That was one of the points which was discussed.

SHRI D.K. PANDA : We have discussed so many problems, I need not go into them, and I need not elaborate all those things. I want to know what has been decided in that particular international meeting, especially to help the agriculturists in our developing countries including India, and what type of expertise and help from other developed countries you are going to get for our country in addition to whatever is already in existence. I want also to know whether they are going to help the small and marginal farmers and in that direction, what action or what steps are going to be taken. My question is very clear.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member perhaps has not gone through the material earlier. This conference was convened by us and there are many countries as compared to us, which have not developed up to our level. Therefore, our effort was, by convening this conference, to see how to help those countries which are less developed than us. This was the main thrust at the conference.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : He is reported to have made a statement, in the Economic Times, that India was following a policy of balanced and selective mechanisation of agricultural implements and so on because of the rise in the cost of fuel, to design and manufacture simple implements and tools which would be within the reach of small and marginal farmers. He made this statement in his concluding speech in that conference. My point is this; we are not going to develop machines only in air or on paper; there must be a specific direction. Are we having any plans to impart training to the small and marginal farmers? If there are no measures now, he can say that this would be done afterwards.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have plans, it is a very ambitious programme.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: This conference was held from 21st to 30th and 30th was in fact the concluding day. There is a

report in the Economic Times which says that tractors have gone out of the farmers reach. The price of indigenous tractor have almost doubled during the last 2½ years and the recent decontrol of tractor prices had come as a blessing in disguise to indigenous manufacturers. There are five major tractor manufacturers and there were three price hikes during the recent months. What measures are going to be taken to prevent the price rise and bring down the price so that the small and medium farmer can get tractors ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The price control order is administered by the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies (Deptt. of Heavy Industry) and I would request the hon. Member to pu the question to that Ministry.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: What is the function and objective of this international agricultural machinery development clinic and how for has it affected the developing countries, with what results ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Inspite of some our weaknesses we have succeeded in developing a very large number of simple instruments and machinery which could be used in relatively less developed countries. We wanted our experience to be imparted to them so that there may be technology transfer. Western countries have a very much advanced technology. So this technology is useful to under-developed countries. We can give them something and many countries represented in this conference found it useful.

श्री रामदेव सिंह : मैं मानवीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसी क्लिनिक की बैठक के बाद ट्रैक्टर की कीमत को फ्री कर देने के लिए आप को प्रेरणा मिली ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I should repeat again that the prices o tractors are administered by the Ministry of Industry and Civi Sup Heavy Industry).

वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन

183. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :
श्री बनमाली पटनायक :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत चार महीनों में वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन इसकी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि में कितने वनस्पति घी का उत्पादन किया गया ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The production was 78,000 tonnes as against the estimated requirement of 1·65 lakh tonnes.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जो हमारे देश में अभी वनस्पति घी बनाने के कारखाने हैं उन की कुल क्षमता कितनी है और हमारे देश में वनस्पति घी की जो कमी है और वे कारखाने अपना पूरा उत्पादन नहीं करते, उस से जबर्दस्त कमी हमारे देश में बन गई है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि कारखाने वालों में चूंकि अपना उत्पादन कम कर दिया है तो उनकी जो क्षमता है उस की कटौती कर के नये कारखाने लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जायें ताकि जो कमी हमारे देश में वनस्पति घी की हुई है उस की पूर्ति की जा सके ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हमारे देश में जो जो लाइसेंस्ड कैपेसिटी है वह 17.13 लाख टन है और जो इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है, जो कारखाने लग चुके हैं, जो उनकी कैपेसिटी 12.35 लाख टन है। यह सही है कि जो कुछ हमारा प्रोडक्शन है यह इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी से बहुत कम है। लेकिन इस की वजह यह नहीं है कि फैक्टरियां जानबूझकर नहीं चला रहे हैं बल्कि उनके सामने कुछ

दिक्कतें हैं। जो तेल की कीमतें हैं वह बहुत बढ़ गई हैं और जो कीमत फिक्स की जाती है उस से उतना उन को मिल नहीं पाता जितनी उनकी मांग है इसलिए व पूरा प्रोडक्शन नहीं करते।

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : दूसरी चीज यह है कि बहुत दिनों से यह मांग चली आ रही है कि बनस्पति घी में कोई रंग मिलाया जाये। पन्द्रह बीस वर्षों से यह बात चली आ रही है। क्या इतने दिनों में अभी तक कोई ऐसा रंग ईजाद नहीं किया जा सका जो बनस्पति घी में मिलाया जा सके जिस से उस का मिसयूज न हो सके? जबकि हम ने इतनी प्रगति की है इतने दिनों में क्या ऐसा रंग हमारे यहां नहीं मिल सका?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : नहीं, अभी तक गवर्नमेंट का कोई ऐसा इरादा नहीं है कि बनस्पति में कोई रंग मिलाया जाय। यह दूसरी बात है कि बनस्पति बनस्पति के रंग में काफी इख्तलाफ है क्यों कि जो बनस्पति बनता है उस में तरह तरह के तेल इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं। मूंगफली का तेल इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, पाम आयल इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और बिनौले का तेल डाला जाता है। पाम आयल या सोयाबीन का तेल मिलाया जाता है तो बनस्पति का भी रंग तरह तरह का हो जाता है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On the 25th March 1974 there was a discussion on the floor of this House about the shortage of Dalda and particularly the conduct of Hindustan Lever, who are the biggest manufacturer of vanaspati. Then hon. Minister Shri F. A. Ahmed, who is the President now, assured the House that appropriate action would be taken against the Company and they would be persuaded to step up the production of vanaspati. At present their capacity is 260 tonnes per week while they are manufacturing hardly 10 tonnes a week. They have diverted the entire production to margarine, which gives a higher profit. Recently, the UP Government seized 23,000 tins of Dalda manufactured by the same company from their Meerut depot. I would like to know whether any action has been taken against them for flouting the Government's decision or orders to manufacture more vanaspati instead of ghee and, if so, what is the action? Is it not a fact that a stage has come for the take-over of the Company in the larger interests of the country and the consumer?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसाकि मैंने अर्ज किया सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान लिवर ही नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में जितनी भी बनस्पति घी की फैक्टरियां लगी हुई हैं.... (व्यवधान).....आप जवाब तो सुन लीजिए, उन की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 17 लाख टन से कुछ ऊपर है और प्रोडक्शन सारे हिन्दुस्तान में करीब पौने चार लाख टन है। 20-25 परसेंट के करीब हिन्दुस्तान में प्रोडक्शन है। उनके सामने मुश्किल यह है कि जो कीमत फिक्स की गई है उस कीमत में उन को तेल नहीं मिल पाता और बहुत सारी फैक्टरियां बन्द पड़ी हैं। उन में से कुछ हम ने अपने कब्जे में ले ली हैं, जैसे गणेश फ्लौर मिल की बनस्पति फैक्ट्री को मैं खुद देखने गया था, वह साल-डेढ़ साल से बन्द पड़ी थी और अब आप को जानकर खुशी होगी कि वह अपनी फुल कैपेसिटी पर काम कर रही है। अमृतसर में भी एक फैक्टरी हम ने ले ली है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान लीवर की जो फैक्ट्रीज हैं.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I have your guidance, Sir? I referred to the assurance given by Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed when he was the Food Minister.....

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I am on my legs. I am still speaking. Why can't the hon. Member have a little patience?

It is true that the Hindustan Levers are not producing anywhere near their

installed capacity and that they are going out of the vanaspati business. If and when they do that and their conduct deserves taking over, we will not hesitate to do so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question has not been answered.

What I said was that they are diverting a major portion of their production to Margarine which gives them a higher profit. In India, the people do not use Margarine. They use dalda. Whether it is a fact that they have diverted their production to Margarine instead of Dalda and, if so, what action has been taken.

The second part of my question was, whether it is a fact that 23,000 tins of dalda was seized at Meerut and, if so, what action has been taken against them.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: That case is, probably, *sub judice*. Sometime ago, it was *sub judice* and, I believe, it is till *sub-judice*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They have paid Rs. 25 lakhs to Congress. We will see that the workers take over within six months.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : हिन्दुस्तान में बनस्पति घी के मामले में कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे ? क्या सरकार बनस्पति घी की कुछ नई फैक्ट्रीज खुद चलायेगी, क्योंकि मिनिमम नीडस प्रोग्राम में घी का उपलब्ध करना बहुत जरूरी है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैंने अर्ज किया है कि हमारे पास इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी बहुत ज्यादा हैं । देश की रिक्वायरमेंट 6 लाख टन भी हो जाये तो भी हमारी जरूरत पूरी हो सकती है क्योंकि हमारी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 17 लाख टन है । जो फैक्ट्रियां उत्पादन नहीं कर रही हैं, उन को हम ले रहे हैं । लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा है—असल दिक्कत यह है कि हम को काफी मिकदार में तेल नहीं मिल रहा है, उस का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट पूरी कोशिश कर रही है । हमारी लाइसेंस्ड कैपेसिटी 17 लाख टन और इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 12 लाख टन होने के बावजूद भी हमें तेल नहीं मिल रहा है ।

DR. H. P. SHARMA: One of the important sources for making up the shortage of raw oil for the manufacture of vanaspati is through the import of palm oil. A news-item appeared a couple of days ago that a substantial amount of imported palm oil was lying at the port and that it was lying there for months. How does the Government explain that, on the one hand, the imported palm oil is lying at the port and, on the other hand, for want of clearance, the vanaspati industry is suffering?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is correct that about 3000 tonnes of palm oil is lying at the port. There was some difficulty about import/excise duty. That is being sorted out. It has been lying there for a few months.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us, apart from their most adamant and unfair attitude to the workers, is it or is it not a fact that Margarine contains more moisture and whether there is any price control on Margarine ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: There is no price control on the price of Margarine. Margarine contains moisture and so does butter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What has butter to do with that ? I have asked, as between dalda and Margarine, whether Margarine contains more water or more moisture and whether there is a price control on Margarine.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kachwai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि हमारे यहां तेल के उत्पादन के अभाव के कारण कमी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं

पिछले डेढ़ सालों में जो डाल्डा के दाम बढ़े हैं, जिसे आप ने अपने आदेशों के द्वारा बढ़ाया है और जो पिछले वर्ष 6 रुपये 20 पैसे किलो बिक रहा था, इस समय 13 रुपये 40 पैसे किलो बिक रहा है—इन दामों के बढ़ने का मूल कारण क्या है ? क्या यह बात सही है कि फैक्ट्री वाले बिल कुछ बनाते हैं और पैसा कुछ और लेते हैं—क्या इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आप को मिली हैं ? क्या आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि तेल निर्माताओं ने डाल्डा की फैक्ट्री लगाने के लाइसेंस आप से मांगें हैं, यदि यह सही है तो ऐसे कितने कैसेज आप के पास पड़े हुए हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कीमतें जो बढ़ती हैं। उस के लिये एक फरमूला है और उसी के तेहत बढ़ाई जाती है। वनस्पति में 80 प्रतिशत कन्टैन्ट तेल का होता है, इस लिये अगर तेल की कीमत बढ़ती है तो कुदरती बात है कि वनस्पति की कीमत भी बढ़ेगी। पहले हम तेल इम्पोर्ट कर के इन फैक्ट्रियों को दिया करते थे ताकि कीमतें नीचे रख सकें। लेकिन अब जून से इम्पोर्टेड आयल नहीं दे रहे हैं, इस लिये कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। शिकायतें—कभी कभी मिलती हैं कि माल-डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंन्ट उस के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करती हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तेल निर्माताओं ने डाल्डा बनाने के लिये आप से लाइसेंस मांगें हैं —उन का क्या हुआ ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हमने पहले ही बहुत लाइसेंस दिये हुए हैं।

श्री अबल सिंह सेठ : डाल्डा बनाने में मूंगफली के तेल के बजाय तिल का तेल (मीठा तेल) क्यों इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : तिल का तेल भी उस में डाला जाता है।

वेश्यावृत्ति का उन्मूलन

*184. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वेश्यावृत्ति के उन्मूलन के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में सरकार के प्रयास सफल रहे हैं अथवा नहीं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार का विचार और क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम)

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण-पत्र सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

वेश्यावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए मुख्य कानूनी साधन स्त्रियों और लड़कियों में अनैतिक पणन दमन अधिनियम, 1956 है जिसे 30 दिसम्बर, 1956 को अधिनियमित किया गया था। इस अधिनियम में निम्नलिखित को दण्डनीय बना कर वाणिज्य रुप से चलने वाली वेश्यावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए उपबन्ध किए गए हैं :—

(1) वेश्यालय रखना तथा किसी भवन का वेश्यालय के रुप में उपयोग करता ;

(2) वेश्यावृत्ति की कमाई पर जीना;

(3) वेश्यावृत्ति के प्रयोजन के लिए किसी स्त्री या लड़की को प्राप्त करना, प्रेरित करना या ले जाना;

(4) किसी ऐसे भवन में किसी स्त्री या लड़की को रोके रखना जहां वेश्यावृत्ति होती हो ;

(5) सार्वजनिक स्थानों में अथवा उनके आसपास वेश्यावृत्ति का आचरण करना; तथा

(6) वेश्यावृत्ति के प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रलोभन देना ।

इस अधिनियम में नैतिक खतरे में पड़ी स्त्रियों और लड़कियों के बचाव तथा जिनका उद्धार किया गया है उनके पुनर्वास हेतु संरक्षण गृहों और सुधार संस्थायों की स्थापना के लिए भी उपबन्ध किया गया है । जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से अधिनियम में गैर-सरकारी सलाहकार समितियों का गठन करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है, जिन में संबंधित इलाकों के प्रमुख समाज कल्याण कार्यकर्ता होंगे जो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस अधिनियम के अधीन अपराधों के साथ निपटने के लिए नियुक्त किए गए विशेष पुलिस अधिकारियों को सलाह देगी ।

2. वेश्यावृत्ति की सामाजिक बुराई से मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार स्वयंसेवी प्रयत्नों को भी सहयोग देती हैं । भारत में सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य सम्बंधी एसोसिएशन, नई दिल्ली को इस सम्बंध में निवारक और पुनर्वासी कार्यक्रमों जैसे अल्प-'वास गृहों', उद्धार गृहों तथा दिल्ली में एक परिवार जीवन संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए लगभग 1.5 लाख रुपए की वार्षिक वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

3. इसके अतिरिक्त गरीब और निराश्रित स्त्रियों को सहायता देने तथा उन्हें अपने पांवों पर खड़े होने लायक बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के जरिए अनेक सामाजिक-आर्थिक योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है । बोर्ड उन गरीब लड़कियों के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन करने में भी स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता देता हैं, जिन्हें वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण अपना अध्ययन छोड़ देना पड़ता है ।

4. यद्यपि इस प्रकार की समस्या के संबंध में ठीक ठीक आंकड़े एकत्रित करना कठिन है तो भी विश्वास किया जाता है कि अपनाए गए कानूनी नियन्त्रणों तथा शैक्षिक और सामाजिक उपायों से स्त्रियों में अनैतिक व्यापार तथा वाणिज्य रूप में चलाई जा रही बुराई के अन्य रूपों को समस्या को नियन्त्रित किया जा सका है ।

5. स्त्रियों और लड़कियों में अनैतिक पतन दमन अधिनियम, 1956 को लागू करने में प्रक्रियात्मक कठिनाईयों को दूर करने तथा संस्थागत और गैर-संस्थागत सेवाओं को और मजबूत करने के लिए इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों में संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर विधि आयोग द्वारा सक्रीय विचार किया जा रहा है ।

6. पाचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान आदिवासी, पिछड़े और गंदे इलाकों में, जहां स्त्रियों की रहने सहने की परिस्थियां विशेष रूप से कठिन हैं, स्त्रियों के लिए विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार किया जाएगा । राज्यों में सामाजिक और नैतिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों को तेज करने का भी विचार है । आशा है कि इससे स्थिति में और सुधार होगा ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय जब ये उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो कह देते है कि विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया है..

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : आप ने सवाल ही इस किस्म का किया है ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय; मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि सार्वजनिक स्थानों में वैश्यावृत्ति रोकने का तो आप ने प्रयास किया है लेकिन जो प्राइवेट जगहों पर वैश्यावृत्ति हो रही है, उस के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? इस के लिये कई बार एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने

अपनी आब्जेशन्ज आप को भेजी हैं, 1971 में भी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने कहा था,—

"The Committee would urge upon the Government to finalise the decisions on the recommendations by the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act Amendment Committee to make the existing Act more effective in curbing this evil practice and to bring forth an amending Bill before Parliament at an early date."

1971 में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की इस आब्जेशन को ध्यान में रखते हुए चार सालों के अन्दर आपने उस बिल को अमेण्डमेंट के लिये सदन के सामने क्यों नहीं रखा ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : यह बात सही है कि सप्रैशन आफ़ इम्मोरल ट्रेफिक एक्ट में बहुत सी खामियां हैं, जिनकी ओर राज्य सरकारों और अन्य संस्थाओं ने भी ध्यान दिलाया है। विधि आयोग के सामने इस समय यह सारा मामला विचाराधीन है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विचाराधीन होने का भी पीरियड चार साल का होता है? क्या आप को मालूम है कि इस समय जो सप्रैशन आफ़ इम्मोरल ट्रेफिक एक्ट बना हुआ है उस में तीन बातों के बारे में आप के अफसरों ने बार-बार आप को लिखा है और आप से परामर्श भी किया है—इस में तीन बातों की कमी है--पहली—यह है कि उस में—Woman should be as witness यह एक बड़ा भारी सामाजिक दोष है – उस के अन्दर यह कहा था

"A woman citizen is rquired to be an evidence at the time of raiding the brothal. ."

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है—

"It is not possible...."

वमेन को आपने गवाह के रूप में क्यों रखा ?

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि जो एन्फोर्समेन्ट आफिसर्ज हों, वे ऊंचे दर्जे के हों—उस के अन्दर इस समय आर्डिनरी एस० एच० ओ० या सब-इंस्पैक्टर को रख देते है। उस में यह भी कहा है कि जो प्रोइबेट मकान हो, उस में घुसने के लिये आप इजाजत नहीं देते हैं। आप के गवर्नमेन्ट अफसरों ने कई बार इस के बारे में आप से शिकायतें की हैं—इन सब दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया है कि जो प्रैजेन्ट एक्ट है उस में बहुत सी खामिया हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जिन कमियों का जिक्र किया है, 1968 में हम ने जो कमैंटी एडवाइन्ट की थी, वह भी इन बातों के सामने लाई थी। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है, इस समय यह सारा मामला लॉ-कमीशन के विचाराधीन है।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: As is quite understood, women have to tread on this path because of poor economic condition and it is due to lot of unemployment and starvation in this section also. Sir, the world over this year 1975 is being celebrated as women's year. Does the Government think that special programmes and steps should be taken to give employment to women as citizens of this country and help also to solve this problem?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Suggestion for action.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: My question is supplementary actually to the previous question. I would like to know what is the experience of the Government in the implementation of the Act. Does the Government feel that by enacting this they will be able to solve this social evil or do they feel that the preconditions are the economic rehabilitating of these morally-fallen, rather than the Act of Parliament? How do the Government propose to deal with this problem in future?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं वर्तमान कानून में खामियां हैं, और वेश्यावृत्ति एक सामाजिक बुराई है, इस को केवल सरकार द्वारा बनाये हुए कानून से नियंत्रित या दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। इस सम्बन्ध में जब तक समाज और नागरिकों का सहयोग नहीं मिलेगा तब तक यह बुराई दूर नहीं हो सकती। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार प्रयत्नशील है, खास कर के जो स्वयंसेवी संस्थायें हैं उन को अधिक से अधिक अनुदान देकर और कानून में जो कमियां हैं उन को दूर कर के इस बुराई को दूर करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: What about the economic rehabilitation? That was my question.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : चौथी योजना में भी बहुत से कदम उठाये हैं, मार्च 1974 तक 1442 कंडेंस्ड कोर्स शुरू किये गये जिन में 34 लाख 4 हजार महिलाओं को ऐनरोल किया गया और 25 हजार महिलाओं ने इस कोर्स को पूरा किया है। पांचवी योजना में कुछ यूनिट और बढ़ाने का विचार है। इस तरह के कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत जितने भी फोर्सेज हैं उन में उन को रोजगार मिले और बुराई को भी रोका जाय, इस ओर हम लगे हुए हैं। रोजगार के साथ साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का भी प्राविधान है।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी : वेश्यावृत्ति बहुत ही घृणित काम है, दुनिया के सारे मजहबों में विवाह पद्धति है और यह सब से बड़ा कानून है। यह वेश्यावृत्ति विवाह पद्धति के कानून को तोड़ती है, इसलिये वेश्याओं के लिये कड़ी से कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिये और जितने वेश्यागामी हैं, चाहे वे सरकारी अधिकारी हों या पार्टियों के लोग, उन को भी कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिये, उन को निकाल कर बाहर किया जाय। अगर हमारी सरकार में अच्छे आदमी हों तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि यह बुराई दूर न हो।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव विचारणीय है।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that there exist red-light areas in places like Bombay, Allahabad, Calcutta, Gaya, Lucknow and other places?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Sir, I could not follow the question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि बड़े बड़े स्थानों में जो कोठे चल रहे हैं यह पुलिस थानों के अन्तर्गत होते हैं और उन थानों की अपनी मावारी बंधी होती है, पुलिस के अधिकारियों को मालूम होता है। तो क्या उन के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार आप करते हैं? आप ने कहा है कि इन की संख्या एकत्रित करने में कठिनाई है। जब आप तस्करों के आंकड़े एकत्रित कर सकते हैं तो यह आंकड़े एकत्रित करने में क्या दिक्कत है? आप ने कहा है कि स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से परिवर्तन लाने का विचार कर रहे हैं, तो प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्चा आप इन संस्थाओं पर करते हैं?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पुलिस के संरक्षण में यह कार्य होते हैं, यह बात गलत है। इस सम्बन्ध में में कुछ मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं, पुलिस ने पकड़ा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : संख्या देने में क्या आपत्ति है जब कि तस्करों को संख्या आप कत्रित कर सकते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Parashar, I am sorry Mr. Kachwai, I have already called Prof. Parashar.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Associations for Development of Languages

*185. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will he Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be peased to [refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 2079 on the 6th August, 1973 and Starred Question No. 4 on the 22nd July, 1974 regarding assistance for promotion of Indian languages and state:

(a) the names of the voluntary associations working in the field of the development of regional languages and modern Indian Languages (recognised as well as un-recognised); and

(b) the amount of financial assistance given to each of hese [associations during the financial year 1974-75?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Department of Culture (Shri D.P. Yadav): (a) and (b). Government are implementing two schemes of assistance for voluntary associations working for the promotion of Hindi and for the promotion of other Modern Indian Languages. The voluntary associations/institutions which have so far received financial assistance under these schemes during the current financial year have been listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House and some other applications are under consideration. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8560 /74]. Government do not, however, have full information about those voluntary associations which have not sought financial assistance from them.

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि किस आधार पर यह अनुदान दिया जाता है और इस की प्रणाली क्या है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, उपयोगिता आधार है और हमारे मंत्रालय में में जब प्रार्थना-पत्र आते हैं तो एक विशेषज्ञ समिति बैठ कर जांच करती है।

श्री नारायण चन्द पाराशर : आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि हिन्दी को छोड़कर बाकी जो भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये सहायता दी गई है वह हिन्दी को दी गई सहायता से बहुत कम है। तो क्या इस के लिये निश्चित धनराशि है जिन में से सहायता दी जाती है, या जितने प्रकार के प्रार्थना-पत्र आते हैं उन सब को दी जाती है. या किसी निश्चित समय पर प्रार्थना-पत्र मंगाने के लिये समाचार-पत्रों में विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव: अध्यक्ष जी, देश में यह भाव न फले कि अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये हम प्रयत्नशील नहीं हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रत्येक भाषा जो हमारे संविधान में रिकग्नाइज्ड है उस के विकास के लिये चौथी योजना में एक, एक करोड़ रुपया विकास के लिये दिया गया था। वह जो स्वयं सेवी संस्थायें हैं जो भाषाओं के विकास के लिए कार्य करती हैं उनको हम देते हैं। यह बहुत अधिक राशि तो नहीं है। आठ दस लाख के करीब यह राशि होगी।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि भारतीय भाषाओं की तरक्की के लिए कुछ पैसा दिया गया है मदद के तोर पर। यह विवाद छिड़ रहा है कि हिन्दी को ज्यादा पैसे मिले और गैर हिन्दी भाषाओं को कम। लेकिन क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि—भारतीय भाषाएं रुपये की कम भूखी हैं और रुतबे की ज्यादा भूखी हैं ? आज भी भारतीय भाषाओं का रुतबा किसी विदेशी भाषा के मुकाबले में नीचा ही है। कलैक्ट्री, इंजीनियरी, कप्तानी आदि के सब इम्तहान विदेशी भाषा में होते हैं। क्या भारतीय भाषाओं की तरक्की के लिए इस रुतबे की भूख को भी खत्म करने

के लिए सरकार के पास कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : रुतबे का मैं मतलब नहीं समझ सका हूं ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर मिश्र : भारतीय भाषायें भिखारी नहीं है कि कटोरा ले कर पैसा मांगती फिरें । वे अपने रुतबे की मांग कर रही हैं । वे इज्जत चाहती हैं जो आज खतरे में हैं और जो उनको नहीं मिल रही है । यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि किसी भाषा का विकास पैसे की कमी के कारण नहीं रुकने दिया जाएगा और जो भी संस्थायें सरकारी या गैर सरकारी हैं, वे हमारे पास आएंगी तो हम यथासम्भव उनकी मदद करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I want to know whether any of the modern Indian languages which do not find place in the 8th schedule have also been given assistance by the Government? If so, which of such languages have been given assistance by the Government so far?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : The modern Indian languages which do not find place in the 8th schedule like Maithali, English, Rajasthani, Dogri and Manipuri have been given assistance. Whether applications have been received from the voluntary organisations have been given assistance.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के साथ हिन्दी का कोई वमनस्य नहीं है । हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा है और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का अपना दर्जा है । हिन्दी के साथ साथ इन भाषाओं को भी उनका हक मिलना चाहिये । इसके लिए सरकार बराबर प्रयत्नशील भी रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं को सरकार ने पिछले दिनों अनुदान दिया है उन्होंने उसका सदुपयोग किया है दुरुपयोग किया है ? क्या इसकी जांच भी सरकार ने कराई है यदि हां तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में किन किन संस्थाओं ने इस रुपये का दुरुपयोग किया है और किन किन संस्थाओं के अनुदान को बन्द किया गया है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव: किसी संस्था को हम पैसा देते हैं तो उसका जब तक चार्टड एकाउंटेंट द्वारा आडिट नहीं हो जाता है हम उसको दूसरी बार पैसा नहीं देते हैं । इन स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं का एक संघ भी बना हुआ है जो हम को इन संस्थाओं के बारे में राय देता रहता है कि कौन काम कर रही हैं, कौन नहीं . . . .

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : जिन संस्थाओं को अपने अनुदान दिए हैं क्या सभी ने आपको अपने हिसाब दे दिए हैं या कुछ ऐसी संस्थायें भी हैं जिन्होंने हिसाब नहीं दिया है ? उनके ऊपर कुछ चार्ज है फिर भी आपने उनको अनुदान दिया है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं इसकी जांच करवा लूंगा ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: चौथी योजना में विदेशी भाषा पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया है और विदेशी भाषाओं में अंग्रेजी के अलावा भी कोई भाषा है ? हिन्दी पर कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

श्री डी० पी०यादव : विदेशी भाषाओं की सूचना हमारे पास नहीं हैं, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अच्छी भाषायें हैं उनके विकास के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों में काफी प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मैंने प्रश्न किया है कि विदेशी भाषाओं के ऊपर चौथी योजना में कितने पैसे खर्च किए गए हैं हिन्दी के ऊपर कितना किया गया है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : यह एक विशेष प्रश्न है। उसका नोटिस चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भाषाओं के विकास की बात है, कोई भी भाषा हो, हिन्दी हो या विदेशी भाषा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में पूछना चाहते हैं तो नोटिस दे दें ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो उत्तर उन्होंने दिया है उसी से यह पैदा होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पैदा उससे बड़ी चीजें हो सकती हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐसे उत्तर न दिया करें जिससे इस तरह के सवाल पैदा हों।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Since all the regional languages should be developed along with Hindi which is our national language, may I know from the hon. Minister in the Fifth Plans a certain amount would be earmarked for the development of the regional languages ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: It is a suggestion. Government will be happy to keep this in mind in the Fifth Plan also.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What steps are Government going to take for the promotion of Oriya and Nepali languages in the Fifth Plan ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Does this arise ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER. It is written in brackets in part (a) 'recognised as well as unrecognised'. Therefore, it is relevant.

Shri D. P. YADAV: Oriya is one of the languages recognised in the Eighth Schedule. Whatever assistance has been given to other languages for development in the Fourth Plan, if there is some remaining portion, we shall try to help in the Fifth Plan also. As regards Nepali, I could not say just now, but so far as I remember, it is under consideration by the Sahitya Akademi. This is not a body which can direct the Government to do everything for those languages. We are concerned mainly with languages listed in the Eighth Schedule.

श्री झारखंड राय : सरकार द्वारा किसी भाषा को जब सहायता दी जाती है तब क्या उस भाषा को बोलने वालों की संख्या को भी देखा जाता है और क्षेत्र विशेष का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है या नहीं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि यह प्रश्न उनसे उठता है। अमिस्टेंस टू वालेंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशंज का यह सवाल है। पूरी लैंगएज का इशू उन्होंने उठाया है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अवधी के प्रोत्साहन के लिए भी कुछ किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री एम० एस० पुरती।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ उत्तर नहीं दिया है। कम से कम वह कह दें कि कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। यह कहने में वह शरमा क्यों रहे हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अवधी तो हिन्दी की सहेली है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर भाषा के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को यही जानकारी है कि हिन्दी और अवधी एक ही है, तो कैसे उसकी प्रगति होगी ?

Smuggling of Foodgrains from Meghalaya to Assam and Bangladesh

*186. SHRI M.S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received information to the effect

that truckloads of foodgrains are being smuggled from the Khasi hills district of Meghalaya into scarcity hit areas o Assam and other neighbouring areas and Bangladesh ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) According to the information received from the Government of Meghalaya, it is not correct to say that truckloads of foodgrains are being smuggled from Khasi Hills. District authorities are vigilant and have check gat suitable places to prevent any such smuggling.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentives for sugar mills to take up Processing of sugarbeet

+

*187. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme of incentives for sugar mills which may take up processing of sugarbeet in addition to sugarcane ; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) *and* (b) No, Sir. The Government have, however, set up a committee, *inter alia*, to examine the need for grant of incentives to the industry for manufacturing sugar from beet.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such a Committee has met so far, and if so, what its recommendations are.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : The Committee has met only once and it has not yet submitted its report.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : How long will it take ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : It is difficult to say how long it will take, but it has held only one meeting.

राज्यों को खाद्यान्न की मांग

189. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :

श्री बी० एन० रेड्डी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में प्रत्येक राज्य ने कितनी खाद्यान्न की मांग की है तथा वह मांग कितने प्रतिशत पूरी की गई है; और

(ख) कम सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P.SHINDE (*a*) *and* (*b*). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(*a*) *and* (*b*) · Allotments of foodgrains are made to the States from the Central Pool every month after taking into account the overall availability in the Central Pool, relative needs of the States, local market availability, price position, past level of consumption and other relevant factors.

A statement showing the demands received from State Government and the extent to which the demands were met during the last 3 months is attached.

Statement

DEMAND AND ALLOTMENT OF FOODGRAINS FROM CENTRAL POOL TO STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING AUGUST TO OCTOBER, 1974.

S.No.	States	Demand for August to October, 1974.	Allotment for August to October 1974.	Allotment as % of Demand
1	2	3	4	5
	(*In '000 tonnes*)			
1	Andhra Pradesh	48·0	19·5	40·6
2	Assam	95·0	45·1	47·5
3	Bihar	265·0	165·0	62·3
4	Gujarat	525·0	186·0	35·4
5	Haryana	60.0	40.0	66·6
6	Himachal Pradesh	18·0	18·0	100·0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	62·0	57·0	91·9
8	Karnataka	75·0	55·0	73·3
9	Kerala	386·2	268·0	69·9
10	Madhya Pradesh	41·0	30·0	73·2
11	Maharashtra	490·0	371·6	75·8
12	Manipur	9·0	8·5	94·4
13	Meghalaya	18·0	18·0	100·0
14	Nagaland	8·5	6·9	81·2
15	Orissa	95·5	47·3	49·5
16	Punjab	70·0	65·0	92·9
17	Rajasthan	98·0	63·3	64·6
18	Tamilnadu	25·0	24·0	96·0
19	Tripura	12·0	9·0	75·0
20	Uttar Pradesh	187·0	112·0	59·9
21	West Bengal	530·0	373·0	70·4
22	Andamans and Nicobar Island	4·1	3.5	85·4
23	Arunachal Pradesh	4·75	4·2	88·4
24	Chandigarh	10·5	1·5	14.3

1	2	3	4	5
25	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1·5	1·2	80·0
26	Delhi	117·0	117·0	100·0
27	Goa, Daman & Diu	20·1	14·3	71·1
28	Mizoram	10·6	6·6	62·3
29	Pondicherry	1·64	1·64	100·0
	TOTAL :	3290·39	2132·14	64·8

N.B: Specific demands were not received from some of the State Governments during this period.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है, उस में बताया गया है कि विभिन्न 29 राज्यों की ओर से खाद्यान्त की कितनी माग की गई है और उन को कितने खाद्यान्न दिये गये हैं । मैं यह जाना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा गया है कि किस राज्य में कितना अधिक सूखा पड़ा है । खाद्यान्नों का एलाटमेंट करने के बारे में क्या क्राइटेरिया रखे गये हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The production prospect and drought situation is one of the relevant factors taken into consideration while making allotment of foodgrains to the State Governments.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मध्य प्रदेश में सब से अधिक सूखा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने दोबारा यह मांग की है कि अभी तक उस को जितना खाद्यान्न एलाट किया गया है, वह पूरा नहीं होने वाला है, म लिए उस को और खाद्यान्न दिया जाये ; यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है । क्या सरकार उस को और अधिक क्वोटा देने वाली है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That has been mentioned in the statement. The demands of the State Governments including the demand of the Madhya Pradesh Government have been mentioned there.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार का विचार है कि विभिन्न स्टेट्स को उनकी जरूरत के मुताबिक खाद्यान्न का क्वोटा दिया जाये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि खाद्यान्नों के एलाटमेंट के लिए सरकार ने क्या सिद्धांत निश्चित किया है । क्या खाद्यान्नों का एलाटमेंट स्टेटस की रेक्वायरमेंट के आधार पर किया गया है, या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अन्य सिद्धांत भी तय किये गये हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : While making the allotment, the first point we take into consideration is the availability and the level of the central stocks. Then we also take into consideration the production prospects in the respective States, whether the State is deficit or surplus and what has been the pattern of normal distribution. The impression that these things are done arbitrarily is not correct.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that the Government of U.P. have asked for some additional quota for meeting the requirements of famine conditions in some of the Eastern districts, in Bundel-

khand of What was the demand of the U.P. Government and how much had been allotted ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sorry the hon. Member has not read the statement. I have said that during the last three months the U.P. Government had asked for 1,87,000 tonnes and 59 per cent of the demand had been met.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have read that.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have not given according to the demand. The total demand of the State Governments is much in excess. So we arrive at some judgment and we make allotments on the basis of our own judgment ....(*Interruptions*)

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने अकाल की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्र से अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न क्वोटे की मांग की है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान सरकार ने कितने खाद्यान्न क्वोटे की मांग की है और क्या सरकार ने उस पर विचार कर के उस की स्वीकृति दे दी है या नहीं अगर नहीं, तो उसका क्या कारण है

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The Rajasthan Government asked for 98,000 tonnes and we allotted 64,000 tonnes.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : सरकारी आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह निर्विवाद रूप से और निस्संकोच कहा जा सकता है कि देश में बाढ़ और सूखे से बिहार की सर्वाधिक क्षति हुई है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या बिहार सरकार की खाद्यान्त की मांग की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष कदम उठाया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In normal years we have never been willing to give such large quantities but this year we are giving monthly 70,000 tonnes of foodgrains to Bihar.

श्री रामकंवर : राजस्थान सरकार ने 9.2 हजार टन खाद्यान्न की मांग की थी और उस को 64 हजार टन खाद्यान्न दिया जा चुका है। वहां अधिक सूखा होने के बावजूद किसानों से लेवी वसूल की गई थी। वह अच्छा अनाज तो बाहर भेज दिया जाता है और बाहर का अनाज वहां भेजा जाता है। और जो गांव के लोग हैं वे बिलकुल अनाज के लिए तरस रहे हैं। उन की कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई शिकायत आई है कि गांवों में और छोटे-छोटे कस्बों में अनाज का वितरण नहीं हो पा रहा है और अच्छे-अच्छे शहरों में भी यही हालत है, वहां भी अनाज की बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : In Western Rajasthan there was a failure of rain and consequent loss to khariff crop. The rest of Rajasthan received very good rainfall during September-October period and so the rabi prospects are very good. So, it will go a long way in ameliorating the condition.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to draw the attention of the Minister to a statement issued by the West Bengal Congress President, Shri Mitra, that in one district alone 1,000 people have died of starvation and the famine conditions are still prevailing in the districts of Midnapore, Bankura and Purulea and the northern district of Jalpaiguri. What steps will the Government take to meet the deficit of West Bengal, as mentioned by the West Bengal Government ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are aware of the difficult situation of West Bengal. But the crop prospects there are fairly good. We are giving them 1,45,000 tonnes per month. The statement attributed to the State Congress President, Shri Mitra, is not corroborated by him. He has sent me a telegram that the statement attributed to him is not correct.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fall in Recovery of Sugar

*188. SHRI M.R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the average recovery of sugar has come down in the past decade since the price of sugarcane was linked to recovery ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor: and

(c) what action the Government propose to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c) Since 1962-63 when the sugarcane price was linked to recovery, the annual all-India weighted average figures of recovery have fluctuated from year to year within limits, depending upon various factors, such as climatic conditions, incidence of pests and diseases, duration of the season, varieties of cane grown by the growers, etc. No pattern of steady fall in recovery is discernible which can be attributed to the decision to link sugarcane prices to recovery.

Control over Price of Refined oil and Vegetable Butter

*191. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state: (a) whether in view of the fact that Government have control over the price of Vanaspati, Government propose to control the price of refined oil and vegetable butter also ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No such proposal is presently under Government's consideration.

Resignations of Vice-Chancellors of Universities

*192. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities have resigned during 1973 and 1974 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No Vice-Chancellor of a Central University resigned during 1973. The Vice-Chancellors of Aligarh Muslim University and Delhi University resigned during 1974, the former for taking up another post and the latter for returning to full time teaching.

Losses due to floods in States

*193 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise losses suffered this year due to floods ;

(b) the schemes implemented for controlling floods and the expenditure incurred thereon ; and

(c) the areas for which the Central Government have provided assistance for immediate relief work and the amount of assistance provided in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. *See No. LT-8561/74.*]

Malnutrition among Pre-school Children

*194. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in a local daily dated the 1st November, 1974 under the caption 'Malnutrition among pre-school children in India ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in library. *See No. LT-8562/74*]

Project Report on Bansagar Dam

*195. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether direction has been issued by the Centre to the Madhya Pradesh Government to go slow in submitting the revised project report to the Central Government on Bansagar Dam ; and

(b) if not, the prioed by which the project report is likely to be ready ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The revised project report for Bansagar Dam was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in September, 1974 and is at present under technical examination.

Setting Up of A University at Rohtak

*196. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.G.C. has decided to set up a University at Rohtak, Haryana; and

(b) if so, the reasons for revising the earlier decision to set up no more Universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) : Universities in India are established under an Act of a State Legislature or that of the Parliament, and not by the University Grants Commission. However, a proposal of the Government of Haryana to establish a University at Rohtak was considered by the Commission in its meeting held on August 12, 1974. The Commission was not in favour of the State having a University at Rohtak. The State Government has requested the Commission to re-consider pr

Procurement Target of Wheat and Rice For 1974-75

*197. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the target of food procurement for both wheat and rice for 1974-75;

(b) the results of the procurement; and

(c) the steps taken to make procurement effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No target has been fixed for the procurement of wheat during Rabi 1974-75. As regards rice, the Kharif Marketing

Season 1974-75, has just started, and the targets of procurement in different States are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) The procurement of wheat during the Rabi Marketing Season 1974-75 has so far been 18.62 lakh tonnes. The procurement of rice during the current kharif marketing season is 4.25 lakh tonnes as per information available upto 23-11-74.

(c) The steps taken for intensifying procurement include price incentive to farmers, direct purchases from cultivators, linking of procurement with distribution of fertilisers and other essential commodities, levy on producers/millers, imposition of stocking limits on producers/traders etc.

India's Participation in World Food Conference

*198. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government will participate in the coming World Food Conference being arranged by F.A.O., and

(b) if so, the special features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). The Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation attended the World Food Conference convened by the United Nations and held at Rome from 5th to 16th November, 1974. The Minister attended the sessions upto the 12th November, 1974.

The agenda for the World Food Conference discussed through three committees included the following items:

First Committee:

(1) Measures for increasing food production in developing countries within the wider framework of development.

(2) Measures for increasing food production in developed countries.

(3) Policies and programmes for improving consumption patterns in all countries, tries, and aiming at ensuring adequate availability of food in developing countries, particularly to vulnerable groups.

Second Committee:

(4) Strengthening of world food security through measures including *inter-alia* a better early warning and food information system, more effective national and international stock-holding policies and improved arrangements for emergency relief and food aid.

(5) Arrangements for follow-up action, including appropriate operational machinery on recommendations or resolutions of the Conference.

Third Committee:

(6) Specific objectives and measures in the area of international trade and adjustment which are relevant to the food problem, including measures toward stabilisation, and expansion of markets for exports from developing countries.

Arising from the work of the First Committee, 14 resolutions were adopted covering a wide range of problems in agricultural and rural development. One of the resolutions introduced by India related to scientific water management, irrigation, drainage and flood control. An important outcome of the deliberations on agricultural development was the decision to request the Secretary General of the United Nations to convene urgently a meeting of all interested countries to work out the details of an International Fund for Agricultural Development, which would help to generate additional resources for projects primarily intended for increasing food production in the developing countries. Three resolutions were adopted based on the work of the Second Committee and these dealt with the establishment of a global information and early warning

system of food and agriculture, an international undertaking on world food security and an improved policy for food aid. The resolution arising from the work of the Third Committee clearly established the inter-relationship between the World Food problem and international trade and called upon the governments of all countries and international organisations to give the highest possible priority and the most favourable terms of trade to the least developed as well as developing countries most seriously affected by economic crisis.

In order to ensure a prompt follow-up of the recommendations of the Conference and to generate continuous attention to world food problems at the highest political level, the Conference recommended the establishment of a World Food Council under the United Nations. In addition, a Committee on World Food Security will be established as a Standing Committee of the F.A.O. Council. The inter-governmental committee of the World Food Programme will be reconstituted so as to help, evolve and coordinate short term and long term food aid policies recommended by the Conference. Finally, the Conference adopted a declaration on the eradication of hunger and set a time target of ten years for eradicating hunger and malnutrition in the world.

Several of the proposals finally adopted by the Conference such as the creation of a high-level political body under the United Nations General Assembly (now named World Food Council), immediate attention to World Food Security through the creation of adequate national reserves, steps towards ensuring food aid of at least 10 million tonnes per year beginning from 1975, generation of substantial additional resources for stepping up agricultural production in developing countries through an expansion of the area under irrigation are all of considerable interest of India. The Indian delegation played an important role in the formulation and adoption of the resolutions relating to the World Food Council, International Fund for Agricultural Development and generating additional resources for irrigation. If all the Conference proposals are implemented speedily, arrangements for timely food supply in case of emergencies and provision of substantially increased assistance for agricultural development are likely to be forthcoming.

Cashew Cultivation Scheme in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra

*199. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cashew Plantation Scheme of the Maharashtra Government undertaken with Central assistance in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra has generally failed, if so, reasons thereof;

(b) whether the peasants whose lands are under the cashew cultivation scheme are threatened with confiscation of their property for their failure to pay the arrears even when the cashew cultivation has failed; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government propose to advise the Maharashtra Government not to resort to such unjust and repressive measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No cashew plantation scheme with Central assistance is in operation in Maharashtra. The State Government has reported that there has been no failure of the cashew plantation scheme undertaken by it as State Sector Scheme.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Affidavits Filed by the Members of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society

*200. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of affidavits filed by the Members of the Delhi School

Teachers Cooperative House Building Society till date in response to Delhi Administration (Coop. Department) Notice No. F. 954(H)/42, dated the 2nd March, 1974; and

(b) whether it is a fact that only some selected members were called by the Assistant Registrar (Audit) Co-operative Societies for verification and if so, the total number of such persons and the reasons for not calling the remaining ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) 1,482 affidavits have been received upto 18th November, 1974.

(b) Only such persons, numbering 569, were called for verification who had not furnished complete particulars in their affidavits or had given details which did not tally with the Audit Report received on 27th August, 1967.

Pronouncement by Prime Minister on Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains

*201. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the 1972 election campaign the Prime Minister declared in several public meetings that India had finally become self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains;

(b) whether in these election rallies she also said that for the first time after a gap of nearly 70 years India is in a position to become a net exporter of foodgrains;

(c) what was the basis for these optimistic pronouncements by the Prime Minister; and

(d) whether these pronouncements are likely to be turned into hard facts in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). In view of the facts (i) that a very substantial increase in the output of foodgrains had been achieved from a peak level of 89.4 million tonnes in 1964-65, *i.e.* the best year before the adoption of the New Agricultural Strategy, to 108.4 million tonnes in 1970-71 and (ii) that millions of refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan, now Bangla Desh, were supplied food rations largely from the resources built up in the country, the Prime Minister had, high lighted the country's success in achieving self-reliance. At that time certain quantities were also exported to Bangla Desh to meet their urgent requirements. Had weather been normal and requisite quantities of inputs, like fertilisers, power, etc., been available, production during subsequent years would have been even higher. The extent to which production would increase in the coming two years would depend on weather and availability of critical inputs.

Central Assistance for Flood Protection Work in North Bengal

1801. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government sought about Rs. 1.5 crores from the Centre for flood protection work in North Bengal;

(b) if so, the main feature of the proposal of the State Government for the purpose; and

(c) action taken by the Centre regarding this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MININISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The State Government of West Bengal had sought financial assistance of

Rs. 277 lakhs outside the Plan for 1974-75 for the implementation of flood protection measures in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling of North Bengal.

(b) The total requirement of the flood protection measures had been estimated by the State Government as Rs. 246 lakhs on 48 continuing schemes and Rs. 49 lakhs on 4 new schemes totalling to Rs. 295 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 18 lakhs had been provided in the State Plan.

(c) The State Government was informed that due to extreme financial constraint at the Centre, it would not be possible to consider the proposal of assistance to the State Government outside the Plan for the flood control schemes in North Bengal.

Alleged waste in the funds spent on Flood protection work in West Bengal

1802. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether money allocated by the Ministry for flood protection work in the district Malda of West Bengal had been wasted as stated in a news-item appearing in a Calcutta English Daily dated 14th April, 1974 under the caption "Administration and Corruption";

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to West Bengal Government for flood relief work with particular reference to District Malda during the last three years year-wise and amount spent so far during the period; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the State and Central Government against the erring officials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c) Financial assistance outside the plan was provided to the State Government of West Bengal in the last two years of the Fourth Plan for accelerating the work on certain priority flood control schemes in the State, including the Mahananda Embankment Scheme in Malda district. The amount released for all the priority schemes during 1972-73 was Rs. 3 crores and during 1973-74 it was Rs. 8 crores. No specific earmarked assistance was provided for the Mahananda Embankment Scheme in Malda District. The amounts for the priority works were given in the shape of loans, which were released on the basis of the expenditure figures reported by the State Government. No such assistance has been proposed during the current year.

Flood Control being a State subject, the State Government is responsible for the implementation of the works. As such, investigation of allegations of malpractices and corruption etc. in the implementation of the schemes come within the purview and competence of the State Government. The report of alleged malpractices and corruption in the implementation of the flood control works in Malda district has been referred to the State Government.

Meeting of Indo-Bangladesh joint Rivers Commission in New Delhi

1803. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
DR. SARADISH ROY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh joint Rivers Commission met recently in New Delhi to study canal linking plan of Brahmaputra with the Ganga river; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the decisions taken at that meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). One of the proposals for augmenting the fair weather flows of the Ganga considered at the Eleventh meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held in New Delhi from 28th September to 4th October, 1974 and in Dacca from 16th November

to 20th November, 1974, was the Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal. The discussions are continuing.

Central Aid to Goa for agricultural schemes

1804. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had given any financial aid to Goa for agricultural schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) if so, facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Central aid to Rajasthan for agricultural schemes

1805. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had given any financial aid to the Rajasthan State for agricultural schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) if so, facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Central aid to Orissa for agricultural schemes

1806. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had given any financial aid to the Orissa State for Agricultural Schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) if so, facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation

1807. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation is proposed to be set up;

(b) if so, when and at which place;

(c) the objectives and scope of the Corporation; and

(d) the present tonnage of export of fruits and vegetables and how far the proposed Corporation is expected to boost it and earn more foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation is under consideration of Government. Details are still being worked out.

(d) 70,074 tonnes of fresh fruits and vegetables and 10,334 tonnes of Fruit and Vegetable products were exported during the year 1973-74. The proposed Corporation will endeavour to increase exports.

Premium payable by allottees of plots in Shantiniketan in Vasant Vihar Colony

1809. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allottees of plots in the Shantiniketan Colony of the Government Employees' Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi had to pay premium;

(b) if so, the number of times and the rate at which such premia has been charged from them;

(c) what are the special amenities provided in this Cloony in consideration of which premia has been and is being charged frequently, when a part of the cost of land has been refused to the allottees in the Vasant Vihar Colony; and

(d) the number and rate of any further calls of premia expected to be made from the Shantiniketan allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Premium is payable by all allottees of plots of land based on the cost of the land as per orders of Government. Initially, in August, 1966 the allottees of plots in Shantiniketan colony were required to pay premium for the land@ Rs. 10·723 per sq. yd. Subsequently, they were asked to pay an additional amount of Rs. 6·60 per sq. yd. in accordance with the terms of the lease deed, on account of enhancements of the compensation awarded by the Land Acquisition Collector.

(c) The question of providing any special amenities does not arise, as the amount of premium is related to the cost of land and is payable by the Society/member allottees, in terms of the agreement executed between the Society and the Lt. Governor, Delhi. The DDA has not refunded any part of the cost of land to the allottees in Vasant Vihar.

(d) The allottees, who have not yet paid the amount due, have been finally asked by the Society to pay the outstanding amount in 3 instalments on the 15th September, 15th December, 1974 and 15th March, 1975.

30/80 हैक्टेयर कृषि भूमि वाले व्यक्ति

1811. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री कृषि योग्य बनाई गई वन-भमि, रेगिस्तानी-भमि और बंजर भूमि के एकड़-क्षेत्र के बारे में 12 अगस्त, 1974 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 309 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में उस लोगों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके कब्जे में देश में 30/83 हेक्टेयर कृषि योग्य भमि है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): देश में 30/88 हेक्टार कृषि भूमि रखने वाले यक्तियों के सम्बंध में कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । सभी राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ऐसी सूचना एकत्र करने में काफी समय लगेगा ।

Salt Water Barrier at Thanneermukkom

1812. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revised estimate on the Salt Water Barrier at Thanneermukkom is still pending sanction with the Government of India ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the scheme report in the proper proforma was received from the State Government in May, 1974. Certain clarifications and data regarding the project have been called by the Central Water Commission. Replies from the State Government are awaited.

Minister's Statement on solution of food difficulties of West Bengal

1813. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has stated during his visit to calcutta recently that with the Co-operation of the West Bengal Government the present food difficulties of the State of West Bengal can be solved by the next season ; and

(b) whether as a result of his appeal there has been any improvement in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Minister of Agricultrue and Irrigation indicated that the current food shortage in country could be tackled to a large extent if the state Governments extended full cooperation in de-hording foodgrains from the big farmers and traders, as also by implementing the food production programmes and procuring the required quantities of foodgrains. He did not make any particular reference to West Bengal. Between the period end October to 16th November, 1974, rice prices have declined at the different reporting centres of West Bengal.

Eviction of Occupants of the property of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, Delhi

1814. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2111 on 26th November, 1973 and state :

(a) whether Government have started cases to evict the occupants of the property of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the grounds of their eviction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The land in question was originally leased out to All India Blind Relief Society for an Eye Hospital. The land has not yet been transferred in the name of Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust. Eviction proceedings against the unauthorised occupants of the property are in progress.

Withdrawal of F. P. O. to products covered by P.F.A. Act

1815. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3533 on 26th August, 1974 regarding extension of Fruit Products Order to soft drink industry and state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the hardships being caused to the manufacturers due to the application of both the Act as well as the Fruit Product Order ; and

(b) whether Government propose to withdraw the application of Fruit Product Order to the products which are covered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Fruit Products Order licensees are exempted from taking out licenses under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. The Provisions of both the Act and the Order are supplementary and cumulative in their operation. There should therefore normally be no hardship to the manufacturers.

(b) There is no such proposal. However, the question of exempting products not containing fruits or vegetables from the purview of the Food Products Order is under consideration.

Eligibility of Primary School Teachers for Selection Grade

1816. SHRI NAREDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTUR

be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 1607 and 3559 on the 4th March and 26th August, 1974 respectively regarding reviewing of lists of primary School Teachers eligible for Selection Grade and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been col lected ; if so, what are those; and

(b) if not, by which time the i nformation is likely to be collected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the lists of Primary School Teachers for grant of Selection grade upto 4-11-73 in respect of male teachers and upto 4-1-73 in respect of female Teachers have since been released. According to these lists 131 male teachers and 107 female teachers have got the benefit of the Selection Grade.

(b) The question does not arise.

Permission to Punjab for State Trading in wheat of Rabi Crop

1817. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government has sought the permission of the Centre to allow it to stick to State Trading to wheat in the rabi season also ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre to this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Projects for the Drinking water supply in Rural areas of Gujarat

1818. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any projects for the drinking water supply in the rural areas of Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the IV Five Year plan, a Central Accelerated programme of Rural Water Supply for 1972—74 with 100% central assistance was launched. Under this programme in Gujarat piped water supply (for 162 villages) and tube wells with hand pumps (for 730 villages) were approved for 892 villages at a total estimated cost of Rs. 366. 83 lakhs. The total expenditure during 1972—74 has been reported as Rs. 291 lakhs. 436 tube wells with hand pumps were successful and 73 piped water supply (pump and tanks) were completed. One regional water supply Scheme for 77 villages is in progress.

Committee on Coordination and determination of Standard in Education

1819. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to go into the question of coordination and determination of standards in ed ucation : and

(b) if so, what are its terms of reference specially in respect of (i) Degree from abroad and (ii) courses of studies leading to Degrees

by various Indians Universities

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (Prof. S. NIRUL HASSAN) (a) and (b) No. Sir, The Government of India have howevere apponted a Committ tee to review the funvotioning of the University Grants Commission, with parcular reference to coordination and determination of standards of higher education and make recommendations as to measures conducive to more effective discharge of its responsibilities. It will be open to the Committee to examine any matter which has a bering on the working of the University Grants Commission.

Project for Drinking Water Supply in Rural Areas of Orissa

1820. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any project for the drinking water supply in the rural area of Orissa ; and

(b) If so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINSITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir.(b) . The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was started by Central Government with 100% central assistance during 1972-74. An amount of Rs. 173.30 lakhs was given to the Government of Orissa. 437 drilled tube wells (4"x2 and 988 tube wells (2" diameter) have been sunk. 7 pipe water supply schemes are in progress.

In the 5th Five Yer Plan rural water supply has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme which is in States Sector and as such the spillover of the schemes being executed under this programme have been transferred to States Sector.

Effect of Recommendations of Third Pay Commission on Employees Entitled to type IV Accommodation

1821. DR. H.P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to disentitle certain categories of Government employees of Type IV accommodation after their pays is refixed under Third Pay Commission recommendation who had hitherto been entitled to such accommodation under pre-Third Pay Commission scales and if so, the facts in this regard and the number of employees likely to be affected under the proposal ; and

(b) from what stage of pay the employees become entitled for such accommodation and what is the corresponding paystage under the Third Pay Commission's scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) . No, Sir. At present, employees drawing emoluments between Rs. 500/- and Rs. 799/- P.M. inclusive of Dearness pay, are entitled to type IV accommodation. Officers drawing between Rs. 800/- and Rs. 1299/- are also entitled to type IV as the next below type. The revised entitlement for this type is between Rs. 700/- and Rs. 999/-. In arriving at the revised entitlements, care has been taken to see that different groups of officials, as far as possible, continue to remain entitled to the same type of accommodation even after the revision of entitlements on the basis of pay scales revised according to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Decision of Punjab Government Regarding opening Fair Price Shops for Factory Workers.

1822. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Puniab will soon issue an Ordinance to make all factories employing

for of more workers open fair price shops for workers on a non-profit basis ; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government intend to persuade the other States to follow suit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Distritution of foodgrains through fair price shops within a State is the responsibility of the State Government. The information has been asked for from the Government of Punjab and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Relief for Floods to Orissa

1823. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the central relief given to Orissa for floods since 1970 till this year and the amount spent in Balasore and Mayurbhan districts ;

(b) whether these amounts have been spent in permanent types of work or on test relief ; and

(c) if so, what permanent type of work has been done so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

मध्य प्रदेश में दालों तथा तिलहनों के विकास के लिये विश्व बैंक से सहायता

1824. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में दालों और तिलहनों के विकास के लिये विश्व बैंक से आर्थिक सहायता के लिये एक विशेष योजना भेजी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दालों और तिलहनों के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य से प्राप्त हुई योजना पर विचार कर रही है ।

Resale of Tractor on Premium to Punjab Farmers

1825. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of tractors sold by Bihar State Agro-Industries Corporation have been resold to farmers from Punjab at a premium ;

(b) whether some officials of the Corporation are also involved in this ; and

(c) if so, whether inquiry has been made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Purchase of Wheat in Bankura and Purulia

1826. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the voluntary organisations who ran cheap canteens as a sort of relief work in Bankura and Purulia district of West Bengal has to purchase wheat at a rate of Rs. 225/- per quintal from the private traders while the cash memo for Rs. 176/- per quintal was given to these voluntary organisations ;

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take against these traders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assistance Offered by Foreign Associations for Relief Work in Flood and Drought Affected Areas

1827. SHRI R.N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign associations had approached Central Government for permission to do relief work in West Bengal, specially in the areas affected recently by floods and droughts :

(b) if so, reaction of the Government in regard thereto ;

(c) the nature and quantum of assistance these foreign associations have offered ; and

(d) whether such offers have also been extended to other States and if so, the names of such States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). No Foreign associations had approached the Central Government for permission to do relief work in any part of the country. However, the Central Government have approached the International Voluntary Organisations to explore the possibilities of acclerating their programmes in the drought and flood affected areas.

(c) and (d). UNICEF have indicated that assistance to the extent of 2.25 million dollars will be available for a package of services for children (0-6 years) and expectant and nursing mothers for five months in limited and compact areas.

CARE-India have not indicated any assistance further to their existing ongoing programmes.

CARITAS have stated that they have given assistance to the extent of Rs. 9.25 lakhs for reconstruction and repair to houses, purchase of medicines, clothing, food, utensils, etc., for relief in some areas in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Assam, U.P., Kerala, and Gujarat.

The CRS have informed the Govt. to the following effect :

(i) Their regional office in Rome has authorised immediate local purchase of saries and dhotis upto a cost of 5,000 dollars

(ii) The CRS. New York, is purchasing 55,000 dollars worth of special foods for immediate delivery to Calcutta and Bombay.

(iii) They have supplied an additional quantity of 27 million pounds of food grains, at Calcutta and Bombay for 4.47 lakh beneficiaries in the States of Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. They have also utilised a quatity of 3 million pounds of wheat-soya blend.

(iv) Their regular 'food for work' programmes are being geared to cover 1,72,000 beneficiaries in Calcutta zone and 2 lakh bene ciaries in Bombay zone in the affected areas of the above mentioned States.

CASA have informed the Govt. that they have undertaken the following work in different affected areas :

(i) Feeding of 12,000 children as a temporary measure and distribution of 14,000 pieces of children's clothing and 6,000 pieces of adult clothing in West Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal.

(ii) Feeding of 4,500 children in drought affected areas of Bankura and Purulia districts of West Bengal.

(iii) Food for work projects in the drought affected areas of Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh through the Raipur Churches' Drought Relief Committee (The proposed budget for these projects is about Rs. 1.80 lakhs).

(iv) About 40 feeding programmes (food for work projects and nutrition development) in the drought affected districts of Maharashtra, food and medical assistance to about 2,000 migrants to Bombay from drought stricken areas, and several development projects aimed at food production and ocated in drought affected districts.

(v) Supply of assistance in the form of Personnel, clothing, soap, money (Rs. 25,000), rise and vegetables to flood affected people in Karnataka.

(vi) Donation of 180,000 pounds o wheat in the flood affected districts of Kerala.

(vii) They are also surveying the affected areas and/or preparing food for work projects in Midnapur district of West Bengal, coastal and central Orissa, south Bihar, Panch Mahals and Baroda districts of Gujarat, Ajmer districts of Rajasthan, the flood affected districts of Kerala, Rayalaseema areas of Andhra Pradesh and Cachar and Goalpara districts of Assam.

The World Food Programme has offered an assistance of 6,000 MT wheat 500 MT of DSM and 500 MT butter oil. The propoosal has yet to take a final shape.

Rise in Prices in Essential Commodities

1828. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI :
SHRI R.V. BADE :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the facts about the rise of prices of food articles and other essential commodities after the previous session of Lok Sabha ;

(b) comparative figures of such prices with the prices of above materials and commodities during the same period in the years 1972 and 1973 ; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government to bring down prices of food articles and essential commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library *See* No. LT 563/74].

यूरिया उर्वरक का मूल्य

1829. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यूरिया नामक रासायनिक उर्वरक का कोई मूल्य निर्धारित किया है और यदि हां, तो क्या ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर बिहार में इसे 3 से 4 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर से बेचा जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने निर्धारित मूल्य को कायम रखने के लिये

ई निदेश दिया है ; और यदि नहीं, तो
न के क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में
प मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) :**
क) भारत सरकार ने 1 जून, 1974
यूरिया के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य निर्धारित
र दिए है, जो कि नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

रिया (46 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन)	2,000 रु० प्रति मीटरी टन
रिया (कोटेड-45 निशत नाइट्रोजन)	1,960 रु० प्रति मीटरी टन

(ख) उर्वरकों में चोर बाजारी के
छ मामलों के बारे में बिहार सरकार से
चना मिली थी किन्तु इन सूचनाओं से ऐसे
फेत नहीं मिलते कि ये मामले उत्तरी बिहार
सम्बंध रखते हैं । फिर भी जून, 1974
उर्वरक के बढ़ाए गए मूल्य अधिसूचित
रने के बाद बिहार सरकार ने उर्वरकों
चोर बाजारी के किसी मामले की सूचना
हीं दी है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को उर्वरक
नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1957 और आवश्यक
स्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत चोर
जारी करने वाले अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार
रने और उन पर मुकदमा चलाने के
र्याप्त अधिकार दिए गए हैं । इस अधिनियम
अन्तर्गत उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश
विशेष आदेश" के रूप में घोषित कर दिया
या है जिससे राज्य सरकारों को अपराधियों
र संक्षिप्त मुकदमें चलाकर सजा देने के
धिकार दे दिए गए हैं ।

बिहार में उर्वरक की बिक्री

1830. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में उर्वरक की बिक्री निजी एजेन्सियों तथा सहकारी समितियों दोनों के द्वारा करने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों की बिक्री की प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ग) क्या निजी एजेन्सियों को दिये गये उर्वरकों का अधिकांश भाग चोर बाजार में बेचा जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो चोर बाजारी में होने वाली बिक्री को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार बिहार में सहकारी संस्थाएं राज्य में देशी निर्माताओं से प्राप्त उर्वरकों के लगभग 57 प्रतिशत का निपटान करती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त वे केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से राज्य में प्राप्त उर्वरकों की पूरी सप्लाई का भी निपटान करती है । अतः बिहार में निजी व्यापारी राज्य को देशी निर्माताओं द्वारा की गई सप्लाई के केवल लगभग 43 प्रतिशत का ही निपटान करते हैं ।

(ग) जून, 1974 में उर्वरकों की कीमतों में वृद्धि किए जाने से पहले उर्वरकों की चोर-बाजारी के कुछ मामलों की सूचना बिहार सरकार ने दी है । तथापि, इन सूचनाओं में ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं है कि केवल प्राइवेट एजेंसियां ही ऐसे मामले से सम्बद्ध हैं ।

(घ) चोर बाजारी से उर्वरकों की बिक्री रोकने की दृष्टि से कई कदम उठाए गए हैं । आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के

अन्तर्गत इस अपराध के लिये कठोर दंड की व्यवस्था की गई है। उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश, 1957 और आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को चोर बाजारी करने वाले व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने और उन पर अभियोग चलाने के पर्याप्त अधिकार दिये गये हैं। इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश को एक विशेष आदेश घोषित किया गया है, जिससे राज्य सरकारें ऐसे अपराधियों पर संक्षिप्त मुकदमें चला सकती हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार उर्वरकों पर मूल्य नियंत्रण को कड़ाई से क्रियान्वित करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में भी समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों पर जोर देती रही है।

Lifting of ban on entry of private sector into sugar industry in Orissa

1831. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Government have urged the Centre to lift the ban on the entry of private sector into the sugar industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons given therefor and the reaction of Central Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sharing of river waters between Punjab and Haryana

1832. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government has taken a decision on the dispute between Punjab and Haryana over the sharing of river waters ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) No et, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sharing of Cauvery Waters among the States

1833. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken regarding the sharing of Cauvery waters among the three States and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Sharing of Cauvery waters among the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu has to be viewed from the point of possible economies in the existing and proposed use of Cauvery waters.

Following the inter-State meeting held on 12, 1974 at Madras, these possibilities have been discussed with the technical officers of the States in July, 1974 ; and the relevant issues are now proposed to be discussed with the Chief Ministers of the three States on the 28th and 29th November, 1974 at Delhi.

Birth Centenary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

1834. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Committee under Prime Minister's Presidentship for the purpose of chalking out nation wide celebrations of the Birth Centenary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been duly constituted ;

(b) if so, the name and designation of the said Committee;

(c) the number of sittings of the Committee held so far and the decisions taken;

(d) the total amount of money allocated for the several projects, and broad details of the estimated expenditure therefor; and

(e) whether the various celebrations will be spread over the whole centenary year and if so, the particulars thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes; Sir, the National Committee for Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Birth Centenary has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

(c) The National Committee has met once. However, the Working Group set up by the Committee to finalise details of programmes to be taken up for celebrations has already met thrice. The attached statement gives a brief account of the programmes recommended for the celebrations.

(d) The details of the estimates of expenditure are being worked out by the respective Government Departments to whom each programme has been allocated and it is expected that such expenditure will be met by those Departments from their own budgetary allocations.

(e) Yes, Sir; the particulars of the programmes of celebrations have been outlined in the attached statement.

Statement

1. Agricultural projects for improvement of sugarcane production and dry-farming, being formulated by the Union Ministry of Agriculture, to be named after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

2. Establishment of a memorial at Bardoli.

3. Establishment of a museum at Ahmedabad and preservation of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's house as a memorial.

4. Publication of a historical work on the struggle of the States' people culminating in the establishment of popular Governments in the former princely States and their ultimate merger with the Indian Union.

5. Publication of a biography for children in Hindi and English and translations in regional languages.

6. Organisation of Sardar Patel Memorial lectures.

7. Commemorative volumes on Sardar Patel brought out by Sardar Smarak Bhawan, Ahmedabad to be distributed to public libraries, etc.

8. Organisation of a public meeting at Delhi on 31-10-1974.

9. Publication of Sadar Patel's biography in the "Builders of Modern India" series.

10. Organisation of Seminars and competitions among school children on the theme of national integration. The organisation of lectures and seminars on the theme of Sardar Patel as an architect of national unity and integration by the National Integration Samities already set up in the universities and colleges.

11. Organisation of an exhibition in Delhi depicting Sardar Patel's contribution to national unity and integration of States.

12. *Commemorative activities in Radio, T.V. and Postal services*:

(a) Documentary on the life of Sardar Patel by the Films Division, Government of India;

(b) Radio and television programmes relating to the life and times of Sardar Patel; and

(c) Release of Commemorative stamps and First day covers by the Post and Telegraph Department.

13. Naming of the National Police Academy at Mount Abu after Sardar Patel.

14. Constitution of State-level Committtes for the centenary celebrations.

Curtailment of Dalda Production by Hindustan Lever Limited to create scope for Cooking Margarine

1835. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a representation regarding the control of vanaspati being reduced to a mockery;

(b) whether her attention has been drawn to the fact that the so-called Cooking Margarine manufactured by the foreign subsidiary Hindustan Lever Limited is nothing but vanaspati containing 20 per cent moisture;

(c) whether the stopping/curtailment of the production of Dalda brand vanaspati was done with a view to create scope for and sell the Cooking Margarine in a big way; and

(d) whether the manufacture of such a margarine fetches as much as 50 per cent more profits as compared to Dalda to its makers and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to rectify the situation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Representations against the production of margarine containing 17% of moisture by some manufacturers of vanaspati, including Hindustan Lever Ltd., were received by the Prime Minister in September, 1974.

(c) Hindustan Lever Ltd. has been engaged in the production of margarine for over thirty years. The fall in the production of vanaspati during the past six months, arising from the non-availability of raw oils at economic prices, was a common feature in the industry as a whole and not confined to this firm alone.

(d) There is no control on the price of margarine and hence it is not possible to compare profits earned by any producer through sale of margarine with those obtained through that of vanaspati.

Acute shortage of drinking water in Gujarat District

1836. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajkot, Jamnagar and other Districts in Gujarat State are facing acute shortage of drinking water due to drought in these areas; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to provide drinking water in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Causes in Rise in Sugar Prices

1837. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that forward trading and panic buying are largely responsible for the unprecedented rise in sugar prices in open market;

(b) if so, whether there has been any collusion between officials and unscrupulous traders in regard thereto; and

(c) what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Sugar prices in the open

market this year were fairly stable till about June, 1974. The rise in prices, which occurred thereafter, is attributable mainly to the following noticeable reasons:—

(i) Actual sugar production in 1973-74 season being less than what was initially estimated;

(ii) Cut in sugar quota released for internal consumption since June, involving corresponding reduction in the quantum of levy sugar available for distribution through fair price shops and the consequent building up of pressure on free sale sugar;

(iii) Increase in the rate of excise duty on free sale sugar from 30% to 37% *ad valorem* from 15th December, 1973 and the upward revision in tariff value of free-sale sugar from June, 1974.

(iv) Export of sugar during 1974 being much higher than that in 1973.

(v) General inflationary trend in the economy;

(vi) Higher demand due to festivals in October and November, 1974.

(b) No evidance of such collusion has come to notice

(c) Does not arise.

Committee on Working of Asiatic Society, Calcutta

1838. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Satish Chandra of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, to review the working of "Asiatic Society", Calcutta, has submitted its report and recommendations to the Government;

(b) if so, what are the findings and recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken to implement the recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made by the Committee are as follows:—

(i) The total annual recurring grant to the Society for its maintenance, by the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal, put together, may not exceed Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

(ii) The Society may be assisted to the extent of Rs. 30,000/- through a non-recurring grant payable by the two Governments put together for air-conditioning a small portion of accommodation, to house rare and old manuscripts.

(iii) The accumulated deficit of the Society may be wiped off gradually by the Society from its own resources.

(iv) The practice followed by the Societ of taking *ad-hoc* amount to certain funds like book purchase fund, gratuity fund, tax reserve fund etc. should be discontinued. The relevant funds should be closed and any credit balance should be taken as receipt which may be utilised by the Society in wiping off the accumulated deficit.

(v) No element of expenditure on staff pay, allowances and contingencies which appropriately relates to the publication activities should be met from the general maintenance side. The Society may maintain a separate

publication fund so as to meet all expenditure on publication from the publication account.

(vi) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India may be consulted as to the forms in which the Society should maintain its accounts and the Government may direct the Society in the light of his advice.

(c) The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and the grants are being released accordingly.

Estimated Kharif Harvest and Procurement Prospects

1839. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) The estimated fall in Kharif harvest, item-wise and State-wise, keeping in view the failure of monsoon and the floods in some States; and

(b) the prospects of procurement by State agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL): (a) Firm estimates of area and production of Kharif crops for 1974-75 would become available after the close of the current agricultural year sometime in July-August 1975. However, according to present indications, total production of Kharif cereals in the country may be lower than last year.

(b) The kharif marketing season 1974-75 has just started. It is too early to indicate at this stage the prospects of procurement in different States. The targets of procurement are, however, being worked out separately in consultation with the State Governments.

Potato Production to Reduce Dependence on Cereals

1841. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry are considering to increase the potato production in the country to make it alternative to food and reduce over dependence on the cereal grains;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard;

(c) steps being taken to bring more land under potato cultivation; and

(d) the main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Governments have been assisted in arrangements for supply of seed as well as dormancy-breaking chemical with hill seeds, allocation of required quantities of fertilisers for the additional area and credit.

(d) For expansion of area under potatoes during the coming years, training of extension staff has been organised in collaboration with the Central Potato Research, Institute in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal to assist potato farmers in raising their own seed potato to keep down the cost of production and increase yields. The Coop-federations are being advised to organise commercial purchase operations in major potato-producing areas especially in Uttar Pradesh to ensure a reasonable price to the growers. For speedy movement of potatoes from the main producing areas to the consuming centres, a close watch will be kept in the allocation of railway wagons in adequate numbers. The pro-

mme for multiplication of certified seeds improved varieties especially those resis- t to "late blight" such as kufri Jyoti is being further strengthend and stream- ed.

ricultural Research for New Areas for Food Cultivation

842. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the nister of AGRICULTURE AND RIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the continued od and drought conditions in various rts of the country Government propose intensify the agricultural research prog- mme so as to find new areas of cultiva- n and testing of soil in order to create re food potentialities; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and the steps en by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN HE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ND IRRIGATION: (SHRI SHAH- AWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). About lf of the total area in the country already under cultivation. There thus very little scope for pansion of physical land area under ltivation. An increase in crop produc- on has, therefore, to be brought about ainly by expanding (i) gross cropped area multiple cropping; (ii) area under irri- tion; (iii) maximising productivity in igated areas; (iv) adoption of scientific il and water management and improved chnology in rainfed areas (v) develop- ent of alternative cropping strategies to it different weather conditions in drought one and flood-prone areas and (vi) clamation and improvement of pro- uctivity of saline, alkali and acid soils.

For realising the goals of this strategy, ulti-disciplinary and multi-location agri- ltural research has been intensified by e Indian Council of Agricultural Re- arch at the national level and by the gricultural Universities at the State level. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has intensified basic and applied research in different fields of crop improvement, protection and production through its 26 Research Institutes and 51 All India Coordinated research projects with numerous field stations located all over the country. Besides, 20 Agricultural Universities, located one or more in different States similarly carry out agricultural research under different agro-climatic and socio-economic conditions.

Operational pilot research projects covering entire villages are also being implemented with a view to hasten the transfer of improved technology in crop production and to identify the institutional base necessary for rapid agricultural advance.

For testing and transferring the new technology in dryland farming, 24 pilot projects have been implemented. Development projects in 3 districts each of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are to be taken up for reclamation of saline-alkali soils, using soil amendments like gypsum, during the current plan period.

Policy Re. Supply of Rice to Deficit States

1843. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States producing rice in surplus and what is the present procurement policy of these States;

(b) whether Union Government have a national policy to collect the rice from surplus states and to distribute it to the deficit States

(c) if so, to what extent this policy has been operating successfully; and

(d) if not, what is the present policy of the Union Government to ensure the supply of sufficient quantity of rice to the deficit States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are the States which are normally producing rice in surplus. The targets for procurement and contribution of rice to the Central Pool for the current Kharif Marketing Season 1974-75 are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments. The surplus States have been requested to intensify procurement and to contribute maximum quantities of rice to the Central Pool as they have been doing during the previous years. In accordance with the existing policy of the Government, the quantities of rice offered to the Central Pool by surplus States, after meeting their internal public distribution requirements, will be allotted to the deficit States after taking into account the relative needs of each State, local market availability, price position and other relevant factors. The scheme has been successful in meeting the reasonable demands of the public distribution of rice in the country.

Modest Houses for Ministers in Delhi

1845. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministers are likely to be moved out of present bunglows to modest houses ;

(b) which Ministers are staying in standard M. P. flats and which are staying in bigger bungalows ; and

(c) the attempts made in the past three years towards austerity in housing of Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :

(a) There is no such proposal at present; ;

(b) A list of Ministers occupying bungalows and those occupying standard M. P. flats is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT* 8564/74].

(c) No new houses have been built in the recent past for Ministers.

Unloading of wheat wagons stranded at Madras :

1846. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in September last week about 60 wagons laden with wheat were stranded at Madras due to non-clearance of the grain by the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what action Government has taken againtst those who delayed it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No food grain wagons were stranded at Madras due to non-clearance by the Food Corporation of India.

(b) and (c) Do Not arise.

Improved Technique in Fish Farming :

1847. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inland Fisheries Research station, Cuttack in Orissa has achieved a break through in pisciculture by developing an improved technique in fish farming which has modernised the technique and has also simplified it so as to make it intelligible to the unsophiticated villagers interested in fish farming on a commercial scale ;

(b) if so, whether the technique makes it possible to produce fish seeds in arrested water sources thereby making it possible

for large scale breeding and hybridisation particularly in rural India where such water sources are still to be commercially exploited and ;

(c) whether through this techinque it will be possible now to grow greater quantity of quality fish in confined or arrested water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

The Central Inland Fisheries Substation, Cuttack, has achieved significant progress in pisciculture by evolving a system in which different types of fish having different feeding habits are grown together so as to make full use of all the available fish food in the ponds. This technique has greatly helped in substantially augmenting the fish production per unit area. These mathods have been demonstrated on various occasions to the fish farmers to enable them to adopt these in their farms.

(b) Side by side with the improvements in fish culture, techniques in the artificial production of fish seed in confined waters through the administration of pituitary hormone injections, have also been developed. The technique of induced breeding by hypophysation has been considerably simplified in order that the villagers interested in fish farming could adopt this method for large scale breeding of fish. However techniques on hybridisation are still only in an experimental stage.

(c) Through the adoption of the technique of intensive fish culture developed by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute it would be possible to obtain greater quantity of quality fish in confined waters.

Crash Scheme for Rural Development in Meghalaya

1848. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI BIREN ENGTI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) quantum of money made available to the Government of Meghalaya under the the crash scheme for rural development in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 ;

(b) whether the Government of Meghalaya had reported to his Ministry the Kilometerage of road it had completed under this shcheme ;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India had reported that on checking, it was discovered that only 25 Km. of road were really constructed as against 267 Kms. reported by the State Government of Meghalaya ; and

(d) whether he has taken up the matter with the Government of Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) During 1971-72, the Government of Meghalaya has released Rs. 12.50 lakhs and during 1972-73, Rs. 43.98 lakhs for implementation of Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, the information in question relates to only *two* districts *viz* Khashi Hills and Jaintia Hills.

(d) This matter was taken up with the Government of Meghalaya who have clarified that information with regard to kilometerage under Roads constructed as furnished by them related to praticular activity of work taken up under Roads construction. For example during *1971-72* about 23 numbers of roads with total length of 98 Kms. were taken up by them for earth formation only and 6 numbers with a length of 20 Kms. for soiling and metalling only while Comptroller and Auditor General has taken into account those roads which were completed in all respects *viz* earth formation, soiling and gravelling etc.

Exploratory Tube Wells In U.P.

1849. SHRI B.R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of tube wells, exploratory or otherwise which have been constructed in U.P. with the deep boring rigs provided by the Central Government uptil now; and

(b) how many deep boring rigs of the Central Government are available in U.P. and how are they being utilized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRTY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) 145 bore holes (101 exploratory, 35 observatory and 9 slim holes) and 385 production wells have been constructed by Central Ground Water Board in U.P. since 1954.

(b) Seven deep boring rigs of Central Ground Water Board are available in U.P. at present, and they are being utilized for exploratory drilling and construction of production wells on deposit basis.

Number of Houses Built by D.D.A. in Delhi

1850. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI R.V. BADE :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the annual requirement of houses in Delhi and the number of houses constructed by Delhi Development Authority in Delhi during the Last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : No precise survey has been carried out to assess the annual requirement of houses in Delhi. However, on the basis of the provisional data obtained from the Registrar General of India, the housing shortage in Delhi is estimated at about 88,600 assuming a pucca or a semi-pucca accommodation as a useable housing unit. The number of houses constructed by the DDA in Delhi during the last three years is as given below :—

1971-72	8732
1972-73	3568
1973-74	6467

(upto December, 1973).

Increase in Price of Vanaspati and its Content

1851. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the price of vanaspati in Delhi was raised during the last three years ending 31st October, 1974 and the extent of rise in price each time ;

(b) whether one of the main reasons to make a rise in price was the increase in price of groundnut oil ;

(c) whether the vanspati manufacturers are not using any groundnut oil in manufacturing vanaspati ghee and it is being prepared from vegetable oils only : and

(d) in view of the fact that no groundnut oil is being used in the manufacture of vanaspati ghee whether it is proposed to reduce the price of vanaspati ghee for the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The prices were raised ten times but also reduced five times. The extent of increase/reduction allowed is shown below:—

Paise Per Kg.

	Increase	Reduction
1. 23-11-1971	—	0.10
2. 23-2-1972	—	0.50

		Paise Per Kg. Increase	Reduction
.	8-5-1972	—	0.10
.	23-6-1972	0.20	—
.	8-8-1972	0.20	—
.	8-9-1972	0.20	—
.	8-10-1972	0.20	—
.	9-11-1972	0.10	—
.	2-1-1973	0.40	—
0.	1-6-1973	0.75	—
1.	16-7-1973	0.75	—
2.	16-11-1973	—	0.20
3.	1-12-1973	—	0.20
4.	1-2-1974	0.55	—
5.	15-6-1974	1.85	—

(b) The increase/reductions were necessitated by the upward/downward fluctuations in the prices of raw oils, including *inter-alia* groundnut oil,used in its manufacture.

(c) Groundnut oil is being used in the manufacture of vanaspati, along with other vagetabe oils.

(d) Does not arise.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies

1852. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up 'Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the country for the development of pisciculture during the Fifth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up Fish Farmers Development Agencies in 20 States in selected districts as per the particulars furnished below : —.

Name of the State	No. of Agencies set up
1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Madhya Pradesh	2
3. Karnataka	2
4. Orissa	2
5. Maharashtra	2
6. Tamil Nadu	2
7. West Bengal	2
8. Assam	2
9. Bihar	2
10. Uttar Pradesh	2
11. Gujarat	1
12. Haryana	1
13. Kerala	1
14. Meghalaya	1
15. Manipur	1
16. Nagaland	1
17. Punjab	1
18. Rajasthan	1
19. Tripura	1
20. Arunachal Pradesh	1
TOTAL	30

The main factors that are impeding the spread of intensive fish culture are :

(i) General lack of trained fish farmers,

(ii) General lack of integration of the component parts of fish culture and coordination of the roles of the concerned agencies, and

(iii) inadequacy of organised extension services. The Fish Farmers Development Agencies are aimed at providing the necessary Coordination and integration.

The scheme is a centrally sponsored one. The agencies will assist the fish farmers in obtaining loans for pond construction/reclamation etc. from commercial banks. The Centre provides subsidies towards ponds construction/reclamation & towards inputs. The administrative expenditure of the agencies is also met by the Centre by providing 100% subsidy. The State Governments provide Fish Seed Farms and also the services of technical and other personnel to the agencies.

Four Agencies in the States of West Bengal (Burdwan District), Madhya Pradesh (Raipur), Bihar (Champaran District) and Karnataka (Mysore District) have been set up so far.

The total outlay for setting up of the Agencies in Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs.9 Crores. An Additional annual production of 37,500 tonnes of fish is expected by the end of the Fifth plan as a result of the implementation of the scheme.

उर्वरक का मूल्य

1853. श्री महादेवक सिंह शाक्य : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष की तुलना में उर्वरकों के मूल्य दुगने हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या किसानों को खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों के अनुपात में उर्वरक सप्लाई करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसमें क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) :- (क) यूरिया, पोटेशियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट और अमोनियम सल्फेट के 11 अक्तूबर, 1973 को अधिसूचित किए गए सांविधिक रूप से अधिक से अधिक खुदरा मूल्यों की तुलना में 1 जून, 1974 से इनके मूल्य क्रमशः 90 प्रतिशत, 77 प्रतिशत और 56 प्रतिशत बढ़ गए हैं ।

(ख) उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के कारण ये हैं कि आयातित उर्वरकों की लागत बहुत बढ़ गई है और इनके देशी उत्पादन की लागत भी बढ़ गई है । यद्यपि खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों के अनुपात में किसानों को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई करने की कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है, तथापि खाद्यान्नों का वसूली मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय उर्वरकों के बढ़े हुए मूल्यों और उत्पादन लागत पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव जैसे पहलुओं को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

Food crisis in Meghalaya

1854. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Meghalaya is in the grip of acute food crisis ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Central Government have given any assistance to that State for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). On account of decline in the production of rice in the State of Meghalaya in 1973-74 some difficulty was being experienced by the State in meeting the requirements of rice. With the commencement of arrivals of 1974-75 Ahu paddy and with the allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool the position has now eased considerably.

Target of Sugar Production

1856. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar industry have

doubts about the achieve-
it of desired targets of sugar production
ring the coming season; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the
, taken by the Government to achieve
increased production of sugar ?

HE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
INISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
RIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ
HAN) : (a) and (b). While increased pro-
ction continues to be the objective of
Government, no definite target of
luction has been fixed for this season.
is also too early in the season to say
thing definitely about what the pro-
ction will ultimately be; however,
ormation received from the factories
es reasons to believe that it may not be
than last year's. Upto 15th No-
ber this season, the production is about
000 tonnes more than what it was on the
responding date last year. The Go-
nment's decision to continue the policy
partial decontrol on sugar to enable sugar
tories to purchase sugarcane at incen-
e prices and also the grant of rebates in
ise duty for excess production should
p to maintain this trend.

Expansion of Sugar Industry

853. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
ND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether expansion of the sugar in-
stry is in doldrums because of the failure
the part of the co-operative sector to
up new factories for which licences were
nted to it; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Ag-
ulture, Planning Commission and
dustry Ministry are considering some
asures to improve the conditions of the
sugar industry and if so, the salient features
reof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Establishment of newly licensed sugar factories, which are mostly in the cooperative sector, is generally facing difficulties on account of increased cost of the plant and machinery, as well as erection and installation thereof. Government set up a Committee to study this problem and to suggest various incentives and other measures for making the new sugar factories economically viable units. The report of this Committee is presently under consideration of the Government.

Reorganisation of ICAR

1859. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision to reorganise ICAR set up on the lines of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and in the light of the Gajendragadkar Committee's recommendations; and

(b) if so, the progress of implementation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir, it has been decided that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research may be restricted on the lines of the changes made by the Government in the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research in the light of the Sarkar Committee's recommendations, with such modifications from the CSIR pattern as may be deemed necessary to serve the specific requirements of agriculture.

(b) As a first step towards reorganisation, the Secretariat of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research located at Headquarters, which was so long an Attached Office under the Department of Agriculture, ceased to have such status with effect from 1-4-1974 and now the ICAR Society

has its own Secretariat wholly financed and maintained by the Society. Further, the broad pattern for the changes to be made in the structure and functioning of the ICAR Society has since been worked out and will be implemented expeditiously in the manner prescribed under the Rules of the Society.

Stagnation in Milk output

1860. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the stagnation in milk output in the country is continuing despite the World Food Programme's free supplies of skimmed milk powder and butter oil ;

(b) reasons for the continuing neglect of animal husbandry development in favour of milk distribution schemes where there is no milk to distribute ; and

(c) whether the Indian Dairy Corporation has been permitted to set up new mother dairies' in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras without ensuring minimum supplies of milk ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No Sir.

Due to seasonal fluctuation in milk production the output of some of the dairy plants is affected. To meet the seasonl shortfalls s.m.p. and butter oil are used as extenders to increase the volume of available milk for larger coverage. The World Food Programme supplies are, however, limited to the four metropolitan dairies of Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and bay only

(b) There is no neglect of animal husbandry development programme in favour of milk distribution schemes.

Establishment of dairies as marketing structures are necessary pre requisites to stimulate milk production to bring in an organised development of dairy industry and to establish a linkage between rurally produced milk and urban consumption.

(c) Mother dairies in Delhi, Bombay Calcutta and Madras are being established by the Indian Dairy Corporation along with feeder balancing dairies located in the milk shed areas as adjunct for collection of rural milk to feed these dairies on a phased programme. Simultaneous action is also being taken to give necessary inputs to encourage and ensure milk production in these milk shed areas also.

Supply of Foodgrains to Kerala

1861. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total quantity of food materials supplied to the State of Kerala during the three months from the Central pool item wise and month-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE) : The month-wise quantities rice, wheat, coarse grain and sugar supplied/allotted to the State of Kerala during the last three months of

August, September and October, 1974 are indicated below :

(Quantities in thousand tonnes)

Month	Quantities supplied			Quantities allotted
	Rice	Wheat	C.grains	Levy sugar
August' 74	86·3	8·1	1·0	6·759
September' 74	44·9	35·9	..	6·759
October' 74	34·6*	42·1*	..	6·809
TOTAL .	165·8	86·1	1·0	20·327

*Provisional subject to revision.

Central grants for housing in Maharashtra State

1862. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to the State of Maharashtra for housing during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the project-wise demand of that State in 1974-75; and

(c) the grants proposed to be given in 1974-75 to the various projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The following amounts were given to the Government of Maharashtra as outright grant under the Central sector scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas:—

1972-73 . . Rs. 41·14 lakhs

1973-74 . . Nil

All other social housing schemes are in the State sector and Central financial assistance for all State sector programmes including 'Housing' is given to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants. The State Governments are themselves free to earmark funds for various State sector programmes according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

2. The scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas has also been transferred from the Central sector to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1974.

(b) and (c). The State Governments are themselves competent to sanction the projects under the various social housing schemes and the question of sending any demand to the Central Government for these schemes in 1974-75 does not arise.

Irrigation projects for small agriculturists in Punjab

1863. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for Irrigation Projects in the Punjab State to help small agriculturists and farmers in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of the provisions made; and

(c) which of the towns and districts in Punjab State are likely to be benefitted from these provisions.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Minor Irrigation Programmes undertaken for small farmers are (i) Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and (ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Agency (MFAL). Allocation of funds under Minor Irrigation Schemes for S.F.D.A. and M.F.A.L. Projects is made on yearly basis.

For the year 1974-75 the amounts provided under these schemes in different districts of Punjab are as under:

District	Programme	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Amritsar-Ferozepur	SFDA	16·25
2. Sangrur-Patiala	SFDA	24.40
3. Hoshiarpur	MFAL	Proposals under consideration.
4. Jullundur	MFAL	Proposals under consideration.

Besides the above, the normal programme of major, medium and minor irrigation works will also benefit small farmers.

Construction of multi purpose project

1864. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased state:

(a) whether any member of Lok Sabha had written to the Prime Minister to ensure the construction of Multi-purpose (Irrigation-cum-flood control-cum-power generation) on river Kosi near Kathiar on river Kamala near Sisapani and on rivers Bagmati, Ghaghra and Bramhputra near the foothills and the Prime Minister had assured him through a letter to examine the proposal;

(b) if so, the action taken to examine the proposals and details thereabout; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Proposals for a dam on the Kosi river near Kothar in the Nepalese territory are under examination by the Government of Bihar. The Government of Bihar had also drawn up preliminary proposals for storage dams on the Kamla and Bagmati rivers in the Nepalese territory. Detailed investigations have yet to be carried out. On the Ghaghra river (Karnali) the Government of Nepal have proposals for a dam and the Government of India have already agreed to buy power from this project.

Proposals for a dam on the Brahmaputra near the foothills are under investigation by the Government of Assam.

Fire-fighting in high-rise buildings

1865. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in an English daily dated 20th October, 1974 in which the Delhi Fire Service Officer is said to have stated that Fire-Fighting beyond the 5th floor in multi-storey buildings impossible; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is learnt that no such categorical statement was made by the Chief Fire Officer. In a technical discussion, he was only explaining the various difficulties which hinder the effective fire fighting operation in multi-storeyed buildings.

(b) Steps bave already been initiated to formulate a code on minimum requirements for fire-fighting provision in multi-storeyed buildings for being incorporated in the building bye-laws of the local bodies.

Joint Session of All India Mayors' Council and Central Council of Local Self-Government

1866. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the joint session of All India Mayors' Council and Central Council of Local Self-Government, the Chairman of the session told that the State Governments are "misusing" their powers in superseding number of Municipalities and Corporations; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In the 4th Joint Meeting of the Central Council of local self-government and executive committee of All India Council of Mayors, held at Chandigarh on September, 22, 1974, the subject regarding supersession of the Municipal Corporations, being one of the Agenda Items, was discussed. The consensus was that, while a State Government is the best judge in the matter in dealing with any specific case of supersession, the power to supersede elected local bodies should be exercised with care and it should be ensured that the local body concerned is given full prior opportunity to explain its view point as provided in the relevant Municipal Act.

At no stage of the deliberations of the Council, was it stated by the Chairman that the State Governments were 'misusing' their powers in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्यप्रदेश में व्यापारियों के लाभ के लिए एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में गेहूं लाने ले जाने पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटाया जाना

1867. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कृषि वर्ष 1973–74 में प्रान्त के भीतर एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में गेहूं लाने ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध इसलिये लगाया था कि किसान को उसके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य न मिले और बाद में यह प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए उठा लिया गया कि व्यापारियों को अधिकतम लाभ का अवसर मिल सके; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो प्रतिबन्ध हटाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 26 फरवरी, 1973 को मध्य प्रदेश गेहूं (रेल, सड़क और जल द्वारा परिवहन पर प्रतिबन्ध) आदेश, 1973 लागू किया था जिसके अधीन गेहूं के अन्तर-जिला संचलन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था। ये प्रतिबन्ध 17 अगस्त, 1973 तक लागू रहे और उसके बाद उनको समाप्त कर दिया गया था। यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि ये प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए लगाए गए थे ताकि किसानों को उनकी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य न मिल सके या ये प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए हटाए गये थे ताकि व्यापारियों को अधिकतम लाभ कमाने का मौका दिया जाए। ये प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए लगाए गए थे ताकि गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने की योजना को सफल बनाया जा सके और बाद में उनको इसलिए हटाया गया था ताकि राज्य के कमी वाले इलाकों में गेहूं की सप्लाई स्थिति का सुगम बनाया जा सके।

सीमेंट की कमी का दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के निर्माण कार्य पर प्रभाव

1868. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :**
श्री पीलू मोदी :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को पिछले वर्ष 30,000 टन सीमेंट की सप्लाई की गई जब कि उसने 1.34 लाख टन सीमेंट की मांग की थी और इस वर्ष भी 80,000 टन के बजाय केवल 15,000 टन सीमेंट ही दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को मिला है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त परिस्थिति में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का निर्माण-कार्य रुक गया है जिससे भारी क्षति होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का निर्माण कार्य सीमेंट के अभाव के कारण धीमा पड़ गया है।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को सीमेंट के आंशिक विकल्प के तौर पर चूना तथा राख (फ्लाई ऐश) का प्रयोग करने का परामर्श दिया गया है। यथासम्भव अतिरिक्त सीमेंट प्राप्त करने के भी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Irrigation schemes in Uttar Pradesh

1869. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the small and medium sized irrigation schemes postponed in the State of Uttar Pradesh for want of fund;

(b) when the funds will be made available and the time by which these scheme would be taken up; and

(c) the funds which were allocated for the purpose and the funds made available both by the State and the Central Government for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that no small or medium irrigation scheme has been postponed for want of funds.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मध्यम और निम्न आय वर्ग के लिये पंजीकरण

1870. **डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया:** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों हेतु मध्यम आय वर्ग और निम्न आय वर्ग के लिये नये पंजीकरण में विशेष रूप से प्रारम्भिक जमा राशि में वृद्धि करके शर्तों में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और यदि हां, तो पुनरीक्षित शर्तें क्या हैं और प्रारम्भिक जमा राशियां क्या हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आरम्भिक जमा राशि ऋण के रूप में देगी और यदि नही तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह निणय किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा फ्लैट आबंटित किए गए हैं, फ्लैट की लागत के 20 प्रतिशत राशि के बराबर गृह निर्माण अग्रिम देने का निर्णय किया गया है जिसमें से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी द्वारा पहले से जमा अथवा भुगतान की गई राशि यदि कोई हो, को कम कर दिया जायेगा ।

West Bengal Government's proposal on Food Policy

1871. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the West Bengal Government's new proposal on food policy in the State; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of the proposal and Central Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have recently announced their Food Policy for the 1974-75 kharif year. The salient features of this policy are as under:

(*i*) Target for internal procurement has been fixed at 5·01 lakh tonnes in terms of rice.

(*ii*) Fifty percent levy has been imposed on rice millers. Levy free portion will be allowed to be disposed of at prevailing market price.

(*iii*) A graded levy on producers of paddy (other than Aus & Boro) holding more than 4 acres in irrigated areas and more than 6 acres in non-irrigated areas has been imposed.

(*iv*) Levy at the flat rate of 5 tonnes per unit per annum will be imposed on units engaged in custom milling.

(*v*) Procurement will be made direct from producers through purchase agents and F.C.I.

(*vi*) Surplus stocks with producers and non-producers will be requisitioned by State Government as and when considered necessary.

(*vii*) To facilitate rice procurement, certain surplus districts and areas have been cordoned off. Cordoning of statutorily rationed areas will continue.

(*viii*) Statutory rationing in greater Calcutta and Asansol-Durgapur industrial belt, finage rationing in deficit pockets around greater Calcutta and modified rationing in the rest of the State will continue.

Losses due to Flood in Assam

1872. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons killed by floods in Assam this year upto 30th September, 1974;

(b) total value of property lost; and

(c) remedial steps taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the reports received from the State Government of Assam, the loss of life and property caused by the floods during 1974 was as follows:

Loss of human life	45
Loss of crops	Rs. 4000 lakhs
Damage to houses	Rs. 500 lakhs
Damage to public utilities	Rs. 500 lakhs

(c) The State Government have been implementing flood protection measures for reducing the damage caused by the floods. The progress made since 1954 upto the end of Fourth Plan is as follows:

Length of embankments constructed	3378 Km.
Drainage channels constructed	770 Km.
Town protection scheme completed	49

These have been implemented with an utlay of Rs. 58·66 crores and have benefitted about 7·50 lakh ha. of flood prone area.

Flood protection measures are being continued during the Fifth Plan and a provision of Rs. 61 crores has been tentatively proposed for the purpose.

A Flood Forecasting Unit, set up by the Centre, has been functioning at Gauhati since 1969 for forecasting of floods on the Brahmaputra and Barak rivers. These forecasts are very useful to the district authorities to alert the people likely to be affected by the floods and also in arranging rescue and relief operations.

Statement of All India Foodgrains Dealers Association on hoarding of foodgrains

1873. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the reported statement made by the General Secretary of the All India Foodgrain Dealers Association saying that three million tonnes of foodgrains have been hoarded; and

(b) If so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) such press reports have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The Government of India are already seized of the problem and have been constantly impressing upon the State Governments to strictly enforce the various Control Orders and to invoke the provisions of the D.I.R., M.I.S.A. and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for taking action against persons indulging in hoarding and black marketing. The State and Central Governments have been keeping a close watch over any possible hoarding by the traders and other persons. All out efforts are being made to unearth hoarded stocks. Stringent action is being taken under D.I.R., M.I.S.A. and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 against the hoarders and the black-marketeers.

Central assistance to Kerala for Fishing Industry

1874. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total assistance centre have given to Kerala State for developing the fishing industry for the last three years year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): It is proposed to construct a fisheries harbour at Cochin at a total cost of Rs. 272·4 lakhs, the funds being provided by the Centre. The sanction was issued in June 1971. The Port Trust authorities are undertaking the work. The work may be completed in another two years. So far the amounts sanctioned to the Port Trust for the execution of the Project are:—

Year	Name of the harbour	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1971-72	Cochin	25·00
1972-73	"	25·00
1973-74	"	25·00
	TOTAL	75·00

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of landing and berthing facilities at minor ports, Central assistance of Rs. 77·45 lakhs was released during the Years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74. The break-up of the figures is as follows:

Year	Name of the harbour	Amount Rs.
1971-72	1. Vizhinjom	18,01,958
	2. Cannanore	1,42,283
	TOTAL	19,44,24
1972-73	1. Vizhinjom	23,91,674
	2. Cannanore	5,22,134
	TOTAL	29,13,808
1973-74	1. Vizhinjom	27,21,896
	2. Cannanore	1,63,800
	3. Baliappatnam	1,000
	TOTAL	28,86,696

Water from Ganga into Hooghly-Bhagirath Channel

1875. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the work done up to date on the Feeder canal to flow of 40 cusecs of water from Ganga into Hooghly-Bhagirath channel;

(b) the latest position with regard to construction of bridge over Farakka Barrage project feeder canal at RD 28 near Ballapur, RD 62 for the Dhulian-Pakur inter-State Road, RD 34 near Sankarpur; and

(c) the work done by Bihar and West Bengalarding regland acquisition for the submersion in Barrage and catchment above Farakka ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Over 99% of the earthwork excavation in the Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage project which has a design capacity of 40,000 cusecs has been done and is expected to be completed by the end of 1974.

(b) Investigation and design for the new bridge at RD 29·5 have been taken up; construction work for bridge at RD 62 has been resumed and is in progress. No bridge at RD 34 is proposed to be taken up.

(c) 8,750 acres of land coming under submergence under the Farakka Barrage Project has so far been acquired for the Project by the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar. The land acquisition work for the remaining 8755 acres is in progress.

Relief to Flood effected people in Bihar

1876. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDER: SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that according to the State Government Official report, some 13,18,000 people have been badly effected by devastating floods in East Champaran District in Bihar;

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to help the poor and effected people in those areas; and

(c) steps taken by Government to give relief to those affected people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Black marketing in text books in Delhi

1877. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged black-marketing in text books by the dealers in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action being taken on them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No instance of alleged black-marketing in text books by dealers in Delhi has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Decision at Chief Ministers conference on quantum of foodgrains to be distributed through Fair Price Shops

1878. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Conference of the Chief Ministers it was agreed that the Government commitment to fair price shop outlets will increase to 10 million tonnes of foodgrains this year;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how far this commitment to fair price shops is fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). While no specific commitment in regard to the quantum of foodgrains to be distributed through fair price shops was made at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in September, 1974, the Minister of Agriculture, while briefing the Press, indicated that issues through the public distribution system may be of the order of 10 million tonnes during this year. About 8 million tonnes of foodgrains have already been issued through public distribution system during January—September, 1974.

Soil conservation programme

1879. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether six lakh hectares of agricultural land are being brought under the soil conservation programme during the current year;

(b) if so, the total amount allotted for this;

(c) whether Orissa has been covered under this programme; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) An area of 6·38 lakh hectares of agricultural land is being treated for soil conservation measures during the current year in the country under the State Sector Programme.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3198·42 lakhs has been allotted for this programme in the current year.

(c) and (d). Under this programme, a target of 7,000 hectares and an outlay of Rs. 68·50 lakhs were recommended for Orissa for the current year by the Annual Plan Working Group.

Meeting of experts on irrigation facilities

1880. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the experts on irrigation facilities participated by the Planning Commission member and Shri Kanwar Sain, a world renowned expert on the subject, was held in Jaipur in November to discuss the question of creating better and more irrigation facilities in the States and to solve the recurring famines;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations of the meeting; and

(c) whether the State Governments are fully capable of implementing the recommendations; and if not, whether any Central assistance has been sought; and if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of the Central Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Discussions were held at Jaipur on 20th November to consider the suggestions made by National Commission on Agriculture in its Interim Report on Desert Development proposing recasting of Rajasthan Canal Project Stage II. It was agreed that Rajasthan Government would constitute a study team for undertaking technical and economic surveys of the proposals. The State Government has the necessary man-power and technical know-how for the purpose and would require about a year to do so. They, however, have asked for some financial assistance for carrying out this work, which request is being considered.

Cricket Control Board and All India Football Federation

1881. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the functioning of Cricket Board and All India Football Federation;

(b) if so, whether the Government are directly financing any amount to C.C.B. and A.I.F.F. for the promotion of sports, etc. ; and

(c) the actual expenses incurred for National Institute of Sports in Punjab every year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not give financial assistance to National Sports Federations/Associations, for their working expenses. However, financial assistance is given for specific purposes, for example, holding of coaching camps, for holding of National Championships, and for participation in the International sports tournaments abroad, etc. Regards Board of Control for Cricket in India and the All India Football Federation, the former has not applied for any financial assistance for the above mentioned purposes, while in the case of the latter assistance has been granted from time to time for visits of their team abroad and for holding coaching camp.

(c) The grants sanctioned to the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala during the last three years for its working expenses are as under :—

1971-72	Rs.30·00 lakhs
1972-73	Rs. 30·75 lakhs
1973-74	Rs. 27·9 lakhs

Shortfall in Food Production

1882. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation has in a report pointed out serious shortfall in the food production in Asia during 1974-75 ;

(b) if so, to what extent India has registered shortfall in production of essential items like rice, wheat, coffee, tobacco, sugar etc. over the corresponding period in 1973-74 and whether any additional assistance is likely to be given by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation for increasing the production of these commodities in India ; and

(c) if so, quantum thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) In the Document "Assessment of the World Food Situation—Present and Future" prepared by the F.A.O. in connection with the World Food Conference (Rome 5—16 November, 1974), it has been indicated that in Mid-July most signs pointed to larger harvests. It has also been indicated that there also remains the major uncertainty of the outcome of the June-September monsoon in the Far East which will determine the harvests in the latter part of the year in that heavily populated region. There were heavy storms early in July causing serious floods in parts of Bangladesh and India.

(b) and (c). A comparative statement of estimates of production of important crops from 1969-70 to 1973-74 is enclosed.

It will be seen there from that in comparison to 1972-73 production of Wheat and Coffee only registered a shortfall in production. The Government of India have not sought any additional assistance from the F.A.O.

Statement

Estimates of Production of Important Corps (All-India) from 1969-70 to 1973-74

(Million tonnes)

Crop	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (Final)
I. *FOODGRAINS*					
Rice—Autumn .	17·13	19·35	19·34	15·96	18·70
Winter .	20·46	20·21	20·65	20·36	21·96
Summer .	2·84	2·67	3·08	2·92	3·08
TOTAL	40·43	42·23	43·07	39·24	43·74
Jowar—Kharif .	6·43	5·82	5·36	5·35	5·85
Rabi . .	3·29	2·28	2·36	1·62	3·14
TOTAL .	9·72	8·10	7·72	6·97	8·99

Crop	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (Final)
Bajra	5·33	8·03	5·32	3·93	7·09
Maize	5·67	7·49	5·10	6·39	5·64
Ragi	2·12	2·15	2·21	1·92	2·13
Small Millets	1·73	1·99	1·67	1·55	1·87
Wheat	20·09	23·83	26·41	24·74	22.07
Barley	2·72	2·78	2·58	2·38	2·33
TOTAL CEREALS	87·81	96·60	94·08	87·12	93·86
Gram	5·55	5·20	5·08	4·54	4·00
Tur	1·84	1·88	1·68	1·93	1·37
Other Pulse—					
Kharif	1·64	2·00	1·65	1·25	2·11
Rabi	2·66	2·74	2·68	2·19	2·27
TOTAL	4·30	4·74	[illegible]33	3·44	4·38
TOTAL PULSES	11·69	11·82	11·09	9·91	9·75
Total Kharif Foodgrains	62·35	68·92	62·99	58·64	66·72
Total Rabi foodgrains	37·15	39·50	42·18	38·39	36·89
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	99·50	108·42	105·17	97·03	103·61
II.—*MAJOR COMMERCIA CROPS*					
Sugarcane (Gur)	13·78	12·98	11·63	12·76	14·05
Groundnut	5·13	6·11	6·18	4·09	5·80
Castorseed	0·12	0·14	0·16	0·15	0·23
Sesamum	0·45	0·56	0·45	0·38	0·49
Rapeseed & Mustard	1·56	1·98	1·43	1·81	1·69
Linseed	0·47	0·47	0·53	0·43	0·47
TOTAL FIVE MAJOR OILSEEDS	7·73	9·26	8·75	6·86	8·68
Cotton†	52·55	44·99	65·64	54·17	58·19
Jute †	56·55	49·38	56·84	49·78	61·76
Mesta †	11·30	12·55	11·50	11·12	14.61
Coffee* (CB)	0·64	1·10	0·69	0·91(P)	0·86(P)
Tobacco*	3·37	3·62	4·19	3·72	4·41

†Lakh bales of 180Kgs. each (CB) Figures supplied by Coffee Board. (P) Provisional.
*Lakh tonnes.

चीनी के निर्यात की नीति और आन्तरिक खपत की नीति में परिवर्तन

1883. **श्री हरी सिंह:** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गत मौसम के मुकाबले में चालू मौसम में चीनी के उत्पादन में हुई कमी की जानकारी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशों को चीनी भेजने तथा देश में इस्तेमाल करने की नीति में कोई परिवतन करने का है ; और

(ग) इस परिवर्तन के कारण देश के किसानों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) चालू मौसम में अक्तूबर के शुरू से 15 नवम्बर तक और पिछले चार मौसमों की उसी अवधि के दौरान चीनी का उत्पादन इस प्रकार है :—

चीनी मौसम	उत्पादन (लाख मीटरी टन में)
1970–71	1.42
1971–72	1.13
1972–73	2.51
1973–74	1.41
1974–75	1.77

आशा है कि चालू मौसम के दौरान कुल उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन के लगभग बराबर ही होगा ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Central Grants under Crash Programme for Agriculture

1885. SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) amount paid to the States and Union Territories under agriculture crash programme State-wise ;

(b) whether he has made an assessment of the result achieved by implementing these schemes ; and

(c) if so, whether the achievements are encouraging ; and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) No amounts have been paid as no special agricultural crash programmes have been formulated.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Report of Central Team on Damage of Crop in Bihar

1886. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any team visited Bihar for on-the-spot study of the damages caused by nature's twin wrath of floods and drought, and -

(b) if so, the findings of study thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) Yes, Sir. Central Study Team visited Bihar on 14th-15th November, 1974.

(b) The report of the team is awaited.

Paucity of funds with Kalyani University

1887. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Kalyani University is on the verge of collapse due to the acute paucity of funds; and

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that it had no funds to pay salary to the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Vice-Chancellor, Kalyani University had, *vide* his letter dated November 1, 1974 informed the Secretary to the Chancellor or the University, that the University was facing a financial crisis and that it was not in a position to pay even salaries to its staff for the month of November.

Plan to increase Production of Vanaspati and Oil Seeds

1888. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive plan has been chalked out to increase the production of vanaspati and sell it at a reasonable price to the consumers in the country;

(b) whether any plan has also been chalked out to increase the production of oil seed in the country; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Experience has shown that vanaspati production increases when raw oils used in its manufacture become available in adequate quantities at economic prices, and Government's efforts are directed towards achieving this as explained in reply to parts (b) & (c) of the question.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to raise the production of oilseeds to 125 lakh tonnes the end of the Fifth Planp eriod, mainly through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme comprising the following :—

(i) Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme extending the package approach on an area basis in respect of each important oilseed crop, in selected States, covering a total area of 23·56 lakh hectares by 1978-79.

(ii) Extension of oilseeds to new irrigate ara—cultivation of oilsoed in the major irrigation project areas and popularizing improved techniques of cultivation.

(iii) Development of non-traditional oilseeds extending the area under sunflower to 10·60 lakh hectares and under soyabean to 4·30 lakh hectares by 1978-79.

Lifting Restrictions On Inter-District Movement of Food-Grains in Orissa

1889. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to lift the ban on the inter-district movement of foodgrains so that the normal trade channels might be restored keeping in view the desperate situation in the State of Orissa ;

(b) whether Government would also like to take measures, including promulgation of an ordinance, to unearth stocks with big farmers, traders and millers; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) In Orissa only the inter-

district movement of rice and paddy is restricted. The State Government propose to continue these restrictions in the interest of procurement.

(b) and (c) : The State Governments have already got sufficient powers under the essential Foodstuffs (Prevention of Hoarding and Requisitioning of Stocks Order, 1974 to requisition stocks of rice and paddy from farmers and other persons.

बनों के अन्तर्गत भूमि

1890. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1951–52 में कितनी एकड़ भूमि में बन थे और क्या उसकी तुलना में 1971–72 में बन भूमि में कोई वद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी एकड़ भूमि में बन लगाये गये ; और

(ग) कितने पेड़ लगाये गये उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत पेड़ जीवित हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटल) : (क) वर्ष 1951–52 में देश में बनों के अन्तर्गत कुल 734.4 लाख हेक्टयर क्षेत्र था और वर्ष 1971–72 में बनों के अन्तर्गत 745.6 लाख हैक्टयर क्षेत्र था ।

(ख) और (ग) राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बन विभागों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Pay Scales of Teachers in Gujrat

1891. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) Whether Sen Committees recommendations regarding pay scales of teachers in Gujrat has not been implemented in that State :-

(b) if so, the reason thereof ?

(c) whether college tecahers from all over Gujrat have protested in front of the Raj Bhavan, Gujrat demanding the implementation of the said recommendations ; and

(d) Government of India's reaction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) : The Government of India have on November 2, 1974 conveyed their sanction to all the State Governments for implementation of the revised scales of pay of university and college teachers and have requested them to send their proposal for release of Central assistance. The matter is being examined by the Government of Gujrat.

(c) and (d) : According to the information received from the Government of Gujrat here has been no protest in front of the Raj Bhavan by teachers from all over Gujrat But a deputation of teachers of Gujrat University Area Teacher's Association called on the Governor and presented a memorandum listing out their demands, after taking out a procession in Ahmedabad.

Working of Indian Dairy Corporation Baroda

1892. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Indian Dairy Corporation Baroda for the last three years ;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government during the same period ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) : The Indian Dairy Corporation is a public sector undertaking constituted under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 and there has been no occasion to make any special enquiry into the working of the Corporation. No irregularity has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Indianisation of text books

1893. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a time bound programme for indianisation of text-books in Indian Universities ; and

(b) if so, the sailent features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Government have been implementing a centrally sponsored scheme of production of university level books in Hindi and the regional languages under which emphasis is placed on the production of originally written books by Indian authors related to the requirements of students studying in our universities. Government are also implementing a scheme for subsidising the production in English, of university level books by Indian authors.

Permanent posts of junior Engineers and Superintending Engineers in C.P.W.D.

1894. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of permanent posts sanctioned for the ranks from junior Engineers to Superintending Engineers in the C.P.W.D separately for the Civil and Electrical sides ; and

(b) the dates from which these posts have been sanctioned.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the statment laid on the table of the House [*Placed in library See* No. LT 8665/74].

धान, चावल और ज्वार का वसूली तथा बिक्री मूल्य

1895. **श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धान, चावल और ज्वार का वसूली मूल्य कितना निर्धारित किया गया है और

(ख) सरकार इनकी बिक्री किस मूल्य पर करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) . खरीफ मौसम, 1974–75 के लिए धान (मोटी किस्म) और ज्वार का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य 74 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया है । विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए मोटी धान के मूल्य के संदर्भ में मोटे किस्म के चावल के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य 104 और 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच निर्धारित किए गए थे । धान और अन्य मोटे अनाजों के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्यों का उपयुक्त रूप से समायोजन करना ही पड़ेगा ।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के विद्यार्थियों को शोध के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करना

1896. **श्री राम रतन शर्मा** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को शोध के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की हैं जो एम० ए० में प्रथम श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण होने में विफल रहे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्हें छात्रवृत्तियां देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) . विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, अखिल भारतीय आधार पर अवर अनुसंधान अधिछात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करता है । इन अधिछात्रवृत्तियों के लिए चयन, इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित की गई विशेषज्ञ चयन समितियों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर किए जाते हैं । वर्ष 1973–74 तक, इन अधिछात्रवृत्तियों के लिए केवल वही उम्मीदवार विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र होते थे, जिनके पास कम से कम एक वर्ष के शोध अनुभव सहित प्रथम अथवा द्वितीय श्रेणी में मास्टर्स डिग्री हो । वर्ष 1974–75 से, आयोग ने यह निर्णय किया है कि वे ही उम्मीदवार विचारार्थ पात्र होंगे, जिन्होंने प्रथम अथवा द्वितीय श्रेणी (कम से कम 55 प्रतिशत अंकों सहित) में मास्टर्स डिग्री अथवा ग्रेड प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कम से कम 'बी' अथवा उससे अधिक ग्रेड प्राप्त किया हो ।

मध्य प्रदेश के विश्वविद्यालयों के उन 16 उम्मीदवारों में से, जिन्हें 1969–70 से 1973–74 तक की अवधि के दौरान आयोग द्वारा अधिछात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की गई थीं, केवल एक उम्मीदवार के पास ही उच्च द्वितीय श्रेणी में मास्टर्स डिग्री (58 प्रतिशत अंक) थी ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कुछ निश्चित संख्या में अधिछात्रवृत्तियां विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को आबंटित की जाती हैं जो ऐसे चयन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होते हैं । वर्ष 1971–72 से विश्वविद्यालयों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि ये अवर अधिछात्रवृत्तियां सामान्यतः प्रथम श्रेणी के मास्टर्स डिग्री रखने वाले उम्मीदवारों को डाक्टरेट संबंधी कार्य के लिए प्रदान की जायें और वे अधिछात्रवृत्तियां उन नियमों के अनुसार ही प्रदान की जाएं, जो विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा इन अधिछात्रवृत्तियों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए हैं ।

Central Assistance for Ravine Reclamation Scheme in Chambal, M.P.

1897. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government approached the Central Government for funds to execute ravine reclamation schemes in the Chambal area of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, how much money has been released by the Central Government ; and

(c) if no money has been released the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No money has yet been released.

(c) Under Central Sector of the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, provision has been made for Pilot projects for protection of table lands and stabilization of ravinous areas The scheme is still under consideration of Government of India. Funds will be released only after the scheme is finalised.

Study by Economic and Statistical Organisation of Punjab Government on Functioning of Sugar Mills in Cooperative Sector

1898. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent study carried out by the Economic and Statistical Organi-

tion of the Punjab Government has pointed out several defects in the functioning of sugar Mills in the cooperative Sector ; and

(b) if so, the study carried out and the suggestions made by the Organisation to remove the defects and the reaction of the Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the Government of Punjab and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Cotton Production during Fifth Plan

1899. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the programmes drawn up for development of cotton production in the Fifth Plan ;

(b) the allocation made for various cotton-growing States in the current year and the inputs for which it will be used ; and

(c) the expectep improvements in yields thereunder ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) The Government of India is implementing. Centrally sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton Disrict Programme in all the main cotton growing states to increase the production of cotton in the country. Under this scheme adequate field staff is provided to advise the farmers in improve methods of cotton cultivation and arrange for their input requirements.

(b) A statement indicating amount sanctioned to different States under Intensive Cotton District Programme during 1974-75 is enclosed. Besides the staff and contingencies for which 100% assistance is being given by the Government of India, subsides are given for seeds, purchase of plant protection equipment, demonstrations.

(c) Additional production of 3·14 lakh bales is expected during the 1974-75.

Statement

Statement indicating financial administrative approval conveyed to State Government for Intensive Cotton District Programme during 1974-75.

State	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	43·44
Gujarat	18·50
Haryana	18·37
Karnataka	38·11
Madhya Pradesh	15·72
Maharashtra	32·13
Orissa	1·75
Punjab	22·62
Rajasthan	23·36
Tamil Nadu	29·20
Uttar Pradesh	0·26
West Bengal	3·78
Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Regional Centre (Coimbatore)	0·18

Cultural Agreements

1900. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cultural agreements signed with other countries from 1971 to 1974 (September) together with names of the countries ; and

(b) whether all those agreements have been implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) Ten. Nameshe

are Australia, Argetina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Columbia, German Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Republic of Korea, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Senegal.

(b) Cultural Agreements only lay down the broad principles of cooperation. In pursuance of these Agreements regular Cultural Exchange Programmes are drawn up laying down the details of cooperation and exchanges to be carried out in a specific period. Of the above ten countries such Exchange Programmes have been concluded with Bangladesh, Belgium and the German Democratic Republic.

However, with the remaining countries, there have been *ad-hoc* cultural exchanges.

Bridge at the Crossing of Brigadier Hoshiar Singh Road

1901. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to the proposal to construct a bridge at te crossing of Brigadier Hoshiar Singh Road with M. Avenue and Vinay Marg over the railway line in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the brcad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed bridge has a right of way of 100′ consisting of 24′ wide main carriageways in either direction divided by a 4′ central verge, with 12′ wide service Roads and 8′ wide footpaths on either side.

(c) The portion of the work to be carried out by the Railways has since been started. Work on the approaches which is to be carried out by New Delhi Municipal Committee could not be started because of squatting on most of the stretch of the land required for the purpose. A Gurdwara, temple and few business establishments also fall in the alignments. The matter with regard to the removal of the squatters is engaging attention. The work will be started as soon as the squatters are removed.

Short Term Loan to Drought hit Gujrat

1902. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government sanctioned a short term loan of Rupees 5 crores to drought-hit Gujarat for purchase and distribution of seeds and pesticides and fertilisers for the coming rabi sowing ;

(b) if so, whether the charges of corruption and indiscriminate distribution of these funds have been made gainst the distributors of loans and fertilizers in the State ;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government have asked for details of the distribution and utilisation of loans from the States ; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and whether any directive has been issued to the State Governments in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Fertiliser Scandal in Himachal Pradesh

1903. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a scandal in which fertilizers worth rupees one lakh reportedly persished has come to light in himachal Pradesh recently ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have enquired into the matter ;

(c) whether fertilizer scandals have been reported in several other States also ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to prevent such scandals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a). and (b). According to the report received from the Government of himachal Pradesh, 160 tonnes of fertilisers became unfit for use over a period of 16 years from 1957 to 1972, due to various factors, viz. humidity in high hills and heavy rain during transportation and storage, and lack of proper storage facilities. This quantum works out to 0·1% of the total quantity of fertilisers handled by the State Agriculture Department during this period which is negligible keeping in view the operational difficulties in the hilly terrain area and the need for having depots for sale of fertilisers in the far flung area to popularise the use of fertilisers.

(c) No such cases have been reported by other States in the recent past.

(d) Question does not arise.

Charges Levelled Against the Governing Body of Delhi State Cooperative Bank

1904. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious charges have been levelled against the governing body of the Delhi State Co-operative Bank, an appex bank of about 1500 co-operative societies and the governing body has been superceded on the 6th July, 1974;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Bank has put a virtual ban on sanctioning loans to new small urban cooperative societies;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether in two cases loans were sanctioned after imposition of the ban; and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (1) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board of Directors of the Delhi State Cooperative Bank Ltd. has been superceded *inter alia* on account of the following reasons:—

(i) The last General Body Meeting of the Bank was held on 28th December, 1970. Thereafter the Bank had not called its general body meeting despite several requests. Besides, all the members of the Board of Directors had become overdue to retire in terms of the provisions contained in the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and the bye-laws of the Bank.

(ii) The Bank had been following defective leaning policies and had in some cases sanctioned loans to the members who were defaulters or not eligible to borrow. Similarly, loans were granted to some societies even though the accounts of these societies had not been audited for 2 years or more.

(iii) There was no control to ensure that for advances which have been pledged against goods, the value of security was sufficient to cover the advances.

(iv) The Bank had failed to take action for setting-off money due to it from members in terms of its bye-laws.

(v) Compliance of the audit report had not been made in respect of various branches of the Bank.

(vi) Estimated erosion in the value of assets of the Bank as on 30th June, 1972 amounted to Rs. 73.89 lakhs. As against estimated bad and doubtful debts of the Bank

amounting to Rs. 67.08 lakhs, it had bad and doubtful reserves to the tune of Rs. 6.95 lakhs.

(vii) The position of overdues was serious as the Bank had resorted to transactions suggestive of book adjustment on a large scale.

(viii) There were several deficienties in the loaning policy and in the loaning procedure followed by the Bank for example, loan applications were not adequately scrutinised; loans were sanctioned by individuals; no time-schedule for receipt of normal credit limit statements from the societies had been prescribed: system of submission of disbursement statements by the societies had not been introduced; timely receipt and scrutiny of utilisation certificates from th societies was not ensured; normal safeguards were not observed while sanctioning credit limits to industrial societies, consumer stores etc; usual safeguards were not observed in respect of long-term loans issued by the land mortgage banking section of the Bank;

(ix) The lead-office of the Bank had very ineffective control over its branches.

(c) There has been no ban on the sanctioning of the loans to new small urban cooperative societies. Only the newly organised Mohalla thrift and credit societies are not being financed by the Bank for the present. Thirft and credit societies which had been functioning in offices, schools etc. as also such of the Mohalla thirft and credit societies which have already received finance from the Bank and whose repayment performance was sactisfactory, were being financed by the Bank.

(d) As per the revised loaning policy of the Bank newly organised Mohalla thirft and credit societies are not being financed at present because such societies have very little arrangement for the recovery of dues from their members.

(e) No, Sir.

Overdues of State Cooperative Banks in States

1905. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether overdues of State Co-operative Banks in some of the States have increased considerably for some time past;

(b) if so, the names of States where the dues have not been cleared and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZKHAN) : (a) and (b). Overdues of State Cooperative Banks have shown generally rising trend since 1967-68 in some States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The overdues of the State Cooperative Banks are a result of overdues at the Central Cooperative Bank and the primary society levels and also due to poor internal resources of the State Cooperative Banks. Some of the factors leading to the accumulation of overdues are interal and the others external to the cooperative credit structure. The internal factors mainly relate to unsound lending policies, misutilisation of credit, inadequate supervision, lack of will to pay and unsatisfactory management of banks and societies. The external factors relate to the occurrence of natural calamities such as droughts, floods etc. and the failure to take advantage of conversion facilities in such circumstances.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to improve the climate for recovery, take coercive action against wilful defaulters, streamline the loaning policies and procedures of the banks and the societies and reorganise and revitalise the cooperative credit structure.

Flood Protection Work in West Bengal

1906. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages affected by floods during August-September, 1974 in the Northern Districts of West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) the particulars of the proposals by the State Government for flood protection works in these districts, district-wise, during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) action taken by the Centre and the State Government in these regard, district-wise and year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) According to the reports received from the State Government of West Bengal, areas in the Northern districts of the State, as indicated below, were affected by the floods during August-September, 1974

District	Areas affected
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar Block II, Entire Sadar Sub-division, Entire Tufangunge Sub-division, Part of Dinhata Sub-division, Part of Mathabhanga Sub-division and Part of Mekhligunge Sub-division.
Jalpaiguri	Moinaguri, Dhupguri, Mal, Alipurduar, Kumargram, Madarihat and Falakata Police Station areas.
Malda	Ratua and Manikchak Police Station areas, Islampur Anchal of Harishchandrapur Block II and Bhutni Diara of Manickchak Block.
West Dinajpur	Chopra, Itahar, Gangarampur and Tapan Police Station areas.

(b) The proposals of flood protection works approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the State Flood Control Board/Board of Consultants of the North Bengal Flood Control Commission during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 for the northern districts of West Bengal are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-8566/74].

(c) Implementation of flood protection works is the responsibility of the State Government. The Centre accords approval for the inclusion in the Plan of schemes costing more than Rs. 50 lakhs each. Schemes costing more than Rs. 50 lakhs included in the Annexure have been approved by the Centre as indicated therein.

The position of implementation of the schemes by the State Government have also been indicated in the Annexure.

National Agency for Remote Sensing

1907. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish a national agency for remote sensing to undertake on a regular basis the survey of large tracts of land to help launch integrated and comprehensive development programmes; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b): National

Remote Sensing Agency has already been set up as a Registered Society under the Department of Science and Technology. One of the objectives for which the Agency is established will be to carry out surveys by using remote sensing technology for various natural resources like agriculture, hydrology, meteorology, fisheries, minerals, oil, soils, environmental monitoring, forestry, ocean resources, topography, land resources and crop disease surveillance.

6.6 m. Construction Workers under Threat of Lay-Off

1908. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in an English Daily dated the 21st September, 1974 under the caption "6.6 m. construction workers may be laid off";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto; and

(c) action taken or proposed to protect the interest of construction workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have imposed restrictions on the use of cement in the construction of certain categories of buildings for a period of one year. This has been done to conserve cement and steel for making it available for priority sector and for meeting exports requirement and also to contain the general inflationary trend in the country. Government have advised the use of local materials to the extent possible so that the construction activity and the workers do not suffer.

दिल्ली और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में डबलरोटी का उत्पादन और मांग

1909. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में दिल्ली और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में डबल रोटी की कमी हो गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र में डबल रोटी का कितना उत्पादन होता है तथा उसकी कितनी मांग है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने डबल रोटी की पूरी मांग को पूरा करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) से (ग). जैसा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है, दिल्ली और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में डबल रोटी की कोई भी कमी नहीं है। दिल्ली में लगभग 2,25,000 से लेकर 2,50,000 डबल रोटियां प्रतिदिन तैयार की जाती हैं जोकि इस क्षेत्र की उचित माग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।

Alleged corrupt practices in Delhi University examinations

1912. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in a local daily dated the 10th October, 1974 wherein it has been revealed that there exists the evil of tabulation malaise in the Delhi University examination results and use of corrupt practices on the part of the people who set papers and even the sale of the question papers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to these reports?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). In a press report entitled 'Tabulation malaise on Campus' appearing in the Times of India issue of October 10, 1974, some irregularities in the examinations of Delhi University held in 1974 were pointed out. The Controller of Examinations, Delhi University contradicted the allegations in a letter which was published in the Times of India issue of October 16, 1974.

Use of Water and Fertiliser for Production of a Kilo of Rice

1913. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some of the Asian countries especially in Japan one kilogram of rice is produced with only 600 gallons of water, while in India for producing the same quantity 1500 gallons of water and comparatively larger quantity of fertilizers is used; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

In general, Japan produces more rice per unit of water and fertilizer used, as compared to India.

(b) The reasons for more efficient rice production in Japan are:

(i) favourable growing conditions (long warm days and cool nights) of the warm temperate zone favourable for more efficient physiological activity with low evaporative less of water (ii) favourable distribution of rainfall (iii) adoption of scientific techniques of rice culture including proper varietal selection by owner-cultivators and (iv) high level of management which includes land levelling, puddling and compaction, controlled irrigation and drainage, prevention of seepage and percolation losses leading to higher efficiency of water and fertilizer application, intensive use of inputs like fertilizers and plant protection chemicals and effective weed control. Under these favourable agro-climatic conditions and high level of management, average rice yield in Japan is more than 5000 kg. per hectare as compared to a much lower average yield of rice obtained by cultivators under our conditions. Such high level of management and *high yields* are, therefore, responsible for obtaining higher rice production per unit of water and fertilizer used in Japan.

Central Assistance for Housing Colonies in J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana

1914. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the housing colonies in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana for which Central assistance has been sanctioned during the past three years; and

(b) the cost of each one of these colonies and the likely period by which they would be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b): All social housing schemes implemented by the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, are in the State Sector of the Plan and are financed by the State Government concerned according to their requirements and priorities. Central assistance is given to the State Governments for all State Sector programmes, including Housing in the form of "Block Loans" and "Block Grants"

However, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited have sanctioned certain housing schemes of these States and a Statement showing details thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-8567/74.]

C.D. Block in U.P.

1915. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of C.D. Blocks in U.P. has increased during the past two years;

(b) the reasons which led to the increase in their number;

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the number of C.D. Blocks in any other States on demand or otherwise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

1916. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had recently given the assurance to the Congress led deputation that the unauthorised colonies constructed in Delhi before June, 15, 1972 would be regularised by the Government;

(b) whether East Motia Bagh, Sarai Rohilla, Delhi was constructed before June 15, 1972;

(c) if so, Government propose to regularise this colony in terms of the Prime Minister's assurance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) On the basis of indication given by Prime Minister to a rally organised by the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee on 27th August, 1974, a high level committee has been set up to make a case by case study in respect of all unauthorised colonies which have come up in Delhi from time to time, in particular before 15th June, 1972, with a view that the Government could take a decision in regard to their future.

(b) to (d). The question of regularisation or otherwise of the East Motia Bagh, Sarai Rohilla, would be decided after the receipt of the report of the committee.

Students unrest in Gujarat

1917. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULLURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether students unrest in the State of Gujarat is continuing and there is a lack of co-ordination between the students and teachers;

(b) if so, whether it is because most of the demands of students have not been met; and

(c) whether the Union Government are considering to appoint a Commission to go into the question of students unrest in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). After the reopening of educational institutions in Gujarat State in June-July this year the situation has

remained peaceful. Barring certain stray instances of indiscipline and strike on purely localised institutional issues, the educational institutions have been working in peaceful manner throughout the State. It has been reported by the State Government that no demands from any student organizations have since been received by the State Government. The State educational institutions and auhtorities are making every effort to cover the ground of study lost by the students during the last academic session.

(c) No. Sir.

Vamanapuram Irrigation Project

1919. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present stage of the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project which has been under the consideration of the Government for the last few years;

(b) whether Government are aware that this project is very much important to the development of this area and increasing agricultural production; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken for the speedy implementation of this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a): The project report for the Vamanapuram irrigation project was received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Kerala in December, 1973. The comments of the Commission have been sent to the State Government, replies to which are awaited.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This will depend upon the techno-ecomonic feasibility of the project and the availability of funds for its implemantation.

Central Assistance for Kerala Industrial Plantation Scheme

1920. SHRI VYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted the Kerala Industrial Plantation scheme for the approval and financial assistance of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the decisions taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) No, Sir. Kerala Government has submitted a scheme for Integrated development of Teak Forests and Wood-based Industries in Kerala for presentation to the World Bank for financing. The World Bank team has recently toured the Project areas. Its report is awaited.

(b) Broad outlines of the Project are:—

(i) utilising timber from 42,000 hectares of teak plantation.

(ii) setting up of saw-mill, plywood mill, fibre and particle board mills, furniture plant etc.

(iii) providing direct employment to about 6500 persons;

(iv) putting to full use small dimensioned and secondary timbers;

(v) proposing to export about 30 percent of wood products to foreign countries;

(vi) reducing the export of superior hardwood in their unprocessed form;

(vii) encouraging the establishment of auxiliary industries;

The outlay of the Project has been estimated as Rs. 107 crores.

Since the Project is under scrutiny of the World Bank, the reaction of the World Bank Team is yet to be known. This project has not been submitted to Central Government for approval and financial assistance and as such the question of taking decision by the Central Government on the Project does not arise.

Food shortage due to lack of Agricultural input

1921. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some agricultural experts of the world have viewed that food shortage is likely to continue till 1985 mainly because of shortage of agricultural inputs and lack of will to share the surplus;

(b) whether this observation also applied to India; and

(c) if so, the items of agricultural inputs where deficiencies have been noticed and their extent and steps being taken to remove them both on short and long terms basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) In the document entitled "Assessment" of the World Food Situation-Present and Future' prepared for the World Food Conference, it is indicated that recent trends in food supply and demand extended upto 1985 on the assumption of no major policy changes could lead to a serious imbalance in the international food situtation. The cereal deficit in the developing market economics would rise by 1985 to around 85 million tonnes per year compared to 16 million tonnes of net import in 1969/72. The document brings out that the developing countries do have the potential to produce much larger quantities of food than estimated on the basis of past trends. This document as well as another document entitled "The World Food Problem-Proposals for National and International Action" have highlighted some of the action programmes needed for the realization of the the higher potential.

(b) There are no specific references to India as such, in this regard, in the document, but India is covered by the Far East Region for which imbalances between demand and production have been projected.

(c) During the year 1974-75 there is expected to be shortage of about 280 percent in the supplies of fertilisers vis-a-vis requirements. A number of steps have been taken to meet the situation. These include efforts to import maximum possible quantities, improve the existing distribution system of fertilisers and achieve maximum possible production from the existing indigenous manufacturing Units. These steps are likely to improve the situation in the immediate future. From a long range point of view additional capacity of fertiliser industry is being set up in the country in order to attain self-sufficiency in this regard. In so far as pesticides are concerned, some shortage is being experienced. Steps are being taken to maximise indigenous production and also to import technical grade pesticides. Production capacity for new lines are also under consideration.

Project for drinking water in rural Area of Goa

1922. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to sate whether Central Government have sanctioned any project for the drinking water supply in the rural area of Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): In Goa, Daman and Diu, during 1972-74, out of 417 villages, 28 villages have been covered with piped water supply. Work

on one more village water supply scheme is in progress. Total expenditure on this work is Rs. 40·07 lakhs. In 5th Five Year Plan there is a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for rural water supply.

Unemployed Agricultural Graduates in Goa

1923. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total number of unemployed agricultural graduates in Goa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL): Precise information is not available. However there were no job-seeking agricultural graduates on the live Register of Employment Exchanges in Goa on 31-12-1973.

Complaint from Nepal Regarding soil Erosion work

1924. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal has complained that India has not undertaken soil erosion work though Nepal had provided the necessary boulders and timber ;

(b) whether Government of India has made its position clear regarding the Kosi benefits ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) : (a) to (c). In a note dated the 8th October, 1974, Nepal has referred to the delay in execution of works for prevention of erosion on the right bank of the Kosi river.

A comprehensive scheme for prevention of erosion of near Jalpapur on the right bank of the Kosi has been sanctioned and is already under execution. Out of 22 spurs proposed to be constructed, 8 spurs have already been constructed and the progress on the remaining spurs is being expedited.

Salballas for the construction of spurs are to be provided by the Government of Nepal. The palce indicated for cutting of Salballas is about 90 miles from the work site and is in a remote locality from where the transportation is extremly difficult specially during the rains. The Government of Nepal is being requested to indicate a nearby place from where Salballas could be transported with less difficulty and at reasonable cost.

The correct position concerning the benefits accuring to Nepal under the Kosi project has already been explained to the Nepalese authorities at a various levels on appropriate occasions.

Production of Groundnut oil seeds

1925. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared any long term plan for increase in production of oil seeds, and edible and non-edible oils ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether this year's groundnut crop has been badly damaged ;

(d) if so, the comparative figures of groundnuts production on the last three years; and

(e) the likely effect of the fall in production on prices of groundnut oil and dalda ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to raise the production of oilseeds to 125 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fifth Five year Plan from the base level production of 94 lakh tonnes, *inter alia* by the implementation of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Oilseeds which includes :

(i) Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme.

(ii) Extension of Oilseeds to new Irrigated Areas; and

(iii) Development of Non-traditional Oilseeds (Soyabean and Sunflower).

The strategy proposed to be adopted under the Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme will be to implement the package approach on an area basis in respect of each important oilseed crop in the selected States, where production technology has been well developed and potentialities for rapid growth in production are good. The Programme is proposed to be implemented over an area of 2·356 million hectares, in a phased manner by the end of the Fifth Plan. The object of the Scheme for extension of oilseeds to New Irrigated Area is to extend cultivation of oilseeds in the major irrigation project areas where good potentialities exist and to popularise imprved techniques of cultivation to obtain maximum return per hectare. Under the scheme for the Development of Non-traditional Oilseeds, it is proposed to extend the area under sunflower to 10·60 lakhs hectares and under soyabeen to 4·30 lakh hectares by the end of the Fifth Plan.

The other features of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Oilseeds Development in the Fifth Plan are :—

1. Provision of necessary facilities, by way of libral financial assistance for the production of Nucleus and Foundation seed as also to cover part of the expenditure on transport and handling of certified seed, to ensure regular supply of pure seed of mproved varieties sufficient to meet the requirements of the area to be brought under the programme.

2. Minikit, containing seeds of new oilseeds crops and new varieties of oilseeds recommended for the selected districts alongwith seed dressers and literature of package of practices, to be supplied free of cost to the farmers in the first year of their introduction.

3. Organising mass plant protection campaigns through plant protection squads or on custom service basis. Provision of financial assistance is proposed to be made for this as also transactional loss on plant protection chemicals.

4. Laying out problems oriented demonstrations. Assistance is proposed to be provided towards the cost of inputs for these demonstrations.

As regards non-edible oils, certain fiscal incentives have already been provided for their larger utilisation in the manufacture of vanaspati as also Soap.

(c) Firm estimates of area and production of groundnut for 1974-75 are not yet available. However, according to present indications, groundnut crop is reported to have been affected on account of insufficient and erratic rains in the South West Monsoon Season in some parts of major growing States particularly Gujarat.

(d) the production estimates of groundnut during the last three years as are follows :—

Year	*Production* (000 *tonnes*)
1971-72	6181
1972-73	4092
1973-74	5798

(e) The prices of groundnut oil are affected by a number of factors, including the size of the oilseeds crop in the country. Since firm estimates of khariff oilseeds crop are not yet available and it is too early to form any idea of rabi oilseeds production, it is not possible to anticipate the effect of production on prices of groundnut oil. To the extent groundnut oil forms part of the oil-mix used in the manufacture of vanaspati, fluctuations in the price of groundnut would also affect the price of this commodity.

Project for drinking water

1926. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government has sanctioned any project for the drinking water supply in the rural area of Rajasthan and

(b) so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was started by Central Government with 100% central assistance during the years 1972-74. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs was given to the Government of Rajasthan. 10 piped water supply schemes and 1126 tube wells with hand pumps have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 300 lakhs has been reported by the Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department of Rajasthan. Another Central Programme under the control of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation "Drought Pron Area Programme" has provision for 29 piped water supply schemes for 242 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 335 lakhs. About Rs. 168 lakhs has been spent upto 31st July, 1973.

In the 5th Five Year Plan rural water supply has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme which is in the States Sector and as such the spillover of the schemes being executed under these two programmes have been transferred to the States Sector.

Unemployed Agricultural Graduates in Rajasthan

1927. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of umemployed agricultural graduates in Rajasthan ; and

(b) whether any incentives has been offered to them for self-employment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL) : (a) Precise information is not available. However, there were 457 job-seeking agricultural graduates, including 8 engineering graduates and 57 post-graduates on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan on 31-12-1973.

(b) A scheme of setting up of Agro-service Centres has been sanctioned by the Department of Agriculture to provide self employment opportunities to engineers and agricultural graduates etc. Information regarding incentives offered by State Government and other organisations is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Sabha no sooner it is received.

Construction of Tube Well in Sector 'D' in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

1928. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tube-well has been constructed to meet the requirements of Sector 'D' and other Areas in D. I. Z. Area, New Delhi.

(b) whether the electricity connection has been provided there ; if so, when ;

(c) whether the completion certificate from N.D.M.C. has been obtained ; if so, when ;

(d) whether the tube-well has since been commissioned if so, when; and

(e) in case the tube-well has not so far been commissioned the particular reasons therefor when the residents of the area are facing shortage of water and the persons who is responsible for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, on 14th October, 1974.

(c) Yes, on 7th October, 1974.

(d) Not yet.

(e) The Government is aware of the shortage of water. That is why the tube-well has been sunk. However, the tube-well water has not yet been put into use because the normal procedure is first, to develop the yield of the tube-well through pumping

over a period of time and then to test the water for its potability before commissioning. This takes some time. Water samples have already been sent to New Delhi Municipal Commitee for testing. As soon as its potability is established, water supply will be commenced. There is no question of delay or of fixing responsibility.

Farmers Arrested under Misa and D.I.R. for Hoarding-Foodgrains during October, 1974

1929. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the number of big farmers arrested under MISA and DIR in each of the States for hoarding foodgrains during the month of October, 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : The information is benig collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Unemployed Agricultural Graduates in Gujarat

1930. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed agricultural graduates in Gujarat ;

(b) whether any incentives have been offered to them for self-employment ; and

(c) whether fertiliser agencies have also been given to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL) : (a) Precise information is not available. However , there were 270 job seeking agricultural graduates, including 4 post graduates, on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Guajrat on 31-12-73.

(b) and (c) : A scheme of setting up Agro-service Centres has been sanctioned by the Department of Agriculture for providing self-employment opprtunities to engineers and agricultural graduates etc. Information regarding incentives given by State Government and other organisations and the fertiliser agencies given to them is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha no sooner it is received.

Payment of Sugarcane Price by Co-operative Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu

1931. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what was the decision of the Government of Tamil Nadu regarding payment of price per tonne of sugarcane, including the incentives and subsidies given by the cooperative sugar factories in Tmail Nadu for 1973-74 season ;

(b) the price fixed for each factory and the formula therefor ; and

(c) whether the cooperative factories are implementing the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) : The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported on 16th November, 1974 the following final cane-prices as payale by Cooperative sugar factories for 1973-74 :—

Name of the Factory	Cane Price Per Tonne in Rs.
1. Ambur	137.00
2. Maduranthakam	135.00
3. Amravathi	118.00
4. Salem	118.00
5. Kallakurichi	113.00
6. National	102.50
7. Dharmapuri	106.00

The formula if any, applied for the fixation of these prices has not been intimated by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c) : The final prices which were communicated by the State Government only on the 31st October, 1974 to the above sugar factories are under implementation by the factories.

रबी और खरीफ की फसल के लिये उवरक के कोटे का आबंटन

1932. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष खरीफ की फसल के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों का आबंटित उर्वरक का कोटा क्या है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने रबी की फसल के अभियान के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई करने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है तथा उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) खरीफ 1974 (फरवरी–जुलाई, 1974) के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों की उर्वरकों की कुल स्वीकृत आवश्यकताओं और किए गए नियतन का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये अनुबन्ध "क" में दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल-टी 8568/74] ।

(ख) रबी मौसम (अगस्त, 1974—जनवरी, 1975) के कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए राज्यों की निबल आवश्यकताओं का मौसम शुरू होने से पहले क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलनों में अनुमान लगाया गया था । विनिर्माताओं ने विभिन्न राज्यों को उर्वरकों की जितनी सप्लाई करनी थी उसका भी एक तर्कसम्मत वितरण योजना के आधार पर फैसला किया गया था । इस वितरण योजना में उर्वरकों की ढुलाई के लिए रेलों की संभार-क्षमता और कारखानों के लाभप्रद विपणन क्षेत्रों आदि जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखा गया था । उसके बाद सभी राज्यों आदि की कुल स्वीकृत आवश्यकता की तुलना में देशी और आयातित स्रोतों से देश में उर्वरकों की उपलब्धि का हिसाब लगाया गया था । उपलब्धि के इस स्तर को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रत्येक राज्य का कुल हिस्सा (केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल और विनिर्माताओं से) आनुपातिक आधार पर निर्धारित कर दिया गया था । इस हिस्से में से देशी विनिर्माताओं द्वारा क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलनों में प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए किए गए वायदे के अनुसार की जाने वाली सप्लाई की मात्रा निकालकर शेष उर्वरक पूल से आबंटित कर दिया गया था । विनिर्माताओं से किया गया नियतन आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है ताकि राज्य सरकारें कानून के अन्तर्गत सप्लाई लागू कर सकें । विनिर्माताओं से नियतन और पूल से आबंटन 6 महीने की अवधि की दो तिमाहियों अर्थात् अगस्त से अक्तूबर, 1974 की तिमाही और नवम्बर, 1974 से जनवरी, 1975 की तिमाही, में किए गए हैं । विनिर्माताओं और पूल की सप्लाई की स्थिति की नियमित रूप से निगरानी रखी जाती है ताकि समय-समय पर परिवहन की विभिन्न कठिनाइयों का (यदि कोई हों) पता लगाया जा सके और यथाशीघ्र अधिक से अधिक सप्लाई की जा सके । इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों, उनकी एजेंसियों, बन्दरगाह के अधिकारियों, रेलों, परिवहन मंत्रालय, रेलवे बोर्ड और अन्य संबंधित संस्थाओं से निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जाता है ।

Reduction in the Price of Ford Tractors

1933. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the original price of Ford Tractors charged by the manufacturers

reduced by Government on representation by the farmers ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) : No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

खाद्य के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता को केन्द्रीय दायित्व बनाने का प्रस्ताव

1934. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी और अनेक योजनाओं के बावजूद भारत खाद्य के मामले में स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसे केन्द्रीय विषय बनाने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है जिससे राज्यों पर निर्भर हुये बिना ही स्वतंत्र रूप से योजनायें बनाई जा सकें ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) भारत में आजादी से अब तक खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है । 1949–50 में (पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना के आधार स्तर पर) 608 लाख मीटरी टन (समायोजित) के स्तर की तुलना में 1970–71 में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन 1084 लाख मीटरी टन तक पहुंच गया । देश उस वर्ष खाद्यान्नों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर था, वास्तव में 1971 देश में खाद्यान्नों की वसूली कुल सार्वजनिक वितरण से अधिक हुई । तथापि, बाद के वर्षों में प्रतिकूल मौसम की परिस्थितियों और उत्पादन की कमी के फलस्वरूप देश को सार्वजनिक वितरण की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों का आयात करना पड़ा था । पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में आन्तरिक मांग पूरी करने और सुरक्षित भंडार के लिए 1978–79 तक 1400 लाख मीटरी टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ।

(ख) इस समय इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Slow Sugarcane Production due to Non-fixation of remunerative Price in Advance

1936. SHRI D. K. PANDA :
SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the slow development in sugarcane production is due to not fixing a 'remunerative price', for cane well in advance of the season ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to solve these problems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सिंचाई कार्यक्रम

1937. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में हाल में सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्यों से विचार विमर्श करने के उपरान्त प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं । प्रत्येक राज्य में उनकी सलाह से ऐसा कोई सिंचाई कार्य

क्रम नहीं तैयार किया गया है । तथापि, सूखे की स्थिति को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पम्पों से सिंचाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से बिजली और डीजल आयल सप्लाई करने के समेकित प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं । वर्तमान सिंचाई सुविधाओं का अधिक उपयोग करने के लिए सिंचाई प्रणालियों को भी अच्छी हालत में रखा जा रहा है और पहले से सृजित सिंचाई सुविधाओं के प्रयोग पर अधिक से अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है ।

राजस्थान नहर

1938. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :
डा० कर्ण सिंह :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाखों व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिए राजस्थान नहर के कार्य में तेजी लाई जायेगी ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र का विचार इस कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा करने हेतु राज्य सरकार को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने का है ; और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान लगभग । लाख अकाल पीड़ित श्रमिकों के रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के वास्ते 9.5 करोड़ रुपये के स्वीकृत परिव्यय से अधिक 5.24 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त धन राशि आबंटित की है ।

(ख) इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है । बहरहाल, अन्तिम निर्णय पांचवीं योजना को अन्तिम रूप देते समय ही लिए जा सकने की संभावना है ।

Discussion with West Bengal Government on Food situation

1939. SHRI M. S. PURTY :
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR :
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the visited recently West Bengal and held discussion with the Chief Minister and the State Government Cabinet on the food situation ;

(b) the outcome of the discussion : and

(c) the action taken up to the date on the basis of the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation visited Calcutta during the last week of October 1974 and held discussion with State Food Minister on the food situation in the State The food position in the State was discussed generally and the Central Government sanctioned an increased wheat quota for October and November, 1974 and also not to adjust the allotment of 10,000 tonnes wheat for seed purposes against the State's food quota.

Appointment of Central Board to Control water Pollution

1940. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :

Will th Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced appointment of a high powered Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution ; and

(b) if so, its functions and when its report will be submitted ?

(ii) Improvement in pay scales of lowest paid categories of primary Teachers and other allied categories ;

(iii) Increase in the rate of increment and reduction in the time span to 12 years in the pay scales of all categories of teachers ;

(iv) Grant of Selection Grade to all teachers on completion of six years of service ; and

(v) Fixation of pay on point to point basis, i.e., one increment for every three years service, with a ceiling of three increments.

These demands have been carefully considered by the Government, but it has not been possible to deviate from the recommendations of the third pay commission.

Development of Drought-Prone Areas

2000. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large scale project for developing drought-prone areas in some States has been drawn up.

(b) if so, the main features of the programme : and

(c) whether Orissa State has been covered under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Main features of the Drought Prone Areas Programme

Drought Prone Areas Programme aims [illegible] agriculture and allied sectors in the selected drought-prone areas. The emphasis is on securing investments which should not only provide a continuing development but also generate future employment. Effort is being made to ensure that district as a unit is conceived for the purpose of project formulation. Various elements required for the development of a district are projected on the basis of resource endowment to link up in such a manner that every element is directly related to the others. The prime concern is to ensure a comparative stability in farm incomes through investments at micro and micro levels. The Programme concentrates on the weaker sections of rural societies to maximise the income stability of these sectors. The core of the programme is towards optimal utilization of land and water as resource. The programme elements cover such activities as soil and moisture conservation afforestations, development and management of irrigation resources, development of agriculture, cattle development linked with dairy, sheep development linked with pasture development of piggery, poultry etc.

12·01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—*Contd.*

IMPORT LICENCE CASE—*contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion against Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra because he has deliberately made wrong statement to mislead the House (*Interruptions*).....

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। इस सदन की कार्यवाही कैसे चलें इस के बारे में में व्यवस्था का सवाल उठा रहा हूं। ... (व्यवधान)....।

श्री [illegible] (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक साथ ये इतने कैसे खड़े

हो गए ? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप जिन का नाम पुकारें वही खड़े हों । मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में इस तरह की बात चले । मैं इस के खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट करता हूं । ये इतने लोग कैसे खड़े हैं ? बार बार इस सदन में इस तरह की बात होती है । आप जिन का नाम पुकारें, जिन को बोलने का मौका दें वे बोलें । क्या है यह ? मछली बाजार है ? यह सदन है, सदन ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम तो चुपचाप खड़े थे, ये क्यों बोल रहे थे ? क्या आप की इजाजत से चिल्ला रहे थे ?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप लोगों को चुप कराने के लिए मैं चिल्ला रहा था ।

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का यह कहना दुरुस्त है कि एक साथ सभी लोग बोलेंगे तो किसी को भी सुन नहीं पाएंगे । इसलिए मैं पहले इस पर व्यवस्था चाहता हूं कि अब क्वेश्चन अवर समाप्त हुआ । उस के बाद आप के निर्देशों के अनुसार सब से पहले प्रिविलेज मोशन लिया जाना चाहिए । बाकी आडर पेपर पर जो बिजनेस है उस से ज्यादा वरीयता, उस से ज्यादा प्राथमिकता आप को प्रिविलेज मोशन को देनी चाहिए ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) . यह पेंडिंग है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यही तो कह रहा हूं । इसीलिए इस को सब से पहले लेना चाहिए । मामला कहां तक आया है सभी लोग जानते हैं और आप भी जानते हैं कि शुक्रवार को यह सवाल उठा कि आप को जो पत्र लिखा गया था क्या यह इस सदन का और चेयर का अपमान है ? तो बहुत सारी बातें होने के बाद श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने यह सफाई दी कि मैं समझ नहीं पाया था कि क्या निर्णय हुआ था इसलिए, मैं कन्फ्यूज्ड था, तो कम्पेशनेट ग्राउन्ड पर कंटेम्प्ट के प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लिया गया । मैंने श्याम बाबू से विनती की कि आप अपने प्रस्ताव को प्रेस न कीजिए और उन्होंने दया बुद्धि से, कम्पेशनेट के ग्राउन्ड पर अपने प्रस्ताव को पेश नहीं किया । यहां तक कार्यवाही आई थी ।

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट के बारे में भी जैसी हम लोगों ने मांग की है . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE (AKOLA) : It was rejected by the Deputy-Speaker. All this is a** " compassionate grounds " and all that

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You can say, " not correct ". Don't use that word.

It is unparliamentary. Delete it.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन कार्यवाही उसके लिए करनी पड़ेगी । (1) सी० बी० आई० की रेलीवेंट रिपोर्ट नहीं सब रिपोर्ट और दूसरी भी रिपोर्ट स इस इन्वेस्टिगेशन के बारे मे ले करने के बारे में क्या आप अपना स्पष्ट निर्णय, जो कुछ भी हुआ है उसकी रोशनी में देंगे ? (2) हम मिनिस्टरो से व्यक्तिश: सुनना चाहते हैं क्योंकि प्रिविलेज का मामला सरकार के खिलाफ नही एक एक मिनिस्टर और सदस्य के खिलाफ है । (3) इनके द्वारा घुमा फिरा कर जो सब-जुडिस वाला मामला रखा गया है उसके बारे में आप हम को क्रमश: सुनिए । सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट के बारे में रूलिंग, मिनिस्टरों के ब्यान और उसके बाद आप हम को जवाबी भाषण करने के लिए बुलाइए, फिर प्रिविलेज के सवाल पर अपनी रूलिंग आप दीजिए ।

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I have given notice of a breach of privilege motion. I would like to make a submission on what I have already written to you.

MR. SPEAKER. No other privilege motion can come now when we are already having before us a privilege motion under discussion.

अभी पहला चल रहा है, दूसरा कैसे लेंगे ?

अभी एक सवाल चल रहा है। उसके बीच में एक और कैसे ले आएं ? उसी में सभी को शामिल कर लीजिए आप।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो चार्जशीट सी बी आई ने दी है उस चार्जशीट के आधार पर नया प्रिविलेज मोशन बनता है श्री एल एन मिश्र के खिलाफ। उसका नोटिस आया है, उसको आप शामिल कर लीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : They will all be treated as one.

उसी में कर सकते हैं। डिस्कशन जो चल रहा है, उसी में कर लीजिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you were kind enough in your wisdom, if I understood aright, after the point of order was finished, to allow me to make a submission under Rule 223. It is a breach of privelege motion under appropriate rules against Shri L. N. Mishra... (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें मैंने कह दिया है कि जो आपका है वह उसी में चलता रहेगा।

सब शामिल चलेगा। सब इकट्ठे ही चलेंगे।

पहले मैं एक बात क्लीयर कर लूं कि आपने यह ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो [illegible] पहले तो प्रिविलेज का मामला है। पहले अगर प्रिविलेज मोशन को ले लेंगे तो ऐडजर्नमेंट पीछे चला जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें पहले ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन है, उसके बाद प्रिविलेज रखा हुआ है।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are not pressing our adjournment motions.

At least, I am not pressing for it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not pressing for it today.

The facts of the case are as follows :

Shri L. N. Mishra, in his personal explanation dated 20th August, 1974 said :

> " I recollect having received letter purporting to bear the signatures of a number of MPs when I was in-charge of the former Ministry of Foreign Trade. As far as I remember.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (MUVATTUPUZHA) : I rise on a point of order. For the last three days, certain things have been pending here. They all started with a privilege motion. Three or four friends of the Opposition gave notice of a motion which you, in your discretion, could have either admitted or refused. In any way you preferred that they might be heard in the open House. That privilege motion is pending. A final ruling has not been given on that. Rule 224 reads as follows :—

> " The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely,
>
> (*i*) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting..."

I would like to know whether the privilege motion, given notice of, is pending decision or not. If it is pending decision, then without disposing that of another

privilege motion cannot be raised in this House. A new motion has now been raised. My submission, therefore, is that this privilege motion which is now given notice of cannot be taken note of, let this alone be heard. A privilege motion is already pending, and it is your responsibility, as Speaker of the House, to tell us whether you consider that privilege motion to be in conformity with the rules of procedure, so that we may decide whether it should be admitted under rule 222. To allow that to be pending and during its pendency another privilege motion coming and then a public hearing being given to that, another subsidiary motion coming out of that, carrying on the matter unendingly like this will obstruct the proceedings of the entire House. We, the members of this House, have got the right to request that the business on the agenda be taken up and disposed of. A privilege question has, of course, a certain priority. The matter which could be considered in the Chamber, you preferred to hear in the House. (*Interruptions*) My point of order is simply this. When a privilege motion is pending consideration by you and when the House is seized of that matter, no other privilege motion should be listened to and should be taken notice of. Therefore, the attempt of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to raise another privilege motion is out of order. You may kindly rule that out of order and give us your ruling with respect to the privilege motion which has already been heard.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक समय पर एक ही विषय उठ सकता है—यह नियम इस मामले में लागू नहीं होता है क्योंकि सारे प्रिविलेज एक ही विषय से जुड़े हुए हैं.... (व्यवधान).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपना रूलिंग देने से पहले इस पर विचार कीजिये कि आप को चार मेम्बरों ने तीन मंत्रियों के खिलाफ एक ही दिन प्रिविलेज के मोशन्स दिये और आपने उनके बारे में विचार करना स्वीकार किया। आपने यह टेकनीकल आधार नहीं लिया कि एक दिन में एक ही मोशन आ सकता है, क्योंकि आप समझते हैं कि ये सब एक ही विषय से सम्बन्धित हैं। इसलिये कांग्रेस मेम्बर भी इस समय समझदारी का परिचय दें—क्योंकि सारे प्रिविलेज एक ही विषय से जुड़े हुए हैं..... (व्यवधान).....

आपने नोटिस देने वाले सब मेम्बरों को सुना, फिर आपने गृह मंत्री को बोलने के लिये कहा.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बतलाइये—क्या रोज सुना करूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप फैसला कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या फैसला करूं—ये आ जाते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सी० बी० आई० की जो चार्जशीट अदालत में दाखिल हुई है, यदि उस के आधार पर नया प्रिविलेज मोशन बनता है तो क्या हम दे नहीं सकते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खुद कह रहे हैं कि नया बनाता है। जब पहले ही एक चल रहा है और उस के चलते हुए फिर आप एक नया दे रहे हैं तो नया तब ही आयगा जब पिछला खत्म हो जायगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You called me, after considering this thing....

SHRI C M. STEPHEN : You should allow this submission.....

MR. SPEAKER : You said, you are coming to a point of order.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Their skeleton is stinking in the cupboard....

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : You are the most stinking person in the world.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He wants to destroy the Indian Parliament. Kindly regulate the proceedings of the House according to the rules. It wil make things easy for all of us. Are you now going to listen to the point of order raised by Mr. Stephen. Please give your ruling. You have to decide.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नया कैसे आ जायेगा ? पिछला डिस्पोज नहीं हुआ तो दूसरा कैसे आ जायेगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नया जरूर है लेकिन क्वेश्चन एक ही है । मोशन अलग-अलग है, लेकिन क्वेश्चन एक ही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते हैं कि जो पुराना मोशन चल रहा है, उस के साथ जो दूसरे मोशन्ज थे, वे सब आइडेन्टिकल हैं । मैंने कहा कि अगर सब आइडेन्टिकल हैं तो एक को ले लें । उस में सब कुछ आ जायेगा । उस को एक बना कर और उसी को बस बना कर आप ने अपने ख्यालात का इज़हार किया । अब उस तारीख के बाद फिर एक और नई बात आती है तो वह एक सेप्रेट मोशन है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a separate privilege motion on the basis of the chargesheet that was given on Friday evening.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a separate motion. How can it come when we have already one before it ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No more submissions on that. He has given the ruling.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : (Begusarai) : Have you shut us out on the subject ?

SHRI VASANT SATHI: Yes. You cannot reopen it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This is an unusual step on the part of you. I want to be heard on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Now you ome with a privilege motion arising out of a matter which arose on a different day. You are bringing it in a new shape. इसको कैसे ले सकते हैं ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Please see rule 376. He has no right to be heard. This point is already over.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He shouts ; others are not allowed to speak.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : We are watching this for the past 3 days.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप हमारी बात सुन लें, उस के बाद आप जो निर्णय देंगे, वह हमें मन्जूर है ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : There is no right to be heard under the rules.I I am rising on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have replied to that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : He cannot speak when you have given your ruling on that. Under Rule 376 I raise this point of order. I am not going to yield to any body.

MR. SPEAKER : As already stated by me, you have given a new motion. That cannot come unless this first item is disposed of. We are already dealing with the first ite m.

श्री वसन्त साठे : किस बात पर आप सुनना चाहते हैं? आप नियम 376 देखिये : It says :

"Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2), a member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide

whether the point raised is a point of order and if so give his decision thereon; which shall be final."

Your ruling is final. How can you hear them again ?

MR. SPEAKER : The point is : Is this a new privilege motion ? If it is a new privilege motion, it cannot arise when there is a privilege motion already pending. They are on a point of order. How can I say I do not allow.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्रेरणा कहां से मिली आज इन को ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : They are holding the House to ransom for the last four days.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने श्याम बाबू को बुलाया । अब यह टोका टाकी क्यों हो रही है ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The point that we are considering is whether any other complaint—I am laying stress on the word 'complaint' as against question—of breach of privilege could be made in the House on any day when some other motions of breach of privilege are pending.

Sir, I am only looking towards the Chair. I am not doing anything at all.

My submission is that so far as complaints of breach of privilege are concerned, they have to be made immediately after the breach had occurred. It is now another question whether the question about the breach could be taken up by the House or not. But, this is obligatory on all of us .... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur) : Sir, now I rise on a point of order. Now he says that it is a complaint. How are you allowing this ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : In the House of Commons the practice is that the notice may not even be given to the Speaker because it is immediately attracting the breach and therefore a Member can come straight to the House and complain about the breach that has occurred. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Sir, a point of order is that he cannot reopen this against your ruling given already on the point of order raised by me. My question is : can he raise this ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he should be called to order since you have asked Mr. Mishra to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. Let me listen to the point of order. Mr. Mishra has already raised a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : So, Sir, it is my respectful submission that when an offence had occurred, the First Information Report has to be lodged. And it is on lodging of the F.I.R. with regard to which a breach of privilege has been raised by Shri Bosu, Shri Vajpayee and Shri Limaye. Here is an offence. It is not a question of charge-sheet. We have not come to that stage. We have only come before the House with a complaint that a breach of privilege has occurred about the lodging of the F.I.R. This is a breach of privilege. It is clear from the practice in the House of Commons that it has to be immediately lodged. It is for you to consider whether it should be taken on the next day or the third day. But, the Member would be failing in his duty if, after the breach of privilege has occurred,—the offence has been committed—he does not come to the House immediately about it... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The first thing is this. I have given a notice and I have stood up as soon as the question Hour

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

was over. And you were kind enough to direct me that after Mr. Limaye's point of order was over. I may make my submission. As soon as Mr. Madhu Limaye had finished his point of order and submission thereon, I was on my legs and I was making my submissions to your goodself. All that I wanted to say was to highlight and draw the attention of the House to your goodself. From the charge-sheet that has been placed on the Table of the House on Friday, late evening and, on the basis of the charge-sheet, I have formulated a privilege motion. If I had not done so, would you not agree that I have failed in my duty as a Member of this House ? All that I wanted to do was to raise the issue and you allowed me to make my submission as brief as possible. In that process, my hon. friends got agitated and they prevented me from speaking .

MR. SPEAKER : It is a new privilege. Will you kindly sit down ?

इस से वक्त बचेगा । अगर आप नहीं चाहते तो चलने दीजिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पहले रूल के बारे में हमारी बात सुन लीजिये, हम आप की मदद करना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मदद तो क्या पता नहीं यह चीज कहां जाएगी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, हमने प्रिवलेज का नोटिस दिया है । यह भी ठीक है कि हमारी प्रिविलेज मोशन जो अदालत में चार्ज शीट दाखिल की गई है उसके आधार पर हैं । आप यह मानेंगे, व चाज शीट बाद में रखे गये हैं । जब पहले प्रिविलेज मोशन आए तब चार्ज शीट हमारे सामने नहीं था । हम उसे आधार बना कर कोई प्रिविलेज मोशन का नोटिस नहीं दे सकते हैं । अभी हमने नोटिस दिया है—आप रूल देखिये :

"Not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting ."

हम पुराने मोशन नहीं उठा रहे हैं । वे तो उठ चुके हैं । आज हम एक मोशन उठा रहे हैं । आप बारीकी से देखिये । चिल्लाने से तब मामला नहीं होगा । शान्ति से सुनना होगा । कोई दंगल नहीं है

"Not more than one question shall be raise at the same sitting ."

जो पुराने मोशन हैं वे पहले दिन रेज किए जा चुके हैं । अब उन पर बहस हो रही है, मंत्रियों को स्पष्टीकरण देना है, आपको फैसला करना है । आज हम उन्हें उठा नहीं रहे हैं । कोई भी नियम हमें नए मोशन या नए सवाल उठाने से नहीं रोकता है । आप फैसला कर सकते हैं । जब तक पुराने मोंसंज पर निर्णय नहीं होगा ये मोशन पैंडिग रहेंगे । यह फैसला दे दीजिए ये बेकार में शोर मचा रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा नया प्वाइंट है । मैं रिपोर्ट नहीं करना चाहता हूं । पहली बात तो यह है कि नोटिस और क्वेश्चन में आपको फर्क करना चाहिये । एक ही नोटिस रेज करने की बात होती तो आपने क्वेश्चन या प्रिविलेज नोटिसिस को एक साथ क्यों लिया ? मेरे चार मोशन थे या नोटिस थे यों कहिये एक ही क्वेश्चन के बारे में कि मिनिस्टरों के द्वारा लाजपत कांड में सदन का अपमान किया गया । यह क्वेश्चन है उमाशंकर जी के खिलाफ, चट्टोपाध्याय जी के खिलाफ, गोखले जी के खिलाफ, एल एन मिश्र जी के खिलाफ, तुलमोहन राम जी के खिलाफ । पिछले सैशन में ये मोशन दिए गए थे । उस पर आपने अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं दिया । प्रिविलेज मोशन पेंडिग पड़े रहे । मैंने नोटिस को रिन्यु किया और पहले नोटिस दिया । नई कौन सी बात हुई ? जो चार नोटिस दिए जिस के ऊपर बारह तारीख को चर्चा शुरू हुई उसी का एक कागनेट नोटिस है। एक क्वेश्चन उसका कागनेट नोटिस । कागनेट नियम में मानता हूं । 224 को मैं पूरी तरह मानता हूं ।—एक ही क्वेश्चन के बारे में बार

पांच नोटिस मेरे श्याम बाबू के, अटल जी के, ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी के आपने सुने इसी के बारे में। नया कागनेट नोटिस आया और यह चार्ज शीट से निकला है। प्रश्न एक ही है। आपका निर्णय मानेंगे। लेकिन हमें लगता है कि एक साथ लेने में फायदा होगा। मिनिस्टर्स को सुनने के पहले हमें सुनेंगे तो समय बचेगा। वर्ना हमारा क्या जाता है, फिर रिगमेरोल शुरू हो जाएगा।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आध मिनट इनकी बात सुन लूं, फिर आपकी तरफ आता हूं। इनको अपना केस खत्म कर लेने दीजिये।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : वे समझते हैं कि हम लोग कुछ पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं। हकीकत यह है कि हम लोग भी रात भर तैयारी करके आते हैं। लेकिन आप मौका ही नहीं देते हैं। हमें बैठे रहना पड़ता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनके बाद मैं आपकी तरफ आ रहा हूं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I invite your attention to rule 224, sub-rules (ii) and (iii). Sub-rule (ii) clearly says that "the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence." Now, for argument's sake, if I waited for three or four days, the purpcse would not have been served especially when sub-rule (iii) says that "the matter requires the intervention of the House".

So, tell me, would there be any other matter so very important as this one which requires the intervention of the House or which does not require the intervention of the House ?

Is there any other matter more important than this ?

This is my submission, and you, Sir as Speaker of the House, may kindly take this in to consideration and allow my privilege motion.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : नियम संख्या 222 के अन्तर्गत सब से पहले सदन में प्रिवलेज मोशन इन सभों ने उठाया। रोज इनके इतने अधिक मोशन आते हैं कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन्होंने नियम संख्या 222 के अनुसार इसको उठाया है। हमारे साथी श्री स्टिफंज ने 376 के अन्तर्गत प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज किया है। इन्होंने कहा है कि 224 के अन्तर्गत एक बार में एक ही उठाया जा सकता है प्रिवलेज मोशन। मैं शकधर और कौल को कोट करना चाहता हूं। मैं उस मोटी पुस्तक को बराबर साथ ले कर चलता हूं। उस में से नोट कर लेता हूं। उसके पृष्ठ 925 पर यह लिखा हुआ है कि जब सदस्य व्यवस्था का प्रश्न रखता है तो अध्यक्ष यह फैसला करना है कि वह प्रश्न व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है या नहीं और इस सम्बन्ध में अध्यक्ष का निर्णय अंतिम होता है। आपने श्री स्टिफंज के व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को माना और रुलिंग दे दिया। आपका रुलिंग अंतिम रुलिंग होता है। उसके बाद बहस की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। इसलिये आपने जब कहा कि एक बार एक ही प्रिवलेज मोशन रखा जा सकता है सदन के सामने तो इसको मान लेना चाहिये। श्री लिमये ने जो उठाया है प्रिविलेज मोशन वह हमारे सामने है। इस पर बहस की गुंजाइश कहां है। इसलिए आप रुलिंग दें कि जो हमारे सामने प्रिवलेज मोशन है, उस पर हम बिचार करें जिस पर आप रुलिंग दे चुके हैं उन पर बाहस नहीं होनी चाहिये, उसकी गुंजाइश नहीं है।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, I am raising a piont of order, and I request you to give a ruling on this. We all got up in this House the other day, and today also we are getting up. How, kindly see rule 376 relating to points of order. Each one gets up in this House

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

as did Mr. Madhu Limaye twice. Some other friends raised points of order. We want you to consider these points of order. I should like to draw your attention to sub-rule 2 of rule 376 where it says that a point of order can be raised in relation to the business of the House. Either some business is on the agenda or you have permitted it to come up. What happened now? Before you had taken up the agenda item before you had considered the matter, people raise points of order it has become a mantra to go against the rules. Point of of order is being used to indulge in defamation, to create disorder in the House It is used to make allegations it is used to supercede the business. He tried to bring in an interesting argument. When the question of breach of privilege has to be considered, it is a specific thing; specific evidence and specific arguments should be given against the specified person. My friend, Mishra says that it relates to the same matter but all the same it is a different specific matter. General discussion is one thing. But a privilege motion is a specific motion relating to a apecific person in regard to a apecific point they should adduce specific evidence. Therefore, I am saying that you must first give your ruling your considered ruling whether most of the points raised particularly by the Opposition Members, are not misuse of the provision about point of order to create disorder in the House. I want your ruling on this. Unless an item is there before the House, no point of order can be raised.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj) : In all humility may I seek a clarification from you? We have been sitting here for the last 45 minutes listening to various points of order, I do not claim to have more intelligence than the other hon. members of the House. In fact I admit my intelligence is extremely low, but if my understanding is correct, you have given a ruling just now in answer to Mr. Stephen's point of order. If my understanding is correct you have said that no new motion could be raised during the pendency of the continuing one. So your ruling stands. We are prepared to accept your ruling, Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether we agree with it or not, is not any importance. It is your ruling ; and you have given that ruling and it must stand (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODI (Godhra): There seems to be a great deal of confusion whether a ruling on the point of order raise by Mr. Stephen has been given or not. My submission is that a ruling has not been given.. (*Interruptions*). I Have never heard of ruling in any House of parliament which ends with a question, aimed particulary at the Oppsition. That is how your ruling ended. Kindly check up the records, or otherwise check yourself, whatever you like. That is how the ruling ended asking the opposition a ques tion. We were all in the process of answering that question.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a good way you have found. You did not understand it and that is why you are answering it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So far as the question of understanding or the level of understanding is concerned

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Sir, may I point out....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Maya, I will give you your turn. Sir, If you want now, I will yield.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में किसी भी सदस्य को इस प्रकार पुकारने की व्यवस्था नहीं है । यहाँ हर एक सदस्य को आनरेबल कह कर बुलाया जाता है । माननीय सदस्य का यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to inform him ..

SHRI PILOO MODI : Sir, I have yielded only to Maya and not to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will yield to any lady in the House. But as far as I know, you are known as "Mr Speaker" as against "Madam Prime Minister".

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: There is a little story about a Brahman and a Brahmani. One day the brahmani came and announced that if anybody could explain the *Bhagavadgita* to her, she will give him half her property. When she came home she found her husband in a terrible state of mind. He immediately asked her "tell me my dear what have you done ? You have offered half our property to someone who can explain the *Bhagavadgita*? Somebody might come and be able to explain the *Bhagavadgita*; that is so very easily done" She replied: "my dear husband, why do you worry? They can certainly explain to me as to what the *Bhagvadgita* is. But whether I understand it or not is upto me, and I shall never understand".

SHRI PILOO MODY : That was typical of the Congress story; ending with the dishonesty of women. What the brahman should have said to the brahmani was. "I will explain the *Bhagavadgita* to you" so that he could keep the property with the family.

Now, to continue with more serious work instead of these little stories which we all enjoy, coming back to the point of order . . .

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) Sir on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly listen to him ? I am not so chivalrous. Kindly sit down. You should not exploit his generosity. When he did it in one case, he should do it in your case also. Kindly do not do it, because he has yielded in one case.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : So far we were thinking that only Shri Charan Singh is antagonistic to women. Now are we to understand that Shri Piloo Mody is also following him. ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not know whether Charan Singh is against women or her leader is against men looking to these women she has collected around her. Even Shri Borooah agrees with me when he said that the Prime Minister was the only *admi* in the party.

AN HON. MEMBER. Male.

Shri Piloo Mody: I suppose *admi* means a male, a brahmin, a *mard*.

MR SPEAKER: I am just helpless, watching the fight between women and Shri Piloo Mody. Why both of you are going astray ? Why don't you keep to the point?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Just as Mr. Stephen gets excited when he sees the Prime Minister, I get excited when I see the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Maya Ray. (Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai *rose*—). If she also wants to say something, I am prepared to yield to her.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not do it in her case.

आप देखिए, यह क्या मजाक है ? अब छोड़िए इस को । जो बात चल रही है उस को खत्म करने दीजिए । आप भी मेहरबानी कर के अपने को प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर तक रखिए ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is on a point of humour, not on a point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I was saying, when I was so pleasantly interrupted, that the point of order that Mr. Stephen raised on which you said something, which ended with a question, which the educated Members of the Congress Benches have taken to be a ruling and which we, here, not being educated thought was a question, ended without a ruling because, after that, another point of order was allowed to be raised by an hon. Member from there. Therefore, I consider, when one point of order was not disposed of or was left in suspended animation and you allowed another point

[Shri Piloo Mody]

of order, we can make submissions only on the second point of order. We cannot make any more submission on the first point of order. The first point of order died without a ruling.

Now, the second point of order that was made was really no point of order at all. He kept on saying that the "point of order" instrument is being used for various purposes. I would say, all the institutions of Government and Parliament itself, all the institutions of democracy, are also being used as flippantly as he may allege that the Members of the Opposition are using the instrument of "point of order". Therefore, on that, I have to make a submission that when you have done all this to the country, merely a misuse of "point of order" cannot be any serious crime.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : May I repeat it again that we have already one privilege motion before us and, as I said, unless that is disposed of, we will not take up the other one. In the meanwhile, because Mr. Vajpayee said, if it is not a new one, if it is just a continuation of the same one, and they all could be taken together, I put it to you that they are all identical and, therefore, they could be taken up together in the form of one privilege motion. Mr. Limaye must be aware that when all of them came, he also agreed...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : It was a different privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I put it to you very categorically and you said that they all be amalgamated in one and taken up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : All offenders cannot be taken in the same manner. The offenders are different. Breach of privilege is committed by different persons.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we are already seized of one and I have said that, so long as that is pending, unless we dispose that of, we cannot take up another one.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Do not take it up for discussion, but take notice of it.

MR. SPEAKER : Unless the first is disposed of, we cannot take it up. Not now. We are already discussing one. We shall take it up later. It will not be a healthy practice....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This is to be taken notice of; it may be taken up later. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : You have said that we are already seized of a privilege motion and that we cannot take note of another privilege motion. Suppose, when we are discussing a privilege motion, somebody from the Gallery throws leaflets. Do we not take notice of that ? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : We are already seized of one and it must be disposed of before we take up another.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Rule 224(i) says ; 'Not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting'.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I put another when we are already seized of one ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You can allow us to raise it.

MR. SPEAKER : That will be pending.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज अगर कोई मामला होगा तो हम उस के बारे में आज नहीं नोटिस दे सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक केस आलरेडी डिसकस हो रहा है ।

We are already seized of this. How can I put another one ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : By the same token—since it is a matter of procedure—if any contempt is committed in the House, shall we not take up that issue ?

MR. SPEAKER : We are already seized of one. We are already discussing one. How can we introduce another one ? It will not come unless the first one is disposed of. Later on, we shall see. Let the first one be disposed of.

The Law Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस से पहले कि आप विधि मंत्री को बोलने के लिए कहें, हम आप से यह जानना चाहते हैं कि होम मिनिस्टर ने सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट के बारे में जो आप की गाइडेंस मांगी थी उस के बारे में आप का फैसला क्या है ?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब के सामने मैं ने हाउस की रूलिंग कोट किया :

that the House cannot abdicate its power; the House must sit on judgment; the House is supreme.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट आप को भेजी है—क्या वह एक रिपोर्ट है या कई रिपोर्टें हैं, रेलेवेन्ट रिपोर्ट का क्या मतलब है ? .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले इन को बैठाइये, तब जवाब दूंगा ।

13 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I have written to you. You will remember that on Friday we had to forego the right and privilege of discussing non-official business. This matter continued upto 6-30, regarding the Privilege Motion against Home Minister as also laying of the report.. (An hon. Member: Reports), yes, reports of the CBI on the Table of the House. This is an important point, Sir. The Whole House was seized of the matter. Naturally, the first item after Question Hour should have been this item, on which the House was seized of the matter already. We have given notice. Today is Monday; if something is remaining, it will be taken up on Tuesday. On that basis we have given clear information. But today what we find is that the same thing is not given as the second item after Question Hour. The second item should have been the issue of privilege that was discussed by the House upto 6-30 P. M. on tha day. Are you going to pull up the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs why it cannot be included, I want to know.

AN HON. MEMBER : Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not concerned.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना सवाल फिर दोहरा दूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन गृह मंत्री महोदय ने विवाद के बीच में सदन को यह जानकारी दी थी कि उन्होंने आप को पत्र लिखा है और वे उस के बारे में आप का मार्गदर्शन चाहते हैं । वह पत्र बाद में यहां पढ़ कर बताया गया । अब आप को निर्णय करना है, उन्होंने सारी जिम्मेदारी आप पर डाल दी है । वह कहते हैं—"रेलेवेन्ट रिपोर्ट"—तो क्या उन्होंने वह रिपोर्ट आप को भेज दी है ? यदि रिपोर्ट भेजी है तो क्या वह रेलेवेन्ट है, एक रिपोर्ट है या कई रिपोर्ट हैं ? उन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है या कई रिपोर्ट भेजी हैं—उन के बारे में आप का फैसला क्या है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि इन प्रश्नों के बारे में आप सदन को जानकारी दीजिये, उस के बाद हम विधि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मंत्री जी को सुनेंगे । उन से मुझे भी एक सवाल पूछना है, इन प्रश्नों का जवाब आने के बाद पूछूंगा ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How long are we go to on like this ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : All of you may kindly sit down.

The other day, that letter came to me. I allowed it to be circulated also and I think you have got it.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is in the proceedings....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was read out here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It is in the Bulletin also.

MR.SPEAKER:Yes And then I addressed the Minister in the evening. I said, you mentioned some relevant report, on what points you need my clarification. And he sent it. My Secretary told me that at about 10 o'clock this came. This was received at midnight at my residence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : On Saturday ?

MR. SPEAKER : Friday night.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : All the reports ?

MR. SPEAKER Why are you impatient ?

I must of course inform you of it. I left at about 5 A.M. for Chandigarh on Saturday.

I could not go through it. But it was known as Part I. When I saw that I thought perhaps the Minister did not get my letter which I addressed to him on Friday evening.

Meanwhile, I got the information from my Private Secretary that his Secretary had informed that the Minister was out of Delhi and he is expected to be here on Monday. When I enquired about the other part of the report. I was told he will give it to me on Monday, that is, part II and whatever it is. He brought it to me at 10·30 A.M. with some documents along with some forwarding note also. I have not seen that as yet. Even the first one is a very long one.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस का अध्ययन करने में मैं आप को मदद करूं, क्योंकि आप को समय नहीं मिल रहा है । मैं बिलकुल फैयफुली समरी बना कर दूंगा ।

MR. SPEAKER I need not get your help on such a delicate matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : कभी कभी ले लिया करें ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : प्रिवलेज कमेटी की मदद ले लीजिये, वे इस डाक्यूमेंट को पूरी तरह से देख लेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER : So far as its laying on the Table is concerned, he asks the Speaker as to whether this will prejudice the judicial proceedings or not, ask me as to which part of the proceedings it will prejudice and then he will form a opinion. I really wonder is it the job of the Speaker to form an opinion. I do not think it is my function to decide as to which part of the report will prejudice the court and which not. Courts are there. Putting the Speaker in such a delicate situation that he may express some judicial opinion on it,.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Reputation of the House and the Members of the House is more delicate.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection if they want to lay on the Table. They are welcome to do it. To ask me to decide whether it will prejudice the proceedings and which will not prejudice the

proceedings, I am not in a position to say anything. I do not want to come in the picture. If they are willing, they are welcome to do so but do not get my opinion on it. I have made it very clear. Now, let us hear the Law Minister.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Sir, you have raised the fundemental question as to what exact ly you should do with the document sent to you. In the 17th century in England Speaker Lenthall made a memorable statement which everybody cherishes. namely that Speaker has neither eyes to see nor ears to hear except what is given to him by the House. You can only study the report if the House is taken into confidence. You have to go through the documents with the assistance, I submit, of whatever Committee you may choose. But the fact of the matter is that unless some subterranean processes are in operation these documents in the possession of the Speaker have to be studied by the Speaker, which he can do only through the eyes of the House. I submit, therefore, Sir, since the document has come in to your possession that for solving the delicate and difficult question you have to take the House into confidence.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय--

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर बहस न कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप के विचारार्थ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने सारी जिम्मेदारी फिर सरकार पर छोड़ दी है--आप ने ठीक ही किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह सिर्फ एक मेम्बर का हो तो ठीक है । लेकिन साथ इस के और बहुत से व्यक्ति जुड़े हुए हैं जो ट्रायल फेस करेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सब-जुडिस का कोई ग्राउंड नहीं बन सकता है । (व्यवधान)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, the privilege motion is not subject to the rule of *sub-judice*.

MR. SPEAKER: My observations have nothing to do with the matter under discussion and also whether it is *sub-judice* or not.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Your pronouncement must be clear and decisive. With regard to the privilege motion, the highest court is the House. And there is no question of rule of *sub-judice*. We have got our own rules.

MR. SPEAKER: After hearing I shall express my views.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sit, I rise on a point of order. I want to draw the attention of the House...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have already spoken.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Whether it is *sub-judice* or not you will kindly remember-the whole House should remember—the the whole licence scandal issue came up before the house and it was discussed. The whole House was seized of it; the Home Minister also made a statement about it and reported that during the inter-session the Government went to the court when the whole matter was seized by the House and when this was the porperty of the Ho use How can this become *sub-judice* now the the matter was taken to the court. How can they take it to the court before it could be discussed in the House? And how can you call it *sub judice*?

Perhaps you could have thought over it whether it was *sub-judice* or not. But, it was a matter before the House and it was discussed by the House not once but twice.....

MR. SPEAKER: May I now request you to please sit down?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How can you come to the conclusion ? The matter is taken to the court and make it *sub-judice* only to prevent the House from discussing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Sir, I have written to you on saturday giving you the facts about the C.B.I. report which comes up before the House. In support of my contention, what I have written now is this which I want to make clear.

In May's Parliamentary Practice, it is clearly stated that the issue of mis-conduct of Members or the Officer of either House as such and corrupting any executive Officer or Member would be a breach of privilege. It would be a breach of privilege for a Member to enter into an agreement with another person for a sum of rupees to defend him.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you have already spoken on it. Why do you speak second time ?

SHRI. JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Mr Deputy-Speaker had stated on the 31st August 1974.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Bosu, you have already spoken on it several times.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. The Law Minister also has made a statement. The Deputy-Speaker said:

"We are concerned with certain Members of Parliament having exercised or alleged to have exercised certain things and done certain things as Members of Parliament and that is the whole question. When Members of Parliament in the discharge of their duties as members of Parliament are involved, whether we should abdicate our authority and hand over everything to some machinery outside the House. This is the question which, I feel, involves this Parliament and this is a matter which ought to be considered very deeply.....and I would consider that this has to be looked into in that light".

What did you say on 28th August, 1974 on page 12919 ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is already before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In your wisdom.....

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody knows it and you need not read it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE: You said

"If some people go to the extent of getting even forged or fictitious signatures, we have to go into the matter thoroughly."

Sir, an assurance was given by the Home Minister and the Law Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER: Yoy will kindly sit down. I am not allowing you. Please sit down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, गृह मंत्री महोदय यह बता दें कि क्या सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद अदालत में जाने का फैसला सरकार ने कानून मंत्री की राय से किया है ? क्या उन से सलाह ली गई थी, और उन की सलाह क्या थी ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: One minute.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have called the Law Minister. He should speak. Nobody should [illegible] for one minute now.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request Shri Mody to wait.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Unless the Law Minister yields nobody can speak.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request Shri Mody to wait for some time ? Let the Law Minister speak.

SHRI PILOO MODI: Then it would be redundant, because he is going to give the Government's point of view in this matter. If he is going to give his own point of view, it is even worse. Is he speaking as Law Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER: Four or five of you had spoken. I had fixed for the Law Minister to speak after that. Shri Mody can avail of some other time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will you allow me to speak after him?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): You have called me to reply to the breach of privilege motion... .. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He says he wants to reply to some of the points? He is here in the dock as an offender.....

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Nobody is in the dock.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: ....Let him know.

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE: I am entitled to deal with the privilege motion against me. He has not heard me completely. Each before I had said two or three words, he gets up.

You have called on me to deal with the breach of privilege motion moved against me—That was what I was going to say—by the hon. member, Shri Madhu Limaye. I want to confine myself to that breach of privilege motion against me.

I recollect that in the last session I spoke on this matter four times, on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 9th. In the motion of privilege which has been moved by the hon. member, he has quoted some remarks made by me on the 9th. They are no doubt remarks, but what I am going to say is— I am not disowning those remarks— that these are remarks made by me which the hon. member has quoted with reference to the debate, the last day of it, on the 9th september. My point is that no particular remark can be considered in isolation when one subject matter was discussed as a whole and I had spoken on this matter more than once. I have spoken more than once and made it clear that if the matter disclosed that some crimes had been committed and the offenders are identified, the only course open to the Government, the legitimate course open to the Government, is to book them in the court of law, I have said this not once but more than once.

Now reference was made by one hon. member to my speech on the 5th September. But unfortunately, he preferred to omit a very pertinent remark to which I am referring, and read some other remark torn out of its contact . on the 5th September I said this:

"I need hardly assure this House that the Government is as much concerned with the dignity and respect of the members of this house and of the Parliament as a whole, as indeed all the members of this House are, including the hon. members of the Opposition. That is why the Government set in motion much earlier the inquiry by the CBI, and a preliminary verification report has been received. As I had occasion to mention in this case on the basis of that report"—

Now this important—

"it appeared that some offence seemed to have been committed and that the offences had been registered as offences and a proper investigation into the criminal offences is in progress".

"As a result of the investigation, if there is enough material to establish that these offences have been committed and it is possible to identify the offenders also, I have no doubt that no efforts will be spared to see that the offenders are brought to book in a court of law."

This is what I said on the 5th September. But this was not the first time or the last time that I said. (*Interruption*) Just a minute. On the 3rd September, on the very first day on which I intervened also, I had made this position very clear, in my brief intervention on that day. This is what I said:

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

"Sir, we are of opinion or submit it for the consideration of this House, that in a matter where *prima facie* criminal offences are involved, that requires investigation and proper action and, if necessary, prosecution in a court of law."

Therefore, I did not mince words in saying that if offences are disclosed to have been committed and it appears on the investigation that certain offenceas are committed and the offenders are also possible to be identified, the proper thing to do is to haul them before the court of law. These remarks were isolated from the other statement which I made and which alone was read by the hon. Member while dealing with this matter. I have said that the House will be taken into confidence on the results of the investigation. Now, that has been done, I submit, because the hon. Home Minister had the first opportunity—(*Interruption*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Dishonesty. (*Interruptions*) it is dishonesty. it is grossly dishonest.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: They are saying "offenders," "prosecutors" and they have become judges in their own cause. It is not for them to decide. It is for you, ultimatley, to consider, after hearing all of us, as to what is the correct position. It is no use using words like "offenders", "guilty" and so on. Nobody has been found guilty.

There is an allegation of a breach of privilege, and it is the normal rule of natural justice that everyone concerned should have an opportunity to explain. And that is what I am doing, and giving any judgment of this kind, that this is dishonest or that is dishonest is absolutely not proper. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: When it is inconvenient for them, they use superlative words like dishonest and all that. Therefore, my submission, first of all, is that there was no assurance given in my speech on any of the four days that the CBI report would be placed—(*Interruption*)—You need not read out. I know everything. Now I am on my legs and I am not yielding.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Do not interrupt him.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I did not interrupt the hon. Members even once when they were speaking. I am entitled to a hearing. It is my right as a Member to explain to you and to the House as to why no question of breach of privilege arises so far as the motion of Shri Madhu Limaye is concerned. (*Interruption*).

In that context, I said that only a part of the speech, torn out of its context, was mentioned. And if all the speeches together, were gone into—everytime it was a brief intervention I did not make any long speech at any time and every time a brief intervention was made—it will be found that I emphasised that if crimes are seen to have committed, found to have been committed, and if the ofienders are identified, the Government is of the opinion that the proper form is the court of law. I said that the Government will take the House into confidence, which meant that the results of the investigations will be intimated to the House wihch, I submit, has been done.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, are you allowing him to raise a point of order, when the hon. Minister is speaking and is not yielding?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have not yielded.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, my point of order is this. He said just now that the results of the CBI investigations will be intimated to the House. I want to know whether it is a fact. The CBI report has not been placed on the Table of the house.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Certain passages were quoted. There was picking and choosing of certian passages. That is what I said, and that is what the hon. Member who has moved this motion has done in his notice to you, whereas the relevant portion to which I have referred has not been referred to at all. We have been saying all along that the proper course where the investigation of a matter dealing with criminal offence is concerned will be before the court of law. That is the position which I have made clear repeatedly in the House in the course of my speeches in the last session. I should submit that you cannot look at this sentence or that sentence and say: you have given an assurance. I have given no such assurance that the CBI report would be placed on the Table of the House. I may also submit that the CBI report is part of the investigation process and such reports are never placed before the House.... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot call all of you together.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इनको जानबूझ कर इंटरप्ट नहीं किया । जवाब देते वक्त उन्होंने बहुत सारे पसेजिज पढ़े जिनका हमने जो मुद्दा रखा है उससे कोई रेलेवेंस नहीं है । कोर्ट में जाएगा, सजा देंगे छोड़ देंगे या नहीं, क्या होगा, इस सब से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । मैं धीरे धीरे उनके तीन पैसेजिज पढ़ता हूं ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: How is it a point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: He has not yet put it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is it? Under rule 376 a Member who raises a point of order must first say under which rule it comes? What is rule 376? A Member must formulate his point of order subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules 1 and 2. Sub-rule 1 says that a point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognisance of the Speaker. The second sub-rule says that a point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment, provided that the Speaker many permit a Member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item and the commencement of the next item.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not started yet.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Subject to the conditions referred to in sub rule 1 and 2 a Member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether it is point of order and if so give his decision theron. While raising a point of order will you allow a Member to read 3 or 4 pages and allow him one hour or half an hour to speak and then formulate his point of order? Is that the understanding of formulating a point of order? He must first say which rule or which article of the Constitution is violated. Otherwise you cannot allow point of order to be raised. Because you relax the rule and you allow this plethora of points of order to be raised, this thing happens. There is a flood gate which is opened. That is why they make nonsense of the whole point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल तीन पैरे पढ़ूंगा और दो तीन वाक्य अपने बोल कर खत्म करूंगा । गोखले साहब ने 5-9-74 को क्या कहा ? कोई कानटेक्सट—से निकाल कर नहीं कोट किया गया है । दोनों का विषय अलग है । कोर्ट में जाएंगे क्या करेंगे वह अलग है । उन्होंने यह कहा था ।

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

"The CBI has been instructed to expedite the inquiry and to complete it as early as possible. I also want to mention this. I do not want to say that the Government alone will look at the results of the CBI inquiry."

Kindly note the words "Government alone will look at the results of the CBI enquiry".

"I want to assure the House that when the results of the CBI investigations are known, the Government will take the House into confidence and, at that stage, it will be proper for Parliament, for the House, to consider as to what appropriate steps are to be taken for protecting the rights of the hon. Member."

The second passage is :

"The Government have said that they are having an inquiry by the CBI and that the matter could be considered after the preliminary facts have been gathered, after the investigation is over."

तीसरा पैसेज 9 तारीख का है । यह उन के इन्टरवेन्शन में से है, जो उन्होंने स्वेच्छा से किया ।

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"Please refer to my remarks. I have said at that time that we shall take the house into confidence after the investigation report was available. After the results of the investigations are available, we shall take the House into confidence. The whole matter is open to the House to consider at that stage."

मैं केवल दो तीन जुमले कहना चाहता हूं—आध घंटे की बात नहीं है । क्या उन्होंने स्वेच्छा से सदन को विश्वास में लिया ? हम ने 11 तारीख को इन्तजार किया । 12 तारीख को नोटिसिज गये और तब उन का जवाब आया । लेकिन चार्जशीट फिर भी नहीं मिला—वह आप के डायरेक्शन के बाद मिला सी०बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट का मामला अभी उलझा हुआ है । इस से प्रकट है कि उन्होंने हम को विश्वास में नहीं लिया ।

उन का व्यवहार और आचरण बिल्कुल डिसआर्डली है, जिस के बारे में रूल पढ़ा गया है । ये उल्टे हम को डांट रहे हैं । जब हम रिकार्ड को पढ़ते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि वह आउट आफ कानटेक्स्ट है । इस वक्त मैं मेरिट्स में नहीं जा रहा हूं, लेकिन उन के डिसआर्डली बिहेवियर के लिए उन को डांटा जाये ।

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: What is the point of order?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That he is disorderly.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Once the Law Minister made a statement Shri Madhu Limaye has raised a point of order and referred to all those matter again and started accusing the Law Minister. It is very amazing. What the Law Minister has stated clearly shows that he has never said that he will choose this particular course of action. The Law Minister only said that the results of the investigation will be placed before the House and this House can go into that question. The result of the investigation has been placed before the House...(*Interruptions*) I want to make a further submission. As a matter of fact, in legal terminology in terms of section 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code even the report of the CBI has already been placed on the Table of the House, because the names of the accused, the gist of the charges and the summary of the evidence have been placed before the House. What else are they asking for when the CBI report has already been placed on the Table of the House? (*Interruptions*) Probably, they do not know the meaning of the word "report". I would respectfully submit this House is bound by the laws passed by this House. In accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, who is entitled to see the first information report and the statements of the witnesses? it is only the accused. In fact, section 162 completely bars any other use

when it says that it shall be used only for a particular purpose, namely, for contradicting the witness when he comes in the withness box. What are our friends here asking us? They are suggenst-ing that we must throw the Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code in the wastepaper basket. This is a document which cannot be used for any purpose other than for the prosecution of the case because then it will hamper the investigation and it will go against the accused; it will be against the fundamental principles of criminal Jurisprudence (*Interruptions*) The Law Minister has given the correct legal position and the Government have acted according to the law. In the name of Report, they are asking for something which nobody, under the law, can give them. Even an investigating officer cannot be compelled by court to refresh his memory from any entries regarding any of his investigation notes.

So, what I am submitting is hat it is not a point of order. He was only trying to confuse the hon. Minister which he could not do.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विधि मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सीधे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया कि क्या सी०बी० आई० की जांच के बाद.....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) Are we having a debate on this? Are we not bound by the Rules of Procedure under the Chapter "Privilege"? (*Interruptions*) I am raising a basic issue.....

MR. SPEAKER : He is also on a point of order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE Under what Rule are we having it?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी हम ने श्री भगत को सुना। क्या वह पायंट आफ आर्डर था? वह भाषण कर रहे थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी उन्होंने शुरू नहीं किया है। आप उन्हे प्री-जज कर रहे हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : मेरा निवेदन है कि हमें एक व्यवस्था, एक प्रोसीजर के अनुसार चलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी श्री भगत भी पायंट आफ आर्डर पर ही थे।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am seeking your guidance on procedure.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग हर बात पर मेरी गाइडेंस मांगते हैं। कभी आप अपनी गाइडेंस भी लिया करें। मुझे माननीय सदस्य को सुनने दीजिए।

You are a practising lawyer. If you do n t speak before the court, do not even utter a word, and the court says, "No, you are not relevant" without listening to you, what would you say? He has just risen on a point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं विधि मंत्री महोदय के इस कथन से सहमत हूं कि वह विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन के दोषी हैं या नहीं, इस का निर्णय प्रतिपक्ष नहीं करेगा, जिस ने उन पर विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का आरोप लगाया है। इस का निर्णय आप को करना है। लेकिन क्या आप विधि मंत्री के आश्वासन को टुकड़ों में देखने की गलती करेंगे? वह कहते हैं कि उन्होंने तीन दिन में तीन भाषण दिये। लेकिन वे परस्पर-विरोधी भाषण थे। आखिरी बहस हुई 9 सितम्बर को। जब मैं बहस का जवाब दे रहा था,....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me first dispose of the first point of order. I will allow you later.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा आरोप है कि विधि मंत्री ने आप को गुमराह किया है । आप कोई भी फैसला करने से पहले पूरी कार्यवाही को पढ़िये । मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं ।

"श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे क्षमा कीजिए गृह मंत्री महोदय ने आज जो भाषण दिया है, उस से मेरे मन में संदेह पैदा हो गया है कि अब श्री तुल मोहन राम को भी बचाया जाने वाला है ।——सारा मामला पांच महीने का है, यह तथ्य इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि जिस मामले को लटकाना हो, उस को सी० बी० आई० को भेज दो । कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा अगर कोई प्राइमाफेसी केस नहीं है, तो संसदीय जांच क्या होगी । लेकिन विधि मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि प्राइमाफेसी केस है । मैं पूछता हूं कि वह किस के खिलाफ है । श्री तुल मोहन राम उस में शामिल हैं कि नहीं ? दूसरी सितम्बर को जिस केस में एफ०आई० आर० दाखिल की गई, वह किस के खिलाफ दाखिल की गई है ?"

इस पर श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा :

"SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Let Mr. GOKHALE reply."

अब गोखले साहब का जवाब सुनिए :

"SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have already stated earlier that the persons have not been identified. They have to be identified during investigation which has started after the registration of the case."

इस के बाद यह मामला उठा और मैंने यह आरोप लगाया, मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूं :

गृह मंत्री महोदय इस समय जो कुछ कह रहे हैं उस में और विधि मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में 3 तारीख को जो कुछ कहा उस में अन्तर्विरोध है । गृह मंत्री महोदय मानते हैं कि सी० बी० आई० जांच करले तो मामला फिर पार्लियामेंट के सामने आ सकता है और अगर पार्लियामेंट उचित समझे तो कमेटी को मामला भेजा जा सकता है । लेकिन विधि मंत्री की राय इस के खिलाफ है । मैं ने उद्धृत किया । विधि मंत्री का कथन यह था :

"It is our view that these matters can be looked into only by a court of law. the proper agency, the statutory agency, that can investigate into the matter is the court."

जब मैं ने यह उद्धृत किया और यह कहा कि गृह मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि मामला जांच के बाद सदन के सामने आ सकता है उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि फिर सदन जो चाहे कुछ कर सकता है । मैं ने कहा कि विधि मंत्री का कहना है कि नहीं, मामला कोर्ट में जायेगा तो विधि मंत्री ने यह नहीं कहा कि हां, मेरा कहना ठीक है । विधि मंत्री खड़े हो गए और कहने लगे :

"Please refer to my remarks. I have said at that time that we shall take the House into confidence after the investigation report was available. After the results of investigation are available, we shall take the House into confidence the whole matter is open to the House to consider at that time."

इस के लिए मैं ने सवाल पूछा था और जो मैं ने सवाल पूछा था उस का जवाब जरूरी है इस प्रिविलेज ईश्यू का निर्णय करने के लिए । क्या सरकार ने अदालत में जाने से पहले विधि मंत्री से सलाह ली ? अगर विधि मंत्री ने सलाह दी कि अदालत में चले जाइए तो विधि मंत्री अपने आश्वासन के उल्लंघन के दोषी हैं और अगर सरकार ने विधि मंत्री की सलाह नहीं ली तो यह सरकार किस की सलाह से कोर्ट में गई ?

11 तारीख को सदन की बैठक हुई। ये 11 तारीख को सदन में क्यों नहीं आए? क्या यह सदन की अवहेलना के दोषी नहीं हैं? अभी भी विधि मंत्री, उस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं जो मैंने पूछा था। अब विधि मंत्री कहते हैं कि मैंने 3 तारीख को एक भाषण दिया, 5 को एक भाषण दिया और 9 को एक भाषण दिया। मगर 9 का भाषण आखीर भाषण था। क्या विधि मंत्री हर एक दिन अलग अलग भाषण करेंगे? मेरा निवेदन है कि कोर्ट में मामला जाने से इस सदन में मामले को आने से रोका नहीं जा सकता। जब तक हमें सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिलती विधि मंत्री कैसे कह सकते हैं कि सदन को विश्वास में लिया जा रहा है? अगर हम मामले को नहीं उठाते तो यह चार्जशीट की कापी भी लाइब्रेरी में नहीं रखते। अगर हम मामला नहीं उठाते तो सी बी आई की जांच के परिणामों से भी हमें अवगत नहीं करते। विधि मंत्री का आश्वासन तभी पूरा हो सकता है जब सी बी आई की जांच की रिपोर्ट आए, नहीं तो वे विशेषाधिकार उल्लंघन के दोषी हैं और इस संबंध में आप को निर्णय करना है।

The Minister of Works and Housing and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri K. Raghu Ramiah): Before you proceed further, Sir, I would like to point out that we have got one more Minister who has to be heard.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I rise on a point of order. My point is very simple. Now what is going on in this House, as I understand, is the question whether the notice given about privilege must be adjudged by you as admissible or not. On that you have heard the persons who had given notice and also the persons on the other side. The point that I am raising is this. The reply has been given. It is an elementary rule that nobody has got the right to speak on a subject-matter more than once. He has explained the position; the reply has been given. Now there cannot be another speech again and then a reply to that, another speech and then a reply to that and so on. This is an extraordinary procedure. Under what rule is it permissible? My submission is that they had their full say and the reply also has been given. Now the ruling must come from you. Nobody has got the right to make a speech again and ask for a reply. No more speeches should be permitted. If you permit them, then speeches must be permitted from all sides. My submission is that this is not permissible. (*Interruptions*). They speak for half an hour and when I point out something in a few minutes, why do they get excited? This I cannot understand. Rule 222 is an extraordinary procedure. The person who gives notice may address you either in your Chamber or in the House, and if that comes, the person incriminated against, must have a right of reply. It is a well understood convention and practice that the incriminated person must be given the right of reply. Are we to say that the other person will not have the right of reply? So, therefore, my submission is, this is not what has been contemplated; it is not to be permitted. That is my submission.

So far as the substantial part of this matter is concerned, it is said some assurance is given, it has been contraverted and so on. It is a well accepted concept and I am reading this out to you from *Kaul and Shakdher*:

'Non-implementation of an assurance given by a Minister on the the floor

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

of the House is neither a breach of privilege nor a contempt of the House for the process of implementation of a policy matter is conditional on a number of factors contributing to such policy".

The only thing they base their argument on is that the assurance was not carried out and the circumstances under which that assurance was not carried out has been spelt out from this side. In the matter of Government assurances, you have got the Government Assurances Committee. It can go before that Committee. And the rule is, even after going through the Government Assurance Committee, it is never discussed in this House. That is the convention. The explantion is given how it has not been possible to conform to those things. That is what happens. My simple point of order is this, whether a Member has got right to speak more than once on that point. It is a well-established convention and a provision under the rules that on a motion nobody has right of floor more than once. That being so, at the stage at which the motion is not even moved, nobody can have right of speech more than once. For Privilege proceedings it is well established convention that if the Speaker chooses to hear the complainant he may be heard in the open House and that the incriminated person must be given the right of reply. After that the complainant cannot have another right of reply, because, in that case the incriminated person must get a further right of reply and this will go on *ad infenitum*. This is the point I am raising. The incriminated person alone has got the right of reply. This is my submission.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : My point of order is this. You have to address yourself to three questions.....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am challenging his right for another 10 or 15 minutes; please give me a ruling, either you allow that or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me listen to him. How can I shut him out when he says, point of order ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : May I ask you : Is it another point of order or is it his own opinion on the point of order I have raised ? If it is another point of order, I submit, your ruling on my point of order must naturally precede before another point of order is heard by you . I have raised the point of order. Please give reply to that point of order raised by me.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Stephen, let me hear him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not mind your listening to hundreds of points of order; that is within rules. The rule says : No debate shall be allowed on a point of order; the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, hear Members, before giving his decision. You are very right, Sir. All that you should do is when one point of order is raised and you want to listen to others before giving decision you do it but after that decide that point of order. Give a ruling once that point of order is disposed of. Let another point of order be raised but before you decide that you do not allow the Member to say I rise on a point of order. You cannot decide all together.

MR. SPEAKER : I have just noted the points of order of Mr. Stephen, Mr. Bhagat and others.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : There is one more Minister who has been waiting for the last three days according to the direction. Why don't you hear him and finish with it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Speaker, we have been waiting for ten days to get the report. All that you have to do is to put the report on the Table. Till the report is placed on the Table you are bound to get not one, not one hundred but hundred thousand points of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Point for you to decide is whether the results of the investigation as promised earlier have been placed before the House. The point for you to decide is w[illegible] the matter is still open for consideration by the House as the hon. Law Minister said to the House earlier he is saying he has fulfilled his commitment or assurances. Therefore it is for you to decide whether the matter is still open for consideration by the House or not. And then what my hon. friend Mr. Stephen, submitted to you was since it is an assurance the assurance could be taken care of by the Committee of Assurances. This is indeed a strange plea because here is an assurance in ralation to a matter which is continuing and in relation to a privilege issue that is still under consideration. This has to be considered by the House as a whole. That will not be considered by any Committee of Assurances.

Finally, the hon. Law Minister, I hope, also said that prosecution would be launched after the investigation is completed. Had we ever suggested at any point of time that prosecution should not be launched but prosecution at what point of time. For how many times should I reiterate, prosecution after the results of the investigation are presented to the Ho[illegible] and that does not conflict with any desire to launch the prosecution in the court. May I again repeat if the investigation is completed at 2 O' Clock would the matter be taken to the court at 2·30 O' clock. This point has never been replied to so that the prosecution had to be launched. We are in favour of the prosecution being launched but in terms of the assurances first the results of the investigation would have to be presented to the House and then the prosecution should have been launched in the court. There is no conflict between the two and it is a pure prevarication on the part of Law Minister and he has not fulfilled it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I would be as brief as possible.

MR SPEAKER: You asked for half a minute I have given you one minute.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Mr. Gokhale, as an eminent lawyer, knows what to say or what not to say. We are not as faithful as he is. Mr. Madhu Limaye quoted his different speeches on 5th and 9th September, 1974 and also on an earlier date. But, on 3rd September, 1974, Mr. Gokhale had said:

> "Perhaps, that stage may come later on after the investigation is completed and then this House can decide about this. I know the anxiety of the hon. Members."

He said not less than three times that the Report of the C. B. I. will be made available to this House before the court of law takes any [illegible] w, I have got a copy of the charge-sheet. The charge-sheet is dated 9th November, 1974. They did not come forward with the charge-sheet before the House on the 11th the first working day of the House. Instead, they chose to go to the court and in due course, made it *sub-judice* more or less placing a restriction on the House to go into the matter. Is [illegible] that not only he has treated this House with utmost contempt—I regret to say it but he has also taken it to the court making the whole issue as *sub-judice*.

MR SPEAKER: Now, we adjourn and we shall take it up tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir. This matter has to be decided.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed the other Ministers to speak. I cannot take a decision. Tomorrow the other Ministers who are still waiting will get their chance. I shall give them chance tomorrow.

So, we adjourn now and re-assemble after lunch at Fifteen of the Clock.

14.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT, GUJARAT OWNERSHIP FLATS ACT AND STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On behalf of Shri Mohan Dharia, I lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Procedure to Stop Development) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2736 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1974, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8545/74].

(2) (i) A copy of the Gujarat Ownership Flats Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. GH/J/52/74/FOB/1073/A-1 in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 23rd September, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Gujarat Ownership Flats Act, 1973 read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8546/74].

(3) A statement* (Hindi version) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of Gujarat Government Notifications Nos. GH/J/47/74/SCB-1073/A-1 dated the 31st August, 1974, GH/J/48/74/SCB-1073/A-1 dated the 31st August, 1974, and GH/J/51/74/SCB/1073/A-1 dated the 26th September, 1974. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8547/74].

*English version already laid on 11-11-1974.

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION FOR 1974, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND ADDITIONAL EMOLUMENTS (COMPULSORY DEPOSIT) ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Bombay for the year ended the 30th June, 1974 along with the Audited Accounts. under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8539/74].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 660(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1974, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8540/74].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 25 of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974:—

(i) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Government Employees) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

(ii) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Local Authorities Employees) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 459(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

(iii) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Employees' other

than employees of Government and Local Authorities) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 460(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8541/74].

AUDIT REPORT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): On behalf of Annasaheb P. Shinde, I lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8548/74].

BOMBAY PROHIBITION (MANUFACTURE OF SPIRIT) (GUJARAT) (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974 AND STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Bombay Prohibition (Manufacture of Spirit) (Gujarat) (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. GH/SH/822/BPA-1073-6080-P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th June, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 143 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8549/74].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF HARYANA AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. AND U.P. STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD. ALONG WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS.

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(*i*) S.O. 579(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1974 making certain amendment to the Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahar Milk and Milk Products (Export Control) Order, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 457(E) dated the 27th July, 1974.

(*ii*) G.S.R. 443(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1974.

(*iii*) The Fertiliser (Movement Control) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 457(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No.—LT 8550/74].

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(*i*) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh for the year ended the 30th June, 1973 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(*ii*) Annual Report of the U.P. State Agro-Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8551/74].

ANNUAL REPORT & AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL AND AGENCIES, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF TEXTILES COMMITTEE FOR 1972-73 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of (i) the Annual Report and (ii) the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1972-73, under sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 of the Expor- (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8542/74].

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee for the year 1972-73 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8542/74].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(*i*) The Export of Domestic Refrigerators (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2351 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(*ii*) The Export of Water Coolers (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2353 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(*iii*) The Export of Room Air-conditioners (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2355 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1974.

(*iv*) The Export of Rubber Hoses (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. S.O. 2427 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1974.

(*v*) The Export of Chrome Pigments (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2429 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1974.

(*vi*) The Export of Air Compressors (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2502 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1974.

(*vii*) The Export of Sulphuric Acid (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2802 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(*viii*) The Export of Vacuum Flasks (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2803 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(*ix*) The Export of Inorganic Pigments (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2804 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(*x*) The Export of Safety Glass (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2805 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(*xi*) The Export of Laundry Soap (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O 2806 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

(*xii*) The Export of Organic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 2807 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8543/74.]

(4) A copy of the Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8544/74].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

15·06 hrs.

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act (Extension to Chandigarh) Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1973."

EAST PUNJAB URBAN RENT RESTRICTION ACT (EXTENSION TO CHANDIGARH) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act (Extension to Chandigarh) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

15·07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD (Ballia): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE(Kanpur) : Sir, I raise a point of order. The point of order is whether the Committee has sanctioned leave to Shri Tul Mohan Ram; whether he is suspended or not, we do not know. I want to have a reply from the Government. (*Interruptions*) It is a delicate question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरेना) : चपके से दस्तखत कर के चले जाते हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (भतरा) : कमेटी के सामने उनका कोई प्रार्थना-पत्र नहीं आया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. He might have attended the House. I do not know. You might not have seen him. He might have signed the register. (*Interruptions*) Order, please.

Now, we proceed to the statement by Minister. Shri Raghunatha Reddy will make the statement in place of Shri Balgovind Verma.

15·08 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* COMPENSATION FOR LAY-OFFS DUE TO POWER SHORTAGE IN U.P.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Sir, With your permission, I beg to make the following statement:

On November, 12, 1974, Shri S. M. Banerjee had drawn attention to the problem of lay offs in Uttar Pradesh due to the power shortage. The Hon'ble Speaker observed that he would ask the Union Labour Minister to make a statement on the subject. In accordance with this directive, I make the following statement:

According to the information made available by the Government of Uttar Pradesh which is the appropriate Government in this case under the Industrial Disputes Act, the State Government had to impose power cut on account of the difficult position in the matter of power supply in the State. A number of industrial units had to resort to lay off. The number of workers laid off in Uttar Pradesh for different periods during January to August 31, 1974, was reported to be 94,787. While information about the number of workers laid off during September and October, 1974 for the State as a whole is not yet available with the State Government, the number of workers laid off for different periods during September and October, 1974 in Kanpur, was intimated by the State Government is 11,134 and 11,599 respectively. Of this, textile industry in Kanpur alone accounts for approximately 9,700 workers laid off. According to the State Industrial Relations Machinery the workers in one of the textile mills in Kanpur (Athertonwest textile mills) which employs about 3,800 workers, have gone on strike from November 16, 1974, over among others, the issue of lay off compensation, following a decision of the authorities of the mill, taken by them, after the reported directive from the Employers' Association of Northern India, to pay lay off compensation strictly in terms of Section 6-K(1) & (2) of the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act which, *inter alia*, provides that lay off compensation after the expiry of the first 45 days would be payable if the lay off comprises continuous periods of one week or more beyond the first 45 days. The State Industrial Relations Machinery are looking into the matter. We are informed that the State Labour Minister has also convened a tripartite meeting on November, 25, 1974, to discuss the question of lay off compensation in such situations and related matters with the representatives of the workers and those of the industry, mainly the textile industry, in Kanpur.

So far as measures designed to improve the power availability are concerned, the kind attention of the Hon'ble Members is drawn to the statement made by the Minister of Energy in the Parliament on November 12, 1974, in connection with a Calling Attention Notice in the Lok Sabha on that date. The Ministry of Labour are not in a position to add anything more to what the Minister of Energy has already stated.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for having made this statement. But the fact is that the Employers' Association of Northern India at Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh has really taken a decision that they will not pay compensation for the period for which the workers are laid off as a result of power shortage. The hon. Minister has stated in the statement that about 3,800 workers belonging to a particular mill have gone on strike. My fear is this. I am not trying to pressurise the Minister, either in the State or in the Centre. The situation is such that the workers are being driven to face starvation. Even 50 per cent had been denied to them. If this is not going to be restored, there will be a general strike of textile and other workers. Hunger knows no law. The employers' association

did this deliberately, knowing well that this is not the fault of the textile workers in Kanpur or in U.P. Because of the Government's failure to restore power during the last 27 years, because of the anti-labour policy, they are now facing starvation. The hon. Minister here should take up this matter with the State Chief Minister and force the employers association to pay lay off compensation. The Prime Minister day in and day out says: produce or perish. The workers are producing and they are perishing. This is a man-made power shortage for which the Government is responsible. To avoid industrial unrest they should take up this matter. I know the Chief Minister does care for labour and I hope he will take up the matter and see that the workers are paid compensation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): May I make a submission, arising out of the statement ?.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not on this. We have to do everything according to the rules given by you to me. There should be other occasions and other ways of discussing this.

15.14 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR. (Ahmedabad) I rise on a point of order. According to the List of Business last Friday, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was to come to this House with his usual weekly statement of Government business for the next week, that is beginning from today. On the basis of that item in the List of Business on Friday many of us had written to the Speaker in advance that we wanted to raise certain issues which were agitating the public mind in various parts of the country. Unfortunately that item never came up. Later on we learnt through the "Bulletin" that Government business for this week beginning from today was communicated to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and was printed in the bulletin. Are we to take notice of that bulletin without the business being formally announced by the Minister and approved by the House?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : बुलेटिन में जो आता है मैं नहीं पढ़ता हूं। यह हमारा नियम है। कम से कम मैं उन में से ही हूं। जब तक कोई चीज सदन के सामने नहीं आती है अगले वीक के बिजिनेस के बारे में और हमें सुझाव देने का मौका नहीं मिलता है, तब तक बुलेटिन वगरह में नहीं पढ़ता हूं। नियमों के अनुसार चलिये। पन्द्रह बीस साल की परिपाटी को तोड़ना ठीक नहीं है।

SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR: I am not raising here the various points which I wanted to raise. I am raising a fundamental issue that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has taken recourse to the "Bulletin" for announcing the Government business.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In connection with the point that has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar, I wish to bring to your notice that only because we were assured that that statement will be made in the House that we did not give any notice under rule 377. Now that particular statement has not come, as it was communicated to the House through the bulletin, because of the wrong procedure followed by office, those of us who had not given notice under rule 377 lose our right to raise important issues. Therefore, all those members of the House who were permitted that day to raise issues after the statement is made by the hon. Minister, all of those members must be permitted today to make statements here. Sir, very often you are very flexible and you want the Parliament to become the barometer of the country. So, do not provoke the

[Pro. Madhu Dandavate]

mercury to rise and kindly allow us to make our brief submissions, even though we have not given notice under rule 377.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I also wanted to raise certain issues. Since the Minister did not make any announcement and it was published in the bulletin, I could not make my submission. I may be permitted to do so now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : मैंने नोटिस दिया हुआ । उसमें कुछ बातें मैंने उठाई हैं । जिन विषयों पर इस सप्ताह में चर्चा होने जा रही है, उन को मैंने उस पत्र में उठाया है । वे विषय काम आने वाले हैं, यह मैंने जानना चाहा है । हमें आप मौका दीजिए ताकि उनके विषय में हम जानकारी हासिल कर सकें ।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On Friday I was quite prepared to read the statement. But, as you are aware, the circumstances did not allow me to do that. In fact, that stage was not reached at all. There have been many cases where a Minister is unable to make a statement.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH You know why.

श्री मधु लिमये : आज क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMIAH: On Friday the business went on to such an extent that my item was never reached. There have been many cases where the Minister who was unable to announce the business in the House had announced it through the bulletin. Therefore, there is nothing objectionable in this. As regards rule 377, it is very unfortunate that the hon. Members did not get a chance. Next Friday they can do so.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: Sir, our submissions should also be embodied in the bulletin.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are very difficult times, as everybody knows. May I give a friendly advice to everybody, especially to my good friend, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, that we should confine ourselves only to our own scope? It is quite all right for him to have referred to the business for this week, which should have been presented to the House last Friday.

But why go into the sphere of 377 which is the sphere for the Speaker to decide. Now, it is true that last Friday was a very unusual day; on all account it was the most unusual day....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was a good Friday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Despite our best efforts, we never reached this item. Therefore, the best thing would be..

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने भी कुछ कम प्रयास नहीं किया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as I can see from the Rules....

AN HON. MEMBER: You always quote the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Naturally. These rules are given to me by you.

As far as I can see from the Rules, there is no such thing that makes it compulsory for the Minister to present the Business for the next week. It is just a convention

The convention is to give the Members an advadce notice of what they should expect the next week. The only Rule that I see here is with regard to the arrangement of Business which the Speaker has to do in consultation with the Leader of the House which in this case, means the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. But we have followed this convention. Therefore, the next best thing he did was to inform the Members through a Bulletin which has been done.

Now, we have a lot of Business. I see the logic that if we could not do it on Friday, why should we not have done it today? But there is no such item now. Let us proceed with the Business today and leave it for tomorrow. Since this matter has been raised, I think, the Minister will take note of it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister just now talked about some labour problems. Last Friday, I wanted to raise an important issue....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can do it tomorrow.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: Now that the Business for the week has been published in the Bulletin—I do not challenge the right of the Minister; he has done it—but what about my right of making certain suggestions on some subjects?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I was saying. You can do it tomorrow.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: But tomorrow again at 12 o'clock, the Tulmohan Ram matter willl come up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since the matter has been raised and I have also made certain observations, I feel that the Members should not be deprived of their right of making certain suggestions on various subjects. It has been there always. It may be advisable that the Business may be brought tomorrow. Let them have their say tomorrow.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have to state what the Business will be for this week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, So that the Members may get an opportunity of making their submissions.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (JAMSHEDPUR): Tomorrow again we have to give notices or the notices given on Friday, the 22nd November, 1974 would do?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let it be made clear that all the notices which were given on Friday last will be taken up in the same order.

SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR: Let us be clear. Does your ruling mean that we have to give fresh notices again tomorrow or what we gave on Friday last will stand in the same order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since this is a postponed item, all the notices given in connection with that will be treated as notices given on that.

AN HON. MEMBER: And net notices will be admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE
RUBBER BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as The speaker may direct, to members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubbe.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve members of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

15.25 hrs

BANKING SERVICE COMMISSION BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the selection of personnel for appointment to services and posts in ertain banking institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सिर्फ दो तीन बातें कहनी हैं। यह विधेयक इस लिए लाया गया है कि आबजेक्टिव, राशनल और इमार्शल सिलेक्शन हो। इस सिद्धान्त से तो मैं सहमत हूं, लेकिन जब बैंकों के चेयरमैन ही नेपाटिज्म वाला काम करेंगे, तो उस के बारे में क्या किया जायेगा। बैंक आफ बड़ौदा के लोगों ने मेरे पास यह लिख कर भेजा है।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Will this arise at the stage of introduction? He can raise it later.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं संक्षेप में कहूंगा। जब मंत्री महोदय आबजेक्टिव, राशनल और इमपार्शल सिलेक्शन चाहते हैं, तो वह भी मानेंगे कि चेयरमैन का सिलेक्शन भी ठीक ढंग से हो, नहीं तो यह बिल अधूरा रहेगा। बैंक आफ बड़ौदा से मुझे यह प्राप्त हुआ है। मैं इस को पुरा नहीं पढूंगा। मैं केवल चार पांच लाइनें पढूंगा।

"Chairman and Managing Director, Shri V. D. Thakkar, should be removed from the Bank of Baroda for breach of rules of business and breach of propriety and for corrupt practice involved in the sanctioning of the advances/limits to the companies in the statement and also for concealing the facilities granted to the companies from the Board of Directors until a reference to the Board was forced upon him."

यह बहुत सीरियस चर्चा है। लिमिट्स और एडवांसिज की जानकारी बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज से छिपाई गई और जब उन्हें मजबूर किया गया, तब उन्होंने वह जानकारी दी। इस तरह के नेपाटिज्म के और भी चार्जिज हैं। मैं उन की तफसील में नहीं जाऊंगा। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में यह जरूर बतायें कि जेनेरल मैनेजर, मनेजिंग डायरेक्टर या चेयरमैन वगैरह टाप पोस्टस के बारे में भी कोई क्राइटेरिया हैं, या वे मनमाने ढंग से भर्ती किये जायेंगे।

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 25.11.74.

इस बिल के द्वारा सरकार यह तय करने जा रही है कि सीधा रेक्रूटमेंट 25 परसेंट या अधिक हो । कई बैंकों में यूनियनों और बैंक मैनेजमेंटस के बीच में इस बारे में एग्रीमेंट्स हैं । बैंक आफ इंडिया में 20 परसेंट का एग्रीमेंट है । इसी तरह बैंक आफ बड़ौदा में एग्रीमेंट हो चुका है । इस बीच में यह विधेयक आ रहा है । इस स्थिति में इन सारे एग्रीमेंटस का क्या होगा ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह बैंकों की गतिविधियों के बारे में भी सोचें । दो हजार रुपये का ड्राफ्ट मिस-प्लेस हुआ, इस लिए अस्सी हजार रुपये की सिक्युरिटीज मांगी गई । यह इस से रेलिवेंट नहीं है, लेकिन चूंकि यह सवाल आया है, इस लिए मैं इस को उन के पास भेज रहा हूं ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as selection of Chairmen for the various Banks is concerned, the appointment is made by the Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank takes into consideration the various qualifications required to man this post and on that basis they make their recommendations and the Government makes the appointments. Therefore, there is no necessity for having a Service Commission for that purpose. This is a special post and, therefore, a special procedure will apply to that.

As far as the Bank of Baroda is concerned, I have also received many representations. I am looking into them. Immediately I may not be able to give the answers. But I have received those representations and I am looking into them.

श्री मधु लिमये : सीधे रेक्रूटमेंट के बारे में एग्रीमेंटस का क्या होगा ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All that I shall look into.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the selection of personnel for appointment to services and posts in certain banking institutions and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

*SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next item is Item 12A, which promises to be a hot potato. But before I call the Minister to beg for leave to introduce the Bill I would like to mention that Shri Madhu Limaye has given notice that he would oppose this Bill and Mr. Janeshwar Mishra also. But Mr. Madhu Limaye has done something which to me appears to be, not out of order, but rather not so appropriate at this stage because he has given certain names and he wants to make certain allegations against them which is under the rules but not at the stage of introduction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Demand Harbur) He may do on any occasion.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is introduction stage. However, he has sent notices of this to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and I am told, copy of his letter is sent also to the Minister concerned. Perhaps it is difficult to be too strict with Members, you know, that is the best way how to ask for trouble ! Well, you can ask for leave now.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases for the purposes of conservation and augmentation of foreign exchange and provention of smuggling activities and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion is moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases for the purposes of conservation and augumentation of foreign exchange and prevention of smuggling activities and for matters connected therewith."

Now, Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इस के बारे में कई आक्षेप हैं। उस में से बुनियादी आक्षेपों को मैं आप के सामने रखूंगा। पहला मेरा आक्षेप यह है कि यह विधेयक अधूरा है। इतना ही नहीं, असद्भाव, मैलाफाइडीज से भरा हुआ है। मैलाफाइडी के मेरे दो ग्राउन्ड्स हैं कि यह विधेयक आपातकालीन स्थिति, एमर्जेंसी को मैलाफाइडी ढंग से विदेशी आक्रमण का संकट समाप्त होने के बाद भी चला रही है। उस को चलाए रखना और फिर उस के तहत आर्डिनेंस और विधेयक बनाना यह मैलाफाइडी का एक ग्राउन्ड है। दूसरा मैलाफाइडी इस में यह दिखाई देता है कि इस बिल के तहत जो व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का आर्टिकिल 19(ए), (बी), (सी) है जिस को मैं बहुत ज्यादा महत्व देता हूं उस को खत्म किया गया है लेकिन मेरी राय में जो बुनियादी अधिकार होना ही नहीं चाहिए, सम्पत्ति का अधिकार, इन लोगों की सम्पत्ति छीनने के बारे में चाहे वह बेनामी हो या उन के नाम से हो, उन के दोस्तों के नाम से हो, उन की बीवियों के नाम से हो, उस को छीनने के वास्ते इस में प्रावधान नहीं है। उस के लिए प्रावधान आप को करना चाहिए था। उस के लिए आप संवैधानिक संशोधन भी पेश करते तो मैं उस में आप का साथ देता। क्यों कि आखिरकार इन की शक्ति मनी पावर, एलोनामिक पावर है। उस को आप तोड़ते नहीं और उन को जेलों में बन्द करते है। लेकिन अगर आप उन की मनीपावर तोड़ेंगे और उन को बाहर भी रखेंगे तो वे कर क्या सकते हैं? इसलिए असद्भावपूर्ण यह इसलिए लगता है कि इस के अन्दर आर्टिकल 19(ए), (बी), (सी) जिस में भाषण आदि की स्वतंत्रता है उस के ऊपर अ[illegible]ण किया जा रहा है और उन की सम्[illegible] छीनने का काम उस के द्वारा नहीं [illegible] रहा है। आप इन की सम्पत्ति छीन[illegible]जिए, मैं आप का साथ दूंगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस में मुझे विषय व्यवहार लगता है। कैसे? अब मैं नामों पर आऊंगा। मेरा डिस्क्रीशन का प्वाइन्ट है। यह जब सरकार को आप पूरा अधिकार देते हैं, विवेकपूर्ण अधिकार, डिस्क्रीशनरी पावर कि जिस को चाहे पकड़ें उसमें यह भी अधिकार है कि जिस को न चाहें न पकड़ें। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप पकड़ते हैं लेकिन आप जिस को चाहेंगे उसी को पकड़ेंगे और आप जो मैं लगातार जानकारी दे रहा हूं, आप ने मुझे

आश्वासन भी दिया है कि मैं सख्त कार्यवाही करूंगा, लेकिन मैदान में आप के आने से पहले कई काम ऐसे हुए हैं कि जिन के बारे में मुझे एतराज है, इसलिए मैंने आज नोटिस दिया है। जिस की कापी मंत्री जी को भी दी है वही चार मुद्दे में आज उठाऊंगा क्योंकि मुझे बार-बार कहा गया कि आप नोटिस नहीं देते हैं जब कि जिस के बारे में नोटिस मैंने 17 मार्च 1970 को दिया, उस के बाद एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल वगैरह के ऊपर कई नोटिस दिया, फिर भी संतोष इन लोगों को नहीं होता, स्पीकर साहब को नहीं होता, इसलिए मैंने आज जानबूझ कर यह प्रापर नोटिस दिया और नोटिस दे कर चार लोगों के बारे में कह रहा हूं। एक हैं श्री नित्यानन्द कानूनगो — This gentleman is guilty of perjury. ये गवर्नर थे और इंदिरा गांधी इन के ऊपर इतनी मेहरबान थीं कि इन का टर्म खत्म होने के बाद भी इन को गवर्नर बनाए रखा था। यहां हल्ला होने के बाद इन को टर्मिनेट किया गया।

दूसरे हैं श्री रामलाल नारंग— This gentleman was a notorious smuggler. But several Ministers of the Central Government and State Governments as also Chief Ministers of States hobnobbed with him. Because of his influeence he got himself nominated on the Telephone Advisory Committee, Bombay under the Ministry of Communications and the Board of Film Censors under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

तीसरे हैं श्री हरिभाई ताडेल — brother-in-law of notorious smuggler Bankhia was given a Congress ticket of the Goa Assembly and the Prime Minister herself campaigned for him. He has not yet been arrested.

चौथे हैं श्री प्रेमा भाई ताडेल इन को भी नहीं पकड़ा गया। He is a relative of Bankhia and purchaser of 15,000 shares in the Maruti Ltd., enjoys special protection from Sanjay Gandhi and the Prime Minister.

तो डिस्क्रीमिनेशन यह है। यह जिस कागज से इन्फार्मेशन इन को दी गई है उन में कुछ लोगों को तो गिरफ्तार किया जैसे योगी ताडेल को किया और दूसरों को नहीं किया। हरि भाई और उन के भाई को नहीं किया। तो मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि सरकार को डिस्क्रीशनरी पावर देने में एक खतरा यह आता है कि आप जिन को पकड़ना चाहेंगे उन्हीं को पकड़ेंगे और जिन को नहीं चाहेंगे नहीं पकड़ेंगे, वे छूट जायेंगे।

तो ये मेरे मुख्य आक्षेप हैं। वरना स्मलिंग का जितना विरोध मैं 1966 से इस सदन में करता आया, क्यों कि मेरे मित्र बकवास करते हैं, प्रलाप में उस को कह कर छोड़ देता हूं..... (व्यवधान)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi) : "Backwas" is not a parliamentary word to be used.

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा उस को वापस ले कर मैं प्रलाप कहता हूं।

तो डिस्क्रीमिनेशन के बारे में मुझे बड़ी-भारी चिन्ता है और आज मैं बड़ी उम्मीद से आया हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में गहराई से सोचेंगे क्यों कि उन के पत्रों के टोन से मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वह भी इस के पीछे पड़े हुए हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : यह जो मेंटिनेंस आफ इन्टर्नल सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट के नाम पर स्मगलर्स को हर तरफ से रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही है, देश भर में एक चर्चा है कि यह इंटर्नल सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट न हो कर के इंदिरा सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट होने जा रहा है। इन्होंने इस बिल में स्मलिंग पर रोक लगाने की बात भी की है लेकिन जिस स्मग्लर की सब से ज्यादा चर्चा थी, वित्त मंत्रालय के जिन राज्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि मैं सत्याग्रह भी करूंगा, दो तीन स्मग्लर्स के नाम भी उन्होंने लिए थे, सरकार की खूबी तो यह है कि एक तरफ तो स्मग्लरों को जेल में रखा दूसरी तरफ उन राज्य मंत्री को भी वहां से खिसका दिया यानी कभी कभी दारोगा भी सजा पा जाता है जो चोर को पकड़ता है और चोर भी सजा पाता है। लेकिन आज कुली हाजी मस्तान को मेरठ जेल में किस शान शौकत के साथ रखा जा रहा है, बाकी कैदी तो सड़ रहे हैं और पूरी बरक उस को रखने के लिए दे दिया है। बड़ी शान के साथ उस को रख रहे हैं। जैसे पहले महात्मा गांधी के लिये आगा खां पैलेस दिया जाता था, उसी तरह से कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार पूरा बैरेक स्मगलर्स को दे देती है। उस के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी के बहुत से बड़े नेता—इस में मदद करते हैं—जैसे हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने कहा था—के० के० शाह का नाम ले लेना—बाद में शाह साहब ने मद्रास से चुनौती दी कि सदन के बाहर यह बात कही होती, तो मैं देख लेता। तो सदन के बाहर भी वह चलेगी—इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

इन सब बातों के बारे में मंत्री जी ईमानदारी से सफाई दें और जैसा माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने आरोप लगाये हैं—ये आरोप कई दिन से लग रहे हैं—प्रधान मंत्री के बेटे का जो कारखाना है—मारुति—उस में सुदर्शन ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी और दूसरी कम्पनियां शामिल हैं जिन के स्मगलर्स से रिश्ते हैं। यह सरकार अपनी मर्जी से कुछ स्मगलर्स को प्रोटेक्शन देती है और कुछ के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करती रहती है—वाहवाही लूटने के लिये—यह खतरनाक बात है। मंत्री जी जब इस बिल को मूव कर रहे हैं तो हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वे इन बातों के बारे में भी जरूर बोलेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we have made certain statements with regard to the Presidential Order.

Now, you will realise, Sir, that on Friday at eight 'O' clock, we got a telephone call from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that we should have a meeting in their Cabinet Room in the Parliament House to discuss things related to smuggling and MISA.

Now, Sir, just imagine that we sat till about 6 'O' clock and they did not have the time. What happened immediately afterwards that necessitated a meeting at 9 P.M. in the evening on Friday—the week end? I would like to be corrected if I am wrong—I am told—Mr. Vayalar Ravi should not get agitated—in Kerala House where the Home Minister of Kerala—of course has got every right to come to Delhi and confer—I am sorry, the top leadership of the Government of Kerala and a Cabinet Minister from this side, had sat and discussed things for hours. Naturally, the subject-matter fo

discussion is as to how to make secure the present Government in Kerala and to ensure that till the next election. They could do that in half an hour's time. This was discussed and I do not want to say anything more on it but I shall do that again when the time comes.

Now, by putting Article 14 in cold-storage—if I am not right, let them correct me—they have created an inequality....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is about the Presidential Order and not about this Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The two can go together. What is it that is depriving the democratic people of their rights to agitate and to oppose the ruling party? This is what I am saying.

Now, Art. 21 makes a man liable to be shot....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, are you talking about the Bill?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling you that this is pinching us since 1971 till the time when MISA came. I am sorry you would not really appreciate as to how much we have been penalised by the MISA. Every occasion that come before us we shall make use of it.

Sir, my question is this. What has the Government done from 1971 till June 1974—my question is to Shri Subramaniam. 16,825 persons were detained without trial.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu come to this particular Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I oppose this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then let him answer that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Out of this number 72% came from West Bengal who are politically opposed to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are discussing the entire subject relating to this. That is not at this stage. This is only introduction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying I oppose it....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is enough.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because it hits at the very root of fundamental rights. You know cases have come before the High Courts and, if I am right, it has already been struck down.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would seek your guidance. In my view, subject to your ruling, these are all matters which do not arise at this stage of introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had said as much.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, with your permission, I would deal with these things when the Bill comes up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is up to you.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would deal with these at that stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases for the purposes of conservation and augmentation of foreign exchange and prevention of smuggling activities and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I introduce the Bill.

17.47 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1974

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I lay on the Table an Explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

FALL IN JUTE PRICES AND FAILURE OF JUTE CORPORATION TO COME TO RESCUE OF CULTIVATORS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Jute growers in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Bihar are being completely ruined by keeping raw jute prices at much below the economic level or cost of production. The Government of India's Jute Corporation are helping the jute milliowners and big jute traders, and a result, the rural economy in this region, particularly that of the jute peasantry is being completely ruined. On the one hand, there is the phenomenon of abnormally high prices for food and other items of daily use, and on the other hand, jute producers' products are being sold at below the cost of production.

In Calcutta some days ago even the West Bengal Ministers openly condemned the Commerce Minister's present policy and revealed that this was being done in order to further the interest of the jute millowners and jute tycoons. The Government must see that the jute growers get at least Rs. 250 per quintal and the Jute Corporation must make sufficient purchases so that jute is sold by the growers at seller's market.

Only last year the growers had an extremely hard time as their crop fetched only Rs. 40—42 per maund. This year if they got even Rs. 80 or Rs. 85, no harm will be done to the industry which has a very wide margin of profit due to overseas orders at very high prices in hessian and sacking.

The jute growers in West Bengal are facing an artificial demand squeeze manipulated by the jute millowners and jute tycoons in collaboration with the Central Government and the Commerce Ministry and the Jute Corporation, which is aimed at forcing a steep fall in the prices of raw jute. Raw jute prices have fallen in some districts abnormally causing serious distress to the jute growers. Now the West Bengal co-operative jute organisation have bought worth a crore of rupees and that is rotting in the godowns, but the Jute Corporation have not come forward to purchase it.

I had earlier requested that the Commerce Minister must give a reply because it concerns lakhs and lakhs of jute growing peasantry in the eastern region of the country. You know the jute growing peasantry have been fleeced for the last so many decades and they are in a miserable condition. Every year they have to give a pound of flesh because they produce jute. If this thing continues, I would only warn the Government of India that jute fields will be converted into food fields and jute mills will go out of existence. If they do not come forward with giving economic and profitable prices to the jute peasantry and providing food in sufficient quantity through a national food budget—because by sale of jute, we earn a lot of foreign exchange—if they do not come to the rescue of the jute growers, areas under jute will be discouraged and jute mills will be facing a crisis.

I would request you to make the necessary observation and direct Government to come forward with a statement tomorrow.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Ausgram) : Sir, I was trying for the last seven days to raise this matter regarding fall of jute price in the House. I had tabled a Calling Attention Notice and also sent a notice under rule 377. I am happy that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has been allowed to raise it. But, after the Minister's statement, we must be permitted to put questions and a discussion must be allowed in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I thought that you would make some observations that the Minister should make a statement ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has gone on record. It would be in the interest of the Minister to come forward with a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Raghuramaiah, have you heard the Deputy-Speaker? He has said that the Minister should make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. I did not say that. I said that it is in the interest of the Minister himself to come forward and make a statement. I meant the concerned Minister.

We now proceed to the Statutory Resolution and the Bill regarding the Sick Textile undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance.

15·51 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) ORDINANCE

AND

SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The next item in the agenda is the statutory resolution regarding the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance; and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill follows that item. The two will be taken together. The time allotted is six hours.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, just one minute. There are many provisions regarding this Bill and some are very controversial. We are told that in certain matters of safeguarding the interests of the textile workers, such as the social benefits in respect of pension, gratuity and provident fund, some important steps are being taken. We met the hon. Minister Mr. Maurya—I am thankful that he is bringing some amendments—and we also met Mr. Pai. Certain things were agreed to. And now I learn that the law officers are objecting to provident fund. Because this is not going to the Select Committee, I submit to you and through you to the hon. Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you speaking on the Bill ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: ....because the ordinance will have to be converted into a Bill, that if the hon. Minister can call a meeting of the Opposition Members tomorrow—my amendments will come tomorrow—we could have a formal or informal discussion so that some decision can be taken and the workers may be helped.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बहुत अहम विषय है और इस के सभी पहलुओं पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये, ऐसी मेरी राय है। एक सिद्धान्त के तौर पर मैं अध्यादेश के द्वारा कानून पास करने का विरोधी हूं क्योंकि उसका नतीज

[श्री मधु लिमये]

यह होता है कि जल्दबाजी में आप को विधेयक के द्वारा जो संसद का सत्र होता है उस में पास करना पड़ता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि आप किसी सलेक्ट कमेटी या जौइंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के पास उस को नहीं भेज सकते, और अनुभव यह है कि जब कोई विधेयक सलेक्ट कमेटी या पार्लियामेंटरी जौइंट कमेटी में जाता है तो मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि वह पूर्णतः दोषमुक्त हो जाता है, लेकिन मेरी राय में वह ज्यादा अच्छा बिल हो जाता है। तो इसलिये मैं इस का विरोधी हूं। लेकिन इस आर्डिनेंस का जो आशय है कि अब तक जो सूती मिलें संचालकों के द्वारा ठीक से नहीं चलाई गई जिस की वजह से वह बन्द हो गई उन मिलों को हाथ में ले कर अब राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का जहां तक आशय है उस से मैं सहमत हूं। मेरी यह राय है कि यह जो 103 मिलें हैं, आज कुछ राज्यों के कारपोरेशन के तहत हैं और कुछ राष्ट्रीय कारपोरेशन के तहत हैं। मेरी राय में सूती मिलों को आप राष्ट्रीय कोरपोरेशन के तहत दीजिये। लेकिन चूंकि मैं राज्यों की स्वायतता का हमेशा समर्थक हूं मैं चाहूंगा कि जिन राज्यों में यह मिलें अधिक संख्या में हैं उन राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि आप बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स और मैनेजमेंट में ले लीजिये। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप रीजनल बोर्डस भी विकेन्द्रीकरण के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर बनाइये और उस में राज्यों को अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व दीजिये। ऐसा मैं क्यों सुझाव दे रहा हूं? क्योंकि एक कोरपोरेशन के तहत यह सारी मिलें यदि आ जायेंगी तो पूरे देश की जो टैक्सटाइल पौलिसी है उस को ठीक दिशा में आप प्रभावित कर सकेंगे। वरना राज्यों के बीच में अलग अलग अगर नीतियां चलेंगी तो उस में संघर्ष टकराव उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि यह जो 103 मिलों का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं इसमें लूमेज स्पिन्डलेज और मजदूरों की संख्या कुल टैक्सटाइल इन्डस्ट्री में जितना लूमेज है, स्पिन्डलेज और मजदूर हैं, उस का 18 और 22 प्रतिशत के बीच में आप राष्ट्रीयकरण के द्वारा सरकार के नियंत्रण में ले रहे हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में इस बिल को एक लीवर के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये एक मुकम्मल लोकान्मुख टैक्सटाइल नीति को चलाने के लिये।

सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारी टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में कपड़े की कितनी वैराइटीज मिलों द्वारा पैदा की जाती हैं? लगभग 4,300 प्रकार। तो मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि क्या इतनी वैराइटीज की जरूरत है देश को? इसलिये बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इन प्रकारों की संख्या को घटा कर कुछ स्टैन्डर्डाइज्ड वैराइटीज इन लोगों को पैदा करने पर ध्यान केन्द्रीत करना चाहिये।

एक दूसरी विचित्र बात यह है कि यह 103 मिलें अब उद्योग मंत्रालय के तहत आयेंगी। लेकिन जो निजी क्षेत्र की मिलें हैं वह व्यापार मंत्रालय के तहत

आयेंगी। यह सब मनुभाई शाह का चमत्कार था, वह पावर लूम थे और उन्होंने अपना साम्राज्य फैलाते फैलाते वह उद्योग के क्षेत्र में भी आक्रमण करने लगे थे। मेरी राय है कि पूरी टैक्सटाइल मिलों को एक ही मंत्रालय के तहत रखना चाहिये, चाहे उद्योग मंत्रालय हो या व्यापार मंत्रालय हो। मेरी राय में उद्योग मंत्रालय में इन को आना चाहिये। व्यापार मंत्रालय में मनभाई शाह ने इसलिये खींचा था निर्यात के लिये। लेकिन कुल उत्पादन का कितना अंश निर्यात करती हैं यह मिलें? अधिकतर टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री गरीब जनता को कपड़ा दिलाने के लिये हैं। इसलिये पूरी काटन टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को उद्योग मंत्रालय के तहत लाना चाहिये। आप भी जरा इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री से बात कीजिये।

टैक्सटाइल मिलों द्वारा जनता की जो सेवा की गई है उस के बारे में जरा स्थिति को देखिये। खेद की बात है इस में मैं सरकार और टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री दोनों को जिम्मेदार समझता हूं। इस इंडस्ट्री का काम है कि जनता के लिये न्यूतनम कपड़ा तैयार करे। लेकिन खेद की बात है कि 1964 के बाद फी व्यक्ति कपड़े की उपलब्धि बढ़ने के बजाय घटती चली जा रही है। मैं आंकड़े देता हूं। 1964 में पर कपिटा अवेएबिलिटी आफ क्लोथ थी 15, 22 मिटर्स लेकिन 1973 में गिरते गिरते 11, 97 मिटर्स हो गई। जो कितनी तरक्की देश की हो रही है और साधारण उपभोक्ताओं के लिये आप के राज्य में क्या हो रहा है इस का यह परिचायक है।

दूसरी एक मजेदार बात यह है कि जो हैंडलूम और पावर लूम का क्षेत्र है उसने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को बहुत सक्रिय ढंग से निभाया है और अपनी पैदावार 60 करोड़ मीटर तक बढ़ाई है जबकि 1964 और 1974 के बीच में मिल क्षेत्र जिसमें बड़ी मिलें आती हैं उसने 60 करोड़ मीटर कपड़ा कम बनाने का काम किया है यानी हैंडलूम और पावरलूम का प्रोडक्शन इतनीज्य बढ़ा 60 करोड़ मीटर और आप दी आर्थ नाइन्थ फिफ्थ प्लैन्ड पिरियड में बढ़ाई जिसकी कल्पना। इससे संबंधित टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री का जो रोल है उसके बारे बहुत प्रकाश पड़ता है इस उद्योग पर मैं विशेष बताना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्र के प्रति और जनता के प्रति उनकी जो जिम्मेदारी थी उसको उसने ठीक तरह नहीं निभाया। यह अभियोग इसलिये अधिक गम्भीर हो जाता है कि अगर आप प्रतिशत में देखें तो सन्न साल पहले 1964 में 60 प्रतिशत कपड़ा मिलों के द्वारा पैदा किया जाता है और अब दस साल के बाद 51 प्रतिशत पैदा किया जाता है और पहले हैंडलूम और पावरलूम सैक्टर के द्वारा 40 प्रतिशत किया जाता था, अब 49 प्रतिशत किया जाता है। इसका मतलब है कि विकेन्द्रित क्षेत्र ने अपने सामाजिक दायित्व को निभाया है और संबंधित मिल-मालिकों के अपने सामाजिक कर्तव्यों को पूरा नहीं किया है।

एक और क्षेत्र में जिस सैक्टर अपने सामाजिक कर्तव्यों को पूरा नहीं कर रहा है और वह सरकार उन पर अपनी सख्त [illegible] कर

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कर रही है, उनके सामने अपने आपको समर्पित कर रही है। मैं इसके बारे में आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं जिनसे आपकी आंखें खुलनी चाहिये। काटन टैक्सटाइल मिलों को 1961 और 1971 के बीच में 885 करोड़ रुपये की रुई लम्बी धागे वगैरह की मंगवाने की छूट मिली। मशीनरी उनके लिये 261 करोड़ की मंगाई गई। रंग रसायन, डाइज एण्ड कैमीकल्स 240 करोड़ के मंगाये गये इस तरह कुल मिला कर 1386 करोड़ रुपये संगठित मिल उद्योग के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा में सरकार ने खर्च किये। अब उसने विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई कितनी इस निर्यात के लिये मनुभाई शाह के व्यापार मंत्रालय में यह उद्योग चला गया उसने विदेशी मुद्रा इसी दौरान 695 करोड़ की कमाई। इसका मतलब है कि इनका निर्यात और इनके ऊपर खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा, इनकी कमाई और उनका खर्च इसमें हमारे राष्ट्र को 691 करोड़ खर्च अधिक करना पड़ा। इतनी मेहरबानी सरकार ने संगठित मिल उद्योग पर की है लेकिन क्या इसने कपड़े के दामों को घटाया है और कपड़े के और खास कर नियंत्रित कपड़े के उचित वितरण के बारे में कोई भी कदम आगे बढ़ाया है। सार्वजनिक हित का उन्होंने जरा भी ख्याल नहीं किया और एक माने में उनका जो रिकार्ड है बहुत ही लज्जास्पद है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि लांग स्टेपल काटन 1970-71 में 109 करोड़ से भी अधिक रुपये की इस उद्योग के लिये मंगाई गई थी 1971-72 में 101 करोड़ से भी अधिक की, और 1972-73 में 64 करोड़ की इस तरह आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान [illegible] देश सुडान, इजिप्ट, अमरीका आदि देशों से आखिरकार क्यों मंगा रहा है। अमरीका इतना अमीर देश है लेकिन लांग स्टेपल काटन इतनी नहीं मंगाता है, जापान, नहीं मंगाता है और जापान जो मंगाता है वह निर्यात के लिये इस्तेमाल करता है दामानी सांहब बैठे है इस उद्योग से वह संबंधित हैं। अगर इस बहस में वह हिस्सा लें तो जिस तरह श्री मोर्य से मैं जवाब चाहता हूं कि सरकार का इस में क्या रोल रहा है उसी तरह मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि लोग स्टेपल काटन जो उन्होंने मंगाई वह यह बताएं कि इसमें से कितना कपड़ा आपने निर्यात किया क्या यह सही नहीं है और मैं बराबर अभियोग लगाता रहा हूं कि छः प्रतिशत से ले कर दस प्रतिशत जो काटन है उसका इस्तेमाल निर्यात के लिये किया गया बाकी 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक यह मंहगा काटन किनका कपड़ा बनाने के लिये आपने इस्तेमाल की क्या हिन्दुस्तान के जो पचास-साठ लाख बड़े लोग हैं। [illegible] चीर-बजारी करते हैं। काला धन [illegible] आदि तरीकों से जो अमीर बने हैं। जो बड़ी बड़ी हवेलियों में, अट्टालिकाओं में रहते हैं, जिन के फ्लेट बम्बई में पंद्रह-पंद्रह लाख रुपये के बनने लगे है क्या आपने इन लोगों के वास्ते कपड़ा पहनने के लिये बनाने पर देश की विदेशी मुद्रा को बरबाद नहीं किया है।

आजकल औद्योगिक संकट की बात चल रही है। लेकिन विगत सालों में संगठित मिलों के जो मुनाफे हैं। वे कितने बड़े हैं। मैं कुछ मिलों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं विक्टोरिया मिल्स का मुनाफा दो साल में तीन सौ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है लक्ष्मी विष्णु का दो सौ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है कोहिनूर मिल कपाड़िया की है उसका 80 प्रतिशत

बढ़ा है, अम्बिका मिल का 75 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है; टाटा मिल का 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है; बाम्बे डाइंग का 45 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है और विनोद मिल जो उज्जैन की है उसको तो 62 लाख रुपया घाटा हुआ था 1971 में लेकिन दो साल ऐसी लूट उसने मचाई कि 1973 में उसने 1 करोड़ 68 लाख रुपये का मनाफा कमाया घाटे को एकदम नफे में परिवर्तित कर लिया गया। गरीब जनता को कपडा पहनाने के मामले में यह इंडस्ट्री पूर्णतया असफल हो चुकी है और इन लोगों को अच्छी फटकार पार्लियामेंट से और जनता से मिलनी चाहिये यह मेरी राय है।

अब मैं उस सवाल पर आना चाहता हूं जिसमें साधारण जनता की बहुत दिलचस्पी है कि नियंत्रित कपड़े के बारे में आज तक स्थिति बिल्कुल असन्तोषजनक रही है। बार-बार आश्वासन दिया गया है कि साधारण जनता के लिये नियंत्रित कपड़ा आप बनाएंगे, लेकिन [illegible] क्या है? 1971 में, मैं मिलों की चर्चा कर रहा हूं, कुल के उत्पादन में 10 प्रतिशत आपने जनता के लिए नियंत्रित कपड़ा बनाया, फिर 1972 में यह 16 प्रतिशत हुआ, 1973 में गिर कर 14 प्रतिशत रह गया। 1 अप्रैल 1974 को आपने घोषणा की कि 80 करोड़ मीटर कम से कम कंट्रोल का कपड़ा हम लोग बनाएंगे। यह कुल मिलाकर 20 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा। 80 करोड़ मीटर बनेगा तो 20 प्रतिशत आप कह सकते हैं कि कंट्रोल का कपडा होगा। मेरी राय है कि इसको 30-35 प्रतिशत तक बढाना चाहिये। आज क्या हो रहा है पहले एक नियम था कि निर्धारित कोटा अगर कोई मिल पूरा नहीं करेगी तो एक मीटर के पीछे एक रुपया जुर्माने के तौर पर देना पड़ेगा, लेकिन मिलें जो सुपरफाइन और फाइन कपड़ा बना रहीं थी खास कर लोग स्टेपल काटन का इस्तेमाल करके उनको चार-पांच रुपये का मुनाफा होता था, मिलें क्या करती थीं? जुर्माना देती थीं और कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त हो जाती थीं। उनमें कुछ ऐसे लोग भी मैसर्स थे कि कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने के अपने दायित्व को पूरा तो नहीं करते थे लेकिन जो जुर्माना एक रुपया मीटर के हिसाब से पहले था उसमें भी बकाया उनकी तरफ था और उनमें सब से बड़े कपाड़िया हैं। श्री मौर्य इस मंत्रालय में नये आदमी हैं। मैं उन से जानना चाहूंगा कि चूंकि कपाड़िया मारुति में बड़े शेयर होल्डर हैं, इसलिये क्या वह उन के सारे पापों पर पर्दा डालेंगे कुल बकाया जुर्माने का 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक कपाड़िया के नाम से है। ये तो समाज विरोधी लोग हैं, और आप लोग उन को रेसपेक्टिविलिटी दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि मारुति में उनकी दो कम्पनियों स्लाटिड एंगल्स लिमिटिड और किलिक स्लाटिड मशीन्ज लिमिटिड ने पैसा लगाया है। आप ने उन को नैशनल रेयन कार्पोरेशन पर भी कब्जा करने दिया, काहेनूर मिल बम्बई की एक बड़ी मिल है। जब वह उनके हाथ में आई, तो उन्होंने उस में से भी कर्ज के रुप में पैसा निकालने का काम शुरू किया।

फिर सरकार ने जुर्माने को बढ़ा कर ढ़ाई रुपये प्रति मीटर कर दिया। यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन उस में रिलेक्सेशन क्यों शुरू हो गया? इसमें मुसीबत यह है कि अगर मिलें कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े के उत्पादन में एक मीटर का डिफाल्ट करें, तो उनको 5 रुपये का कपड़ा या

[श्री मधु लिमये]

7-50 करोड़ के वारमेंट्स निर्यात करने होंगे, और उन का जुर्माना माफ हो जायेगा। मैं यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के रिलेक्सेशन से कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े के उत्पादन पर बहुत विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसका मतलब यह है कि कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े के बारे में सरकार की जो नीति है, वह बहुमतशील और फार्स बन गई है। डेवलपमेंट कमीशनर और व्यापार मंत्रालय के अधिकारी दोनों मिलकर मिल वालों से बहुत पैसा ले रहे हैं और राजपुरुष भी ले रहे हैं। इस लिये उनके द्वारा जो जन-विरोधी काम हो रहे हैं, उनकी ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है।

इस संबंध में मैं दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। एक तो सरकार नियंत्रित कपड़े की पैदावार कम से कम 30-35 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दे, निर्यात के लिये यह ढील नहीं होनी चाहिये और वह सभी मिलों से कहे कि वे अपना कोटा महीवार या कम से कम क्वार्टर्ली बेसीस पर पूरा करें, एसटीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि वे दस ग्यारह महीने तक अपना कोटा पूरा नहीं करते हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बाजार में कंट्रोल्ड कपड़ा कम हो जाता है और उस के दाम बढ़ने लगते हैं और सरकार कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े की सही सप्लाई चाहती है, तो यह आवश्यक है कि मिलों की यह जिम्मेदारी हो कि वे हर महीने कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े का निर्धारित कोटा पूरा करें, कम से कम तैमासिक बेसिस पर यह होना चाहिये।

नियंत्रित कपड़े के वितरण में बड़े घोटाले हैं। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सामने सरकार ने यह कबूल किया है कि यह हीमतेसर्ज का नैशनल को-ओपरेटिव फेडरेशन या दूसरी को-ओपरेटिव सोसाइटियों को वितरण के लिये जो कपड़ा देती है उस के बारे में बड़ी शिकायतें हैं। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि अनाज और चीनी के लिये जो वर्तमान पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है, उस को सरकार चुस्त बनाये और उस में जो भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार है, उस को निकाला जाये। राशन कार्डों पर कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े का वितरण गरीब लोगों में ठीक ढंग से होता है या नहीं, सरकार नागरिक समितियां, सिटिजन कमेटीज बना कर उसकी देखभाल करने का प्रयास करे।

इस बारे में एक और सुझाव यह आया था कि कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े के हर मीटर पर स्टैम्प लगनी चाहिये। आज यह होता है कि कपड़े के तानों के शुरू और अंत में प्राइस स्टैम्प लगती है लेकिन जब पहला मीटर बिक गया तो गरीब लोगों को पता ही नहीं चलता है कि कपड़े का क्या दाम है। मुझे याद है कि तीसरी लोक सभा में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने इस तरह का बिल्ल भी यहां पेश किये थे कि आदिवासी इलाकों और हरिजन बस्तियों में जो दुकानें हैं, उनके द्वारा किस तरह की लूट होती है। साधारण आदमियों को अनियंत्रित कपड़े के दामों पर ही यह कपड़ा बेचा जाता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि हर मीटर पर प्राइस स्टैम्प लगनी चाहिये और वह जनता की भाषा में होनी चाहिये। तमिलनाडु में वहां के अंकों में होनी चाहिये और हिन्दी भाषी इलाकों में हिन्दी अंकों में होनी चाहिये।

इस विधेयक में मुआवजे के लिये जो प्रावधान रखे गये हैं उनके बारे में कुछ विचित्र किस्म की बात है। मैं एक मिल का विश्लेषण नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मैं केवल दो

उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में वारंगल की आजमजाही मिल का 100 रुपये का शेयर उस के मिसमैनेजमेंट के कारण गिरते गिरते माइन से 190 रुपये हो गया, जो स्टाक एक्सचेंज में क्वोट किया गया मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उस मिल को जो 93 लाख रुपये का मुआवजा देने जा रही है, वह किस आधार पर और उस की क्या व्यापारिक कसौटियां हैं।

दूसरी मिल है एपोलो मिल, जिस को 1,20,00,000 रुपये का मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है। यह गोकुलचन्द मोरारकाज की मिल है। और गोकुलचन्द मोरारकाज कितने दूध के धोये हुये हैं, उस के बारे में कुछ कह कर मैं अपना समय क्यों बिगाड़ूं। इसको मैं दामानी साहब पर ही छोड़ देता हूं। ऐसे मामलों में उन को ही बोलना चाहिये। सब तरह के फ्राड्ज, चार सौ बीसी और गन्दे काम गोकुलचन्द मोरारकाज ने किये हैं। लेकिन सरकार फिर भी बड़ी दयालु है, जो उन को 1,20,00,000 रुपये का मुआवजा दे रही है।

अब मैं एक बुनियादी बात पर आता हूं। ये टैक्स्टाइल मिलें पहले प्राईवेट मैनेजमेंट के अन्तर्गत थी फिर सरकार ने उन को अपने हाथ में ले लिया और अब उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो रहा है। उन मिलों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की सेवाओं को खंडित किया जा रहा था। मैं श्री बुद्धिप्रिय मौर्य का अभिनन्दन करता हूं और उन की सराहना करता हूं कि उन्होंने अपनी तरमीमों के द्वारा उन लोगों की कान्टीन्युइटी आफ़ सर्विस को बने रहने दिया है यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगाव) : आप बड़ी मुश्किल से सराहना करते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुश्किल से अच्छे काम करते हैं।

टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री की कन्डीशन्ज आफ़ वर्क कैसी होती हैं, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। आज कल बम्बई के दवाओं के कारखाने क्लिनिकली शुद्ध होते हैं। और ऐसे लगता है कि वे बागीचे हैं। ऐसी कन्डीशन्ज टैक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री में नहीं होती है। वहां मजदूरों ने अपना पसीना बहाया है और खून बहाया है। उन में से कई लोगों को टी० बी० हो गया है। उन लोगों ने मेहनत कर के जो ग्रैचुइटी और प्राविडेंट फण्ड कमाया है, इस विधेयक के शिड्यूल में चार्जिज की सूची में उस को कितनी लो प्रायर्टी दी गई है। इस में दल-विशेष का सवाल नहीं है। मैं केवल विरोध पक्ष के सदस्यों से ही नहीं, बल्कि उधर के सदस्यों से भी—इन्दौर के श्री रामसिंह भाई बैठे हुए हैं, जो टैक्स्टाइल मजदूरों के बड़े नेता हैं—अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बारे में हमारी मदद करें। मैं चाहता हूं कि सब से पहला चार्ज मजदूरों का प्राविडेंट फण्ड, ग्रैचुइटी और उन के दूसरे ड्यूज होने चाहिएं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : शुरू से ही।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने प्री-टेक ओवर का एमेण्डमेंट किया है। सिक्युर्ड लोन्ज वगैरह बाद में आते हैं। मजदूरों के पसीने से पैदावार और सम्पत्ति उत्पन्न होती है। इस के लिए कार्ल मार्क्स की किताब पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं प्राथमिक सत्य आपके सामने रख रहा हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस को प्राथमिकता दे।

[श्री मधुलिमये]

मैंने जिसे टैक्सटाइल नीति की ओर इशारा किया है, मैं चाहूंगा कि उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये नैशनल टैक्सटाइल कोरपोरेशन और राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलें एक नजीर पेश करें। कैसे कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ के उत्पादन के बारे में अगर दूसरे लोग चोरी करते हैं, बदमाशी करते हैं, डिफाल्ट करते हैं, तो नैशनल टैक्सटाइल कोरपोरेशन को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर सारा घाटे का ही सौदा होगा, तो राष्ट्रीकृत मिलें हमेशा घाटे में रहेंगी, और बदनाम भी हो जायेंगी कि उनमें हमेशा घाटा होता है। इसलिये जहां कंट्रोल कपड़े के उत्पादन को 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने की बात मैं कर रहा हूं, मैं इसकी भी मांग करूंगा मैं समर्थन करूंगा कि रीजनेबल प्राइस कंट्रोल क्लाथ का होना चाहिये वरना आप का नैशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन चल नहीं पायेगा। यह मैं मानता हूं।

और मैं एक बात यह कहूंगा कि आप की जो स्पिनिंग मिल्स हैं, कम्पोजिट मिल्स की बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, इनका एक विशेष दायित्व होगा कि हैंडलूम और पावर लूम के लिये जिस काउन्ट का सूत चाहिए वह उन को दें। ये प्राइवेट सैक्टर की मिलें बड़ी बदमाशी करती हैं, दो तीन साल पहले इतना कम हैंडलूम और पावर लूम वालों को इन्होंने दिया, मेरे क्षेत्र में हैंडलूम और पावर लूम वाले लोग हैं, लोग तंग आ गये, सूत का दाम बढ़ाया गया, आनमनी लिया गया, इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि नैशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की स्पिनिंग मिल्स को हैंडलूम और पावर लूम वालों को उचित काउन्ट के सूत की स्टेडी सप्लाई करने का जो बड़ा काम, बड़ा दायित्व है उसको लेना चाहिए और निजी मिलों के ऊपर भी उसी तरह का एक नियंत्रण लगाना चाहिए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं वही कह रहा हूं। जब यहां नहीं करेंगे तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर को मौका मिल जायेगा कि बुद्धिप्रिय मौर्य का कोरपोरेशन ही नहीं कर रहा है तो हम क्या करें? तो आप करिये और प्राइवेट सैक्टर से भी करवाइये।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : नवीकरण भी करिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस पर भी आ रहा हूं। मेरा दूसरा मद्दा तो यही था—आधुनिकीकरण और नवीकरण के बारे में और उसके बारे में मैं बहुत चिन्तित हूं क्योंकि एक विशेषज्ञों की कमेटी ने कहा था कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के आधुनिकीकरण और नवीकरण के लिये 1250 करोड़ की आवश्यकता है। उसमें नैशनलाइज्ड मिलों का जो प्रोपोर्शनेट शेयर है वह कम से कम 250 करोड़ आता है, 250 करोड़ आप को खर्च करना पड़ेगा। तो जो मिलें अच्छा निर्यात का काम कर रही हैं प्राइवेट सैक्टर में उनको आप वरीयता देंगे तो बात समझ में आयगी लेकिन सबसे पहले नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण की प्रायोरिटी आप को नैशनलाइज्ड मिलों को देनी चाहिए। उसके लिये आपने कुल कितना प्रोवाइड किया है? आप ने 108 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है। वह भी होगा या नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं। आवश्यकता है 250 करोड़

की और 108 करोड़ भी नहीं होने वाला है। तो फिर क्या होगा उसके बारे में अभी से आप लोग सोचें। पचास प्रतिशत सिर्फ जो आपने किया वह उचित नहीं है।

टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में आज की राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलों को आधुनिकीकरण, कपड़े की पैदावार बढ़ाना, उत्पादन का खर्चा घटाना, बिक्री के दामों को गिराना, इन सब के बारे में पेसमेटर का काम करना चाहिए और फिर नीजी क्षेत्र में भी इसी तरह का दबाव डाल कर उनसे भी इसी तरह का काम आप को कराना चाहिए। अभी-अभी इंडस्ट्रियल रिसेशन की बात जो थी क्या सरकार इस बात के लिये बहुत जल्दी प्रयास करेगी कि विगत दो तीन वर्षों में बहुत ही अन-रीजनबल ढंग से कपड़े का दाम बढ़ाया गया तो मेरी राय में कम से कम 25 से 30 प्रतिशत तो सभी वैराइटीज के कपड़े का दाम आप घटाने के लिये कहिये। आज मिलों ने कई बहाने बना कर अपना उत्पादन घटाने का काम चलाया है। इसका नतीजा क्या होगा कि आज तो मांग कम हो गई। क्यों हो गई कम? एक तो बहुत सारे लोग फ्लड अफेक्टेड, फेमिन अफेक्टेड हैं, अकाल और भुखमरी आदि के चलते लोगों की क्रय शक्ति कम हो गई। इसलिये हल्ला हो रहा है। इसलिये दाम घटाना बहुत जरूरी है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

क्रेडिट की जहां तक बात है मैं भी मानता हूं कि क्रेडिट पालिसी सलेक्टिव होनी चाहिए, अन्धी नहीं होनी चाहिए। इनकी क्रेडिट पालिसी अन्धी पालिसी है। स्पेकुलेटर्स के लिये भी, होर्डर्स के लिये भी एक ही कानून है और जो उत्पादन के काम में लगे हुये हैं उनके लिये भी एक ही कानून है। तो यह मामला इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर को फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के साथ लेना चाहिए। यह क्रेडिट पालिसी अन्धी न हो, उत्पादन उन्मुख हो। और उत्पादन भी रैफ्रिजरेटर, एयर कंडीशनर और टेलीविजन आदि का न हो कर जो कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स है, या कैपिटल गुड्स हैं उनका हो। तो यह भी एक इसका पहलू है।

अब नैशनल काटन कारपोरेशन का जो काटन ग्रोअर्स हैं, किसान हैं जो रूई पैदा करते हैं, उनके प्रति कोई दायित्व होगा नहीं? मौर्य जी को पता होगा कि सितम्बर, 1974 से नवम्बर, 1974 तक दो तीन महीनों के अन्दर काटन कारपोरेशन की गलती और अयोग्यता के चलते, व्यापार मंत्रालय की नालायकी के चलते किसानों के साथ भयंकर अन्याय हुआ है। पंजाब, हरियाना, राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश में इलाके सारे कपास के इलाके हैं। किसान मर रहा है जूट की कहानी अभी ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने बताई। लेकिन जनता से सीधा जो सम्पर्क रखता है वह तो कपड़े का सवाल है। इसलिये काटन के बारे में आप को ज्यादा सचेत रहना चाहिये। मैं केवल तीन आंकड़े दूंगा। कल्याण जाति का जो काटन है इसका दाम सितम्बर में 4200 रुपये प्रति कैंडी था और नवम्बर में 2500 रु० प्रति कैंडी हो गया। इतनी गिरावट आ गई। इसी तरह दिग्विजय रुई जो है उसका 4600 रूपये था सितम्बर में और नवम्बर में 3150 रुपये हो गया। इसी तरह शंकर 4 जो वैराइटी है उसका दाम था 5800 रुपये सितम्बर में और नवम्बर में

[श्री मधु लिमये]

करीब करीब 4200 रुपये प्रति कैंडी हो गया । इसलिये मैं यह कहूंगा कि नैशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन को भी अब मैदान में उतरना चाहिए । बैंकों को उनको क्रेडिट देनी चाहिए । काटन कारपोरेशन अगर नालायक है तो आप को भी अयोग्यता का प्रमाण नहीं देना चाहिए । कुछ किसानों के प्रति भी आप का अपना जो दायित्व है उसको आप पूरा किजिये । दूसरे मामलों में भी पूरा किजिये ।

अन्तिम बात मैं कहूंगा कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम आप करने जा रहे है तो इसके संचालन के जो तरीके हैं उनमें भी आप को कुछ परिवर्तन करना चाहिए । 27 साल का अनुभव है कि जो भी राष्ट्रीयकृत कारपोरेशनस होते हैं उनमें जो अधिकारी होते हैं वे सोचते हैं कि यह अपने आप की जायदाद है तो एय्याशी के ऊपर, फिजूलखर्ची के ऊपर और विलासिता के ऊपर पैसा बहुत सारा खर्च किया जाता है । मजदूरों के वेतन और बड़े लोगों के वेतन और सुविधाओं को आप मिलाइये, इतना बड़ा फर्क आप देखेंगे तो यह समाजवाद का नाम भी लेना और इतनी विषमता और गैर-बराबरी को बढ़ाते जाना, बर्बादी को बढ़ाते जाना यह एक बहुत बड़ा पाप है जो आप लोग कर रहे हैं ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि जो उपभोक्ता है और श्रम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं क्या इन मिलों के संचालन में इन को भी कोई हिस्सेदारी आप देंगे ? आप के बिल में कोई चीज है इसके बारे में ? इसलिये इतना बड़ा, यानी 22 प्रतिशत टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री जो है उसको आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें तकरीबन 22 या 20 प्रतिशत मजदूर काम करते हैं कुल टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के, फिर भी आप ने उनके लिये कोई प्रावधान नही रखा । तो आप के जो मैनेजमेंट के आज तक के तरीके रहे हैं उनमें आप कुछ बुनियादी परिवर्तन कीजिये, नये प्रयोग कीजिये । युगोस्लाविया में वर्कर्स मैनेजमेंट की बात चल रही है, दूसरे देशों में भी विभिन्न प्रयोग किये जा रहें हैं ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वहीतो मैं कह रहा हूं । उसके बारे में मैं कोई डाग्मेटिक नहीं हूं कि इसी एक फार्म को ले लीजिये । लेकिन आप को यह प्रयोग करना चाहिए ।

रीजनल बोर्ड की बात मैंने इसलिये की कि थोड़ा एक कम्पीटीशन का भी एलीमेंट जरूर होना चाहिए जिससे [illegible] विभिन्न रीजनल बोर्डस में यह होड़ [illegible] कि कौन बढ़िया ढंग से काम कर रहा है ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं संकल्प को औपचारिक ढंग से पेश कर रहा हूं: "यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 21 सितम्बर, 1974 को प्रख्यापित रुग्न कपड़ा उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अध्यादेश, 1974 (1974 का अध्यादेश संख्या 12) का निरनुमोदन करती है ।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"This House disapproves of the Sick Textile undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance

No. 12 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 21st September, 1974."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) : The Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd September, 1974. The hon. member, Shri Limaye raised an objection that in principle he is against the Ordinance.

I would like to reply to this first and then come to other relevant points he raised.

16.30hrs. [SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

Before proceeding further, I would mention in the very beginning that barring the bitterness which the hon. member has got for the Nehru family and its members—I am not going to involve myself in replying that bitterness because whatever bitterness he has shown, that is his personal feeling—regarding rest of the things he has given very sound proposals which will help not only the workers and the industry but also the entire nation. Some of the points he made are already being agreed upon and I would like to mention them during the course of my observations.

Regarding the Ordinance, hon. members are aware that the load of government business awaiting disposal was heavy. The House was considering the Finance Bill introduced in connection with the supplementary budget. The Bill had to be passed so that the relevant provisions could be brought into effect. The import licence case which was not earlier on the agenda became an explosive issue and took up a good deal of time. The Constitution (Thirty Sixth Amendment) Bill relating to Sikkim was also brought up for consideration. Under these circumstances, the Business Advisory Committee of the House could not allot any time for discussion of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill before the House was prorogued on 9 September, 1974.

As inevitably there was to be a gap of about three moths between the introduction of the Bill in the last session and its consideration in the present one for reasons discussed below, it was considered necessary to promulgate the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance on 21 Sept. 1974 Firstly, there were 6 textile undertakings the management of which could not be taken over by Government on account of stay orders passed by courts. The possibility of transfer of assets by the owners of these undertakings could not be ruled out. It was necessary to take over the possession of these mills to obviate such a possibility. Secondly, the owners of these sick undertakings knowing the provisions of the Bill could enter into contracts which would be detrimental to the interest of the undertakings. Thirdly, since the liabilities pertaining to the takeover of the management were not being assumed by the Central Government but were to be paid out of the amounts provided under the First Schedule on the basis of claims to be filed before the Commissioner of Payments, certain creditors had begun to pressuries the managements to discharge these liabilities before the actual nationalisation of the undertakings. In these circumstances, in case the managements succumbed to such pressures, considerable losses could have been caused to the undertakings and the intention of laying down the order of priorities under the Second Schedule for discharge of claims would have been defeated.

At this stage, I may also be permitted to mention that in similar circumstances in the past also it had become necessary for Government to issue Ordinances after introduction of the relevant Bills which could not be enacted into law in time.

I am sure hon. members would appreciate the weighty considerations which impelled Government to promulgate the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 on 21 September, 1974 when the relevant Bill could not be taken up for consideration in the last session of Parliament. The Sick Textile Undertaking

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

(Nationalisation) Bill 1974 now seeks to replace the Ordinance which has been promulgated.

I would appreciate the feeling of Shri Madhu Limaye who had high appreciation for the step, the Government took of nationalisation. He has said somethings which are already being followed by Government. He said during his speech that 25-30 per cent of the prices should be pulled down. This is already the policy of the National Textile Corporation and it will be implemented in due course.

He has also given valuable suggestions about other things, but he himself has suggested in his speech that the textile industry is controlled by two Ministeries, and the hon. Member took objection to it. One part of it is controlled by the Ministry of Commerce and Foreign Trade and the other part is managed by the Minisrty of Industry. I would like to mention that most of the portion contained in his speech are concerned with the Commerce Ministry. So, I would not like to take the time of the hon. House in replying to those questions because they are mainly concerned with the Commerce Ministry.

Before I move for consideration, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to certain salient features of this Bill. Under clauses 3, 4 and 5, the right, title and interest of the owners stand transferred to and vest in the Central Government free of all encumbrances. We are moving amendments to sub-clause (1) of clause 4 and clause 5 of the Bill to make it clear that besides the assets acquired, certain liabilities, viz.. loans advanced by the Central Government or State Governments or by the National Textile Corporation/State Taxtile Corporations, and wages, salaries and other dues of employees relating to the post-take over of management period shall be the liabilities of the Central Government and the said liabilities will be discharged for and on behalf of the Central Government by the National Textile Corporation. The provisions in Chapter III refer to payment of amount to the owners of the sick textile undertakings for the transfer to and vesting in the Central Government of the right, title and interest of the owner in relation to the sick textile undertaking.

Chapter IV refers to the management of the sick textile undertakings through the National Textile Corporation which is empowered to exercise powers in this behalf. It may be stated that clause 6 empowers the National Textile Corporation to set up subsidiary corporations. Chapter V contains provisions relating to employees of the undertakings. Clause 14 clarifies that all employees of the undertakings shall become employees of the National Textile Corporation on and from the appointed day and continue to draw the same emoluments and have similar rights as they were enjoying previously. Chapter VI deals with the appointent of Commissioners of Payment and the procedure for making payments. Under clause 18, the Central Government has to pay to the Commissioners within 30 days from the specified date the amount indicated in the First Schedule. Under clause 20, every person having a claim against the owner of a sick textile undertaking has to prefer the claim before the Commissioner. The priorities of the claim have been indicated in clause 21, which is to be read with the Second Schedule.

In this Bill, a clear distiction has been made between liabilities of the undertakings for the post-take over if management period and those pertaining to the pre-take over of management period. It was considered necessary has priority should be accorded to liabilities incurred during the period. The management of the undertakings remained with the Central Government since the Government had with the loans and other credits obtained, made investments or modernisation and

rehabilitation of the mills. It was necessary to ensure that the creditors placed in Category I of the Second Shedule who had helped the Government during this period to undertake such rehabilitation and modernisation of mills should have their liabilities fully protected. Therefore, it has been provided under clause 27 that where any liability arising out of any item specified in Category I of the Second Schedule is not discharged fully by the Commissioner out of the amount, the Central Government shall assume the liability to the extent it remains undischarged.

In the case of liabilities pertaining to the pre-take over of management period, these have been placed under Categories III, IV and V of the Second Schedule. The creditors concerned will have to file claims before the Commissioners of Payment for settlement of these liabilities out of the amount paid to the owners under the First Schedule. Under Clause 24, the procedure for payments to claimants and under Clause 25 to the owners of the balance left over after meeting the liabilities as specified in the Second Schedule has been laid down.

Chapter VII deals with miscellaneous provisions. It is pertinent to state that the interest of employees of the mills have always been kept in view by the Government. For the post take over of management period, all employees' dues are being fully protected and they are not required to file any claims for satisfaction of these dues before the Commissioners of Payment.

In regard to the pre-take over of management period also, the employees' dues have been given a priority only next to the secured creditors. It may also be clarified that in respect of employees whose services are transferred to the NTC or its subsidiaries after nationalisation, the entire period of their service will be taken into account for determination of amount of gratuity and pension payable to them.

The future management pattern of these textile undertakings has been worked out keeping in view the requirement of efficient and co-ordinated management on a uniform pattern throughout the country.

One point was raised by an hon. Member. The State Governments have been given the option to participate in the equity to the extent of 49%. The management will be looked after by the National Textile Corporation. Under the National Textile Corporation there will be 9 subsidiary corporations. In these subsidiary corporations the States will have the right to purchase shares up to 49%. 51% will be the share of the Centre.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East) : What will be the right of State in the management.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : I should like to go into details when we take up clause by clause consideration. This has been done in order to avoid heterogenous organisations and to have one uniform pattern so that the workers could get their dues and the consumers also could get cloth at a fair price. Keeping these factors in mind this decision has been taken so that there can be one uniform pattern of management. No doubt that will be helped by the 9 subsidiary corporations. The States will be given their shares so that the will not lose interest. When the Chairman-cum-Managing Directors are appointed they will definitely be appointed in consultation with the States Governments. When we come to clause by clause discussion we can discuss the detail. At this stage my submission to the hon. Member is that the idea is to organise this industry in such a way that we produce the maximum and we produce such articles which are used for domestic consumption. When we produce articles which are to be used for foreign market, in that case also a uniform system will definitely help.

It is worth mentioning that during the period the sick textile mills have been managed by the Government, they have shown good working results in terms of

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wiping out past accumulated losses. As per provisional figures available the 96 mills under the management of the Government have generated a net profit of Rs. 9 crores during April-August, 1974. National Textile Corporation has also undertaken a comprehensive programme of modernisation and rehabilitation of these sick textile mills.

Before I conclude I want to refer to the point raised by Shri Madhu Limaye, the price policy has been their main slogan in their political working. We agree that there should be a price policy whereby the NTC could provide good quality cloth to the consumer at the lowest possible price, and it will be the endeavour of the NTC to lower down the prices by 25 to 30%. He referred to priority being given to the wages of the workers and we shall discuss that in details when we come to the clauses.

With these words I beg to move :

"Tnat the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the sick textile undertakings specified in the First Schedule with a view to re-organising and rehabilitating such sick textile underakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of different varieties of cloth and yarn, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the sick textile undertakings specified in the First Schedule with a view to re-organising and rehabilitating such sick textile undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of different varities of cloth and yarn, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Chairman, this Bill has been brought forward to nationalise the sick textile mills. I want to point out that merely by taking over or nationalising the sick textile mills, the problem of the textile industry or the problem of supply of cloth in adequate quantities to the people at reasonable prices will not be solved.

The textile industry, as we all know, is one of the largest industries in our country. How is it that 103 mills, which account for 20 to 25 per cent of the total mills, have become sick so that they have to be taken over by the National Textile Corporation ? When the enquiry was conducted by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, how many of these mills were found to be sick because of corruption and mismanagement by the owners and in how many cases action was taken against the management for corruption and mishandling of the money of the shareholders or depriving the workers and employees of their dues by way of wages, provident fund contribution etc. As far as my knowledge goes, not even in one case has any action been taken against any single mill-owner of these sick mills. This Nationalisation Bill is nothing but a rescue operation of the owners for their nefarious activities of defalcating funds. They will be resurrected by the Government, by first taking over and then by nationalisation. They are going to get about Rs. 40 crores as compensation as per the Bill. Even after take-over more than Rs. 67 crores were given as loans by the Government and other financial institutions.

How are they going to take back those amounts ? I do not find anything in the Bill that any such measure is going to be taken

As regards the basis of compensation, I have seen how it is amusing to note that even Rs. 1000 will be given as a token compensation but, just now, the hon. Minister, while replying to Shri Madhu Limaye, said that post-take-over dues will be paid to the workers, if there are any. My question is : What will you do about pre-take-over dues ? You have said that you will pay gratuity to workers in full. What about the provident fund money ? What about their earned wages ? What about their leave wages ? Have you ever taken care to go through the matter as to what are the dues of the workers for the pre-take-over period ? I know, in many cases, the workers who worked, who spent their whole life there, are not getting their provident fund money even after two or three years of the taking over of the mill by the Government.

What is the provision here ? You have given priority to the secured loans which means bank loans. You have given no priority to the dues of the workers. That should be the first charge. Whatever amount may be available, the dues of the workers should be the first charge. You have not said in part B of the Second Schedule that the dues of the workers will be the first charge. You have put it in the fourth category, wages, salaries and other dues to an employee, then, revenue taxes, etc. etc. In the third category, you have put "secured loans" which means liquid money that was taken from some financial institutions by the management.

Why not you put the dues of the workers in the first category ? That should be the first charge.

There are so many cases, hundreds of workers, where the workers did not get their earned wages; they did not get their leave wages and other dues. You say that you have taken care of the cause of workers. I say, you are giving hoax and bluff.

Then, you have mentioned about modernisation and rationalisation. What does modernisation and rationalisation mean You will spend lakhs of rupees on importing machinery from outside. What for I know, in many cases, ordinarily 3 or 4 looms are run by one worker. In the name of modernisation, the machines would be imported so that even to the extent of 25 to 27 looms would be run by one single worker. So, by modernisation and rationalisation, you would reduce the complement of workers in a particular factory or mill. I have given an amendment that in no case, in the name of modernisation, in the name of rationalisation, in the name of making improvement in the factory, you will take any step so that any worker may lose his job. Some years back when this question of rationalisation came in Bombay, the textile workers fought against it. You can see what was the number of workers 15 years back. You go through the statistics and you will find that it has come to half. So, in the name of modernisation and rationalisation, if you dispense with the service of a large number of workers, what is the good of it ?

Then, you say that you are takingit over to supply to the consumers, cloth at a fair price. What is the fair price, I do no know. Mr. Madhu Limaye has spoken enough and given certain figures. I do not want to go into the details. It is also a hollow slogan like "Garibi Hatao."

So far as the functioning of the National Textile Corporation is concerned, we know how much corruption is prevalent ther Two years back one Mr. Tripathi who was the Chairman had to resign because of nepotism and corruption. What is the guarantee that the National Textile Corporation will function properly and there will be no corruption and that the money that will be spent for these mills will be properly utilised for maintenance, etc. ?

Coming to the cost, I may say that no provision has been made here to see that a certain percentage of production is done or allocated only for production of standard cloth which can be sold at fair price to

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the poor consumers. Uptill now in these mills that have been taken over by the Government—in some cases by the State Governments and in many cases by the Central Government—in how many cases did you produce the cloth which you sold at fair price ? I know. I have personal experience. I have gone to some mills and seen it. Only in a very few cases, just for a show to the public, they open retail shops wherefrom people are supposed to get the cloth at fair price. But how man persons get it ? It is only a show. So my point is that the production should be regulated in such a way that the maximum is produced for the ordinary consumers at fair price. The rich people can manage themselves from the smugglers and other sources. But the ordinary people, the poor people the poor peasants, cannot get it. So, a guarantteed production of standard cloth, to be sold at a fair price, must be made by the Government.....

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Do you want smuggling to be allowed ? you say that the rich people may get from the smugglers.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Smuggling will continue and you will get your fine cloth from them. Only you have to take the trouble of going to Bombay or Gujarat—the sea-coast-and you will get it.

Enough has been said how the consumption figure has come down from 15 to 16 metres three or four years back to 11 to 12 metres per head now at the present moment. There has been abnormal increase in the cost of the cloth. The idea which you have given is very good—to arrange for the production in such a way that you may sell the clothes at fair prices and so on. But what is required is, you have got to implement it. That is the main thing. A guarantee has to be made here in this regard that a certain percentage of clothes should be given to the ordinary people, to the poor people, to the common people at a reasonably low price. That is our demand, Sir.

17 hrs.

Then I would respectfully submit this: Do not allow the big sharks, the big industrialists and the big monopolists to exploit our scarce foreign exchange resources. That is my main point. They do all these things for importing machiney and chemicals and other things. They use these scarce foreign exchange for the purpose of getting machinery from abroad, getting chemicals from abroad and not even 50 per cent of the foreign exchange spent are being earned. That is to say, we are losing this foreign exchange which is very scarce. We have got to stop all these things. This is my submission.

You have taken over certain spinning mills. They should produce yarn for the handloom sector, for the handloom weavers. Another point I want to mention is that the textile owners are now saying that they will bring down the prices and so on. But is also worth noting that the Government self increased the prices to 30 or 35 per cent, but now the mill owners are announcing to reduce the price of cloth from 10% to 40%. This is a joke, or anything else. Nobody has any reliance on your big promise that you will arrange distribution of the cloth at fair price and so on. So my point is this. You have to bring a check on these exorbitant profits that these textile magnates are reaping. You have to see that the textile industry as a whole is taken over and nationalised. Otherwise this problem will not be solved. The problem will be there and will be accentuated. At their very sweet will they will bring cloth to the market and prices will be controlled by them and as Mr. Madhu Limaye has said, they will dictate the terms for the price of cotton and they will dictate the terms what will be the price of finished goods in the textile mills.

So, you have to take such steps and such measures as are very necessary to see that these textile monopolists do not get further chance to exploit our people.

Before concluding I again want to repeat about corruption in the National Textile Corporation. There was corruption in these mills and these mills were sick. Now, you are handing over or giving the charge of these mills to the National Textile Corporation which is full of corruption. No report has yet been placed as to the functioning of this Corporation. Only from some sources we have learnt there is a serious type of corruption and the Government must try to put an end to this corruption.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल की धारा 5 का सख्त विरोध करते हुए इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

प्रमुख बात तो यह है कि जब शासन किसी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जाता है, तो उस में श्रमिकों के अधिक से अधिक सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है। बिना श्रमिकों के सहयोग के राष्ट्रीयकरण सफल नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि श्रमिक ही ऐसी शोषित जमात है, जो राष्ट्रीयकरण के पक्ष में है, बाकी लोग नहीं है। इस बिल से पहले मैंने मंत्री महोदय से श्रमिकों की ग्रेचुइटी, प्राविडेंट फंड और उन की जो दूसरी रकम निकलती है, उस के बारे में चर्चा की थी और उन्होंने सहमति प्रकट की थी। वह भी एक श्रमिक खानदान में से है और श्रमिक के प्रति उन की सहानुभूति है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय की स्पीच में वह बात नहीं आई, जिस की बात हुई थी और हम आशा रखते थे।

मंत्री महोदय को शायद पता नहीं होगा कि इस सदन में मजदूरों के हित के इतने सुन्दर कानून बने हैं, जो दुनिया के अन्य देशों में देखने को नहीं मिलते हैं। इस सदन और इस सरकार ने हर बात में श्रमिकों की बड़ी सहायता की है और उन को आगे बढ़ाने में भी बड़ी पहल की है। मैं सोलह बरस की उम्र से एक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में काम कर रहा हूं। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहता हूं कि इस गवर्नमेंट से अधिक श्रमिक हितैषी गवर्नमेंट मैं ने कोई नहीं देखी। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस विधेयक की धारा 5 जैसी श्रमिक विरोधी धारा भी मैं ने अपने जीवन में नहीं देखी है। श्रमिकों के हितों के ऊपर यह एक जबर्दस्त कुठाराघात है।

अभी थोड़े दिन पहले कोलमाइन्ज का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया। उन कोलमाइन्ज के श्रमिकों के लगभग 11 करोड़ रुपये प्राविडेंट फंड के बकाया में, जो कोलमाइन्ज के मालिकों ने नहीं भरे थे। लेकिन सरकार जब राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल लाई, उस में उस ने पिछली ग्रैचुइटी, पिछले प्राविडेंट फंड, लीव विद वेज, पेन्शन और बोनस आदि के सम्बन्ध में जो भी बकाया रकम उन मालिकों के द्वारा जमा नहीं कराई गई, वह सब मन्जूर की और सब दे रही है।

इसी प्रकार सरकार ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और उस के बाद बैंक कर्मचारियों को एक पिछले ड्यूज बराबर मिल रहे हैं। मैं नम्रता के साथ यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन टैक्स्टाइल वर्कर्ज ने जो कुल वर्कर्ज का एक चौथाई भाग है, इन 1 लाख 65 हजार परिवारों ने क्या पाप किया है और सरकार से क्या दुश्मनी की है, जो वह 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से पहले के सब ड्यूज उन से छीन रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी ईमानदार मजदूर कार्यकर्ता इस धारा का समर्थन नहीं करेगा। हम ने मजदूर आन्दोलन एक धर्म के तौर पर स्वीकार किया है एक

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

पेशे या एक लीडरी के तौर पर नहीं। हम ने गांधीजी के सामने यह प्रतिज्ञा की है कि सब से पहले हमारा राष्ट्र है और हिन्दू धर्म में जो गौ का दर्जा है, उस के समान हम उद्योग और मजदूरों की रक्षा करेंगे ?

राष्ट्र हित के लिए हम सब कुछ करने को तैयार हैं। हम मजदूरों को यह कहने के लिए भी तैयार हैं कि ये राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलें है, इन में आप ईमानदारी और मेहनत से काम करिए और ऐसा वे कर रहे हैं। मेरे यहां के कन्ट्रोलर यह नहीं कह सकते कि मजदूर ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। 7 मिलें हमारे प्रदेश में है। अच्छे से अच्छा प्रोडेक्शन बढ़ा है। अच्छी एफिशियेन्सी और डिसिप्लिन वगैरह है। लेकिन मुझे दुख यह है कि मजदूरों की पीछे की कमाई क्यों छीनी जा रही है ? एक मजदूर बुड्ढा हो गया है। आप ने स्टेंडिंग आर्डर में यह भी डाल दिया है कि 58 वर्ष की उम्र होने पर श्रमिक को रिटायर कर दिया जाएगा। उस के रिटायरमेंट की उम्र हो गई है। वह जाता है। लेकिन उस का 20 वर्ष का प्राविडेंट फंड जो जमा है उस में से एक पाई उस को नहीं दी गई है और उस से कहते हैं कि वह तुम्हें नहीं मिलेगा। ग्रेच्युटी का जो कानून बनाया है इस सदन ने उन कानून के अन्दर यह कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्टेट सरकार द्वारा जो भी कारखाने चलाए जाते होंगे, जहां भी कंट्रोलर के द्वारा कारखाने चलते होंगे, उन सब में श्रमिकों को ग्रेच्युटी मिलेगी। यहां यह सब क्या है ? बहुत नाजुक स्थिति है और अगर इसी तरह इस धारा को आप पास कर रहे हैं तो मजदूरों का सहयोग आपने नहीं मिलने वाला है।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस दिन यह राष्ट्रीयकरण अध्यादेश निकाला हिन्दुस्तान में मिलों के अन्दर हड़तालें हुई और हड़ताल होने के बाद नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की तरफ से एक सर्कुलर निकाला गया। वह सर्कुलर 8 तारीख को मिलों के बोर्ड पर लगाया गया और उस में यह कहा गया कि भारत सरकार के एटार्नी जनरल ने अपनी राय दी है कि मजदूरों की ग्रेच्युटी और प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम मिलेगी और हम आप को देंगे. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन देगा, अध्यादेश लागू हो जाने के बाद नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की तरफ से उन मिलों के ऊपर यह नोटिस लगाए गए। मजदूर काम पर गए मेरे पास एटार्नी जनरल महोदय की सिफारिश है। उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं और यह उस के लिए अध्यादेश है, लेकिन ग्रेच्युटी कानून के अनुसार तो [illegible] को ग्रेच्युटी देनी पड़ेगी। ग्रेच्युटी देने का सवाल आज पैदा नहीं होता है। ग्रेच्युटी हर महीने नहीं दी जाती है, हर साल नहीं दी जाती है। ग्रेच्युटी तो तब दी जाती जब मजदूर रिटायर होगा। वह उस वक्त किस मालिक को बदलता फिरेगा। उस मिल के सारे एसेट्स तो आप ले रहे हैं तो एसेट्स के साथ लायबिलिटी की भी आप की जवाबदारी है। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने जो भी कानून बना रखे है उन कानूनों के अनुसार कोई मजदूर ग्रेच्युटी के लिए बीच में कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकता। कोई मालिक अगर प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम जमा नहीं करा रहा है तो मजदूर कोर्ट में जा कर दावा नहीं कर सकता, कि आप हमें प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम दिलवाइए। यह सारी जिम्मेदारी

और अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की है कि जो मालिक समय पर जमा नहीं कर रहे हैं उन की वसूली लैंड रेवेन्यू की तरह करें। सारी जिम्मेदारी तो कानून का पालन कराने की आप की है, राज्य सरकार की है।

इस सदन के अंदर हम ने बार बार कहा कि अमुक मिलें है जिन्होंने आप की 20 करोड़ से ज्यादा जो प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम है वह इन मिल मालिकों ने जमा नहीं कराई है और जब यह टेक ओवर का बिल आया तब भी मैंने कहा। मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा था कि हम इन्हें मुआवजा देंगे। उन में से सारा वसूल कर लेंगे। लेकिन यह जो मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है उस में से तो वह पूरा नहीं होता है? अगर आप प्रथम प्रायरिटी में भी मजदूरों की रकम रखें तो भी नहीं होता है जो रखी भी नहीं गई है इस में हमारा कसूर क्या है? मैं आप को जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि प्राविडेंट फंड की जो रकम है कानून के अनुसार पांच वर्ष से कम की नौकरी हो या पांच वर्ष से कम का प्राविडेंट फंड जमा हो तो उस के उपर मिल मालिक का हिस्सा नहीं मिलेगा। पांच और दस के बीच हो तो 50 प्रतिशत मिलेगा? 15 साल तक 80 प्रतिशत मिलेगा और 20 से कम पर 75 प्रतिशत 20 वर्ष की पूरी नौकरी हो जाए तो हीमेंट परसेंट उसे मिलेगा। 1952में प्राविडेंट फंड ऐक्ट लागू किया और 1971 में 20 वर्ष हो गए सारी रकम प्राविडेंट फंड की मिलों के हिस्से के साथ मजदूरों को लौटा दी जानी चाहिए थी। यह मांग हमने की भी। लेकिन वह लौटाई नहीं गई। आप ने उसे रखा तो वह जिम्मेदारी देने को आप की है।

इस के बाद मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं, बड़े मजे की बात है, एक मिल है, उस मिल का मालिक उस मिल को बद-इन्जामी से तबाह कर रहा है, बरबाद कर रहा है और वह 1949 में नोटिस लगाता है कि यह मिल मैं बन्द कर रहा हूं। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आता हूं, श्रम मंत्री से मिलता हूं, वित्त मंत्री से मिलता हूं, उद्योग मंत्री से मिलता हूं, कोई मदद करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। आखीर में केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेश से एक त्रिदलीय समिति बनाई। उस की सिफारिश के अनुसार 1950 में इस मिल के 1200 मजदूरों की छंटनी एक साथ की गई बिना ग्रेच्युइटी के। उस हिसाब से प्रतिमास 1 लाख 8 हजार रूपए की वेतन बचत की जो प्रति साल 12 लाख 96 हजार रूपए हुई। उस के बाद भी इसका इतना बुरा हाल हुआ कि वह मिल ठिकाने नहीं पड़ी। 1957 में जब मैं यहां हाउस में आया उस वक्त 5 लाख 78 हजार रुपए प्राविडेंट फंड के उस में बाकी थे और लगभग 1 लाख रुपए ई एस आई की रकम बाकी है? मैंने इस हाउस में निवेदन किया कि इस के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए। मिल चली जाएगी बन्द हो जाएगी। सरकार ने 1958 में एक कमेटी बनाई अरविंद नरोत्तम लाल भाई की। उन्होंने जांच की। वह जांच रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है उस के बाद भी सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया? फिर 1959 में एक और कमेटी बनाई जिस के सदस्य पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर सोमानी साहब थे। उस में भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। फिर 1960 में एक भरकतिया कमेटी बनाई उसी मिल के लिए, फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। 1970 में मोदी कमेटी बनाई जब तक 16 लाख 55 हजार 992 रु० केवल प्राविडेंट फंड के उस बिल पर हो गए। 1971 के बाद 1972 में टेक ओवर करते हैं, उस समय 53 लाख से अधिक बकाया थे? यह मामला 1950 से चल रहा है लेकिन टेक ओवर किया 1972 में। तो इस में मजदूरों का क्या दोष है? अगर आप वसूली के मजदूरों को अधिकार दे दीजिए तो वे उस मिल मालिक को एक दिन में निकाल कर बाहर करेंगे। हम ने तो यह भी कहा कि आप हमें मिल दीजिए, मजदूर चलाने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट चलाने देने के लिए तैयार नहीं थी? किन्तु 1972 में जब इस का टेक ओवर किया उस समय 33 लाख 42 हजार 296 रुपए मजदूरों के प्राइडेंट फंड के बकाया थे। जब केन्द्रीय या

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

राज्य लेवर मिनिस्टर जाते हैं मजदूर वसूली के लिए हड़ताल करते हैं, प्रोसेशन निकाल कर उन के पास ले जाते हैं और यह कहते हैं कि यह मिल मालिक प्राविडेंट फंड जमा नहीं करा रहा है, वह इस से वसूल किया जाए। यही नहीं, आप ने टेक ओवर किया। उस के बाद भी क्या हालत है? एक स्वेदेशी मिल है। जिस रोज 1966 में उस मिल को टेक ओवर किया उस रोज 8 लाख 16 हजार 910 रूपए उस पर बकाया थे।... (व्यवधान).... मुझे थोडा ज्यादा टाइम दीजिए। अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से मैं खास वक्ता हूं। कोई ऐसी बात जो माननीय सदस्यों ने कहीं हो वह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। और मैं यह मानता हूं कि जो मैं कह रहा हू वह कोई और माननीय सदस्य कहने वाले भी नही हैं।

जब टेक ओवर किया तो 8 लाख 16 हजार तो प्रोविडेंट फंड की रकम बकाया थी? आप 1966 से इस मिल को चला रहे हैं लेकिन 1973 का हिसाब मैं बताता हूं 37 लाख 39 हजार 912 रुपए प्राविडेंट फंड के उस पर हैं और 15 जाख 36 हजार 400 रूपए ई एस आई के है। ये 53 लाख हो गए। जब टेक ओवर किया तब तो कुल 11 लाख थे और अब है 53 लाख तो प्राविडेंट फंड और इ० एम० आई० के और पांच वर्ष के बकाया बोनस के मिला कर हो गए 83 लाख। इस की जवाब दारी किसकी है? अगर उस के मालिक के समय के 8 लाख रुपया निकाल भी दिया जाए तो बाकी रुपया तो आप दीजिये आप उसका मुआवजा क्या देंगे एक हजार रुपया कुछ सदस्य कहते हैं कि उस को प्रथम प्रायेरिटी दी जाये, आप ने उस को एक हजार रूपया दे भी दिया तो जिस मील में 2600 मजदूर काम करते हैं, वहां एक एक रूपया भी मजदूर के हिस्से में नहीं आएगा—सरकार इसे देखना चाहिए।

यहां एक मील के बारे में और बतलाना चाहता हूं —मैंने उस के बारे में इस सदन में बार बार कहा है कि और मंत्री जी को उस की बैलेंस शीट भी दी थी। माननीय श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने भी इस मामले में मेरा समर्थन किया था इस मील का नाम है—माल्वा यूनाइटेड मिल्स। 1966 में उस मील के ऊपर 8, 40,070 रु० प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड का और 5, 07, 978 रूपया ई० एस० आई० का बकाया था। नियम के अनुसार जब किसी मजदूर की लड़की की शादी होती है तो प्रविडेन्ट फण्ड की रकम में से उस को शादी के लिए रकम निकालने का अधिकार है। इस मिल के मजदूरों की लड़कियां कुंवारी बैठी रहीं। लेकिन उस मजदूर को उस की जमा रकम में से एक पैसा भी नहीं मिला, मैंने इस सदन में अनेकों बार इस सवाल को उठाया, मिल मालिक इस रकम को जमा नहीं करा रहा है और सरकार को वसूल करने की कोई शक्ति नहीं है। सरकार चाहे तो लैंड रेवेन्य की तरह उस रकम को वसूल कर सकती है लेकिन सरकार ने वर्षों तक कोई कार्यवाही नही की? नियम के अनुसार रकम काटने के 15 दिनों के अन्दर उसे सरकारी खजाने में जमा कराना चाहिए। और यदि वह ऐसा नहीं करता है तो उस मिल मालिक को 6 महीने की सजा हो सकती है आप बतलाइये आप ने कौन से मिल मालिक को कठघरे में लाकर खड़ा किया? 1966 में उस की तरफ 18 लाख रुपया बकाया था। 1967 में वह रकम 31 लाख हो गई, 1969 में 50 लाख हो गई, 1970 में 61 लाख हो गई, 1972 में 80 लाख 87 हजार 250 रुपए हो गई। यह तो सिर्फ प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड की रकम थी, ई० एस० आई० में उस की तरफ 31,55,292 रुपए बकाया थे। ई० एस० आई० का रूपया जमा न होने से मजदूर को दवाई भी नहीं मिल सकती, जब कि उस के वेतन में वह रुपया काटा जाता रहा। आज मजदूर काटी हुई रकम से कारखाना चल रहा है और जब मजदूर बुढढा होकर घर जाता है तो उस से कहा जाएगा—खीसे खाली, ऊंचे हाथ करके फाटक से बाहर निकला। इस से बड़ा अन्याय और क्या हो सकता है।

सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय भी एक श्रमिक परिवार के हैं, और यह सरकार भी नहीं चाहती कि गरीबों के साथ अन्याय हो —तो फिर ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है ? आप कारखानेदारों को मुआवजा दे रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ मजदूर को अपने घर के बर्तन बेचने पड़ रहे हैं मजदूर की यह कीमत आज हमारे मुल्क में है। एक मिल की तरफ 83 लाख 26 हजार 312 रुपया प्रावीडेंट बकाया है, लेकिन उस को भी मुआवजे का हजार रुपया मिलेगा।

मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं —प्रायोरिटी का क्या मतलब है ? माल्वा मील की तरफ 1972 में मजदूरों का 1,03,20,553 रुपया बकाया था, लेकिन उस को मुआवजा मिलेगा—94 लाख रुपया, जिस में से 1, 12,52,000 रुपया तो आप का मिक्योर्ड लोन है, जो आप मजदूरों की रकम से पहले वसूल कर लेंगे—फिर मजदूर के लिए क्या बचेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर फिर से विचार करें। जो आप का राष्ट्रीकरण है उस की सफलता मजदूरों के सहयोग पर निर्भर करती है, अगर मजदूरों को नाराज करेंगे, उन को के तन में से काटी गई रकम उन को नहीं मिलेगी और उन्हें ग्रेच्युटी भी न देंगे तो अन्त में उस को खाली हाथ फाटक से बाहर जाना पड़ेगा, तो इस से बुरी बात क्या हो सकती है ?

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की जानकारी के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—1972—73 का वर्ष टैक्सटाइल मिलों के लिए इतने फायदे का गया है, कि शायद टैक्सटाइल मिलों के इतिहास में ऐसा वर्ष नहीं गया 1943 और 1948 के बाद 1972—73 का ही साल ऐसा साल है जिस में टैक्सटाइल मिलों ने काफी कमाया और आप के राष्ट्रीकृत मिलों के मजदूरों ने इस में बड़ा जबरदस्त सहयोग दिया है। मैं आप को यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय इन मिलों का टेक ओवर हुआ था, उस समय कुछ जगह मजदूरों ने कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट द्वारा कारखाना चलाने में हम अपना वेतन कटाने के लिए तैयार हैं और उन्होंने अपना वेतन कट करा सहयोग दिया।

सभापति महोदय : आप कितनी देर और चाहते हैं ?

श्री रामसिंह भाई : साढ़े पांच बजे तक।

सभापति महोदय : आप की पार्टी की तरफ से 22 लोग बोलने वाले हैं—अगर सब को मौका दिया जाए तो 7 मिनट हर एक के हिस्से में आते हैं....

श्री रामसिंह भाई : एक मिनट और दे दिजिए।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने 20 मिनट आप को दिए हैं—आप स्वंय सोच सकते हैं कि आप ने कितने साथियों का समय ले लिया है।

श्री रामसिंह भाई : सिर्फ एक मिनट और लूंगा।

मैं एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूं—मिलों को आप जो मुआवजा देना चाहते हैं वह किस हिसाब से दे रहे हैं। मैंने देखा है अहमदाबाद जूपिटर मिल को जिस में केवल 1325 लूम्ज हैं, उस को 2 करोड़ 35 लाख 68 हजार मुआवजा दे रहे हैं, जब कि इण्डिया यूनाइटेड मिल को जिस में 6325 लूम्ज है, केवल 1 हजार मुआवजा दे रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मिक-टैक्सटाइल मिल्ज के मालिकों को जो मुआवजा आप देने जा रहे हैं, उस का हिसाब कैलकुलेशन क्या है, उस का तरीका क्या है ?

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (BOMBAY CENTRAL) : In the first instance I want to welcome this bill. Goernment have taken quite sometime to arrive at this conclusion that they should nationalise these mills. They did not start with the idea of helping labour. They started with the idea of

[Smt. Roza Deshpande]

ing the mill on lease and helping mill owners who were losing. This very theory has brought about certain great failures in this Bill. For instance a mill in Bombay, Sakseria Mill, was taken on lease for one year because the mill owners w . Then the Government made profits in just one year and they returned it to the mill owners. Again he made losses and again the Government took it up on lease and later on handed over to the mill owner. Then that mill was closed for many years. The General Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C. Shri Dange had to climb the gates of that mill and told the Government that it was high time they took it over and nationalised it. That is why I say they started with the idea of helping the mill owners and not helping the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN You can continue tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

C.B.I. INQUIRY INTO LAND DEAL SCANDAL OF CUTTACK STATION OF A.I.R.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up half-an-hour discussion. Before we take it up I should like to point out to the House that at least I would wish to go by the rules and I hope you would cooperate.

Rule (55) says :

"There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

Now, if we have to finish this in half an hour, I would need your cooperation; to be strictly within the rules, to make a short statement I will give you five minutes.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (KENDRAPARA) : Five minutes would not do.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would not go beyond half-an hour.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I am grateful to you for your guidance But I can show you umpteen instances where.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not concerned with those umpteen instances. I will go by the rules.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : How much time will I get ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will get ten minutes.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I would like to preface my observations by the remarks that I have no intention to politicalise the issue, or scandalise any individua , institution or government, as far as this particular matter is concerned. My only intention is to put this All-India Radio land deal in Cuttack in its legal perspective and to urge upon the hon. Minister to lay the copy of the CBI Report on the land deal on the Table of the House so that we all know the facts. What I am interested with, and I am sure what the House is interested with, is to know the facts. I have no intention, I repeat, either to scandalise anybody or to politicalise the issue.

The genesis of the matter is like this. It will be recalled that in the year 1969 the Government of India had acquired about two acres of land in Cuttack for the purpose of constructing staff quarters for the All India Radio employees at

a cost of about Rs. 4 lakhs. I know the hon. Minister can immediately retort that the land was acquired by the Government of Orissa. While conceding that fact that the land was acquired in 1969 by the Government of Orissa, I would point out that the responsibility also devolves on the Central Government in the matter of acquisition and requisitioning of property. Under entry 43 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the Government of India owes concurrent responsibility in the matter of acquisition and requisitioning property for a public purpose. So, the hon. Minister cannot get away with the argument that the land was acquired by the Government of Orissa. It is true the land was acquired by the Government of Orissa, but the Government of India had the primary responsibility, not only under the Constitution but also by the very compulsion of the fact that it was being purchase 1 for a public purpose, and the public purpose was nothing other than the purpose of the Government of India.

I do not wish to minimise the role of the Government of Orissa. But, at the same time, I would like to emphasize that the Government of Orissa was merely an agent of the Government of India in this deal and the Government of Orissa had no other responsibility than acquiring the land on behalf of the Government of India and paying the money which the Government of India was agreed to pay. The overall responsibility rested with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India.

I now invite the attention of the hon. Minister to entry 42 of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule which says "acquisition and requisitioning of property." Since it is in the Concurrent List, the over-riding responsibility is on the Government of India, and that is the gr avamen of my charge against the Minister. It was the bounden duty of the Government of India, of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the tenancy of the land and the valuation that they were going to pay for it.

After the land was acquired, it was found out that the land was a *khasmahal* land, that the land belonged to the government, and that the particular person, the lease-holder, was holding the land on lease and the lease was going to terminate in a year's time.

My second question to the hon. Minister will be, not to his political self but to his conscience : Does it behove the Ministry to pay a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to a person for a piece of property whose lease was going to expire in a year's time when that land was being acquired for a public purpose ?

I would like to give you instances. The adjacent land to this plot of land which has been acquired by the Government of India belonged to one Mr. Ahmed. That land was resumed as distinguished from acquired. It was resumed by the Government because it was being resumed for a public purpose, namely, the extension of the Sailabala Mohalla College which is a Government College and no compensation whatsoever was paid for this land except Rs. 38,000 for the super-structures standing on the land.

As we are debating this issue, in Bhubhaneshwar, the Government of Orissa, the very same Government of Orissa, is resuming about an acre of land in the heart of Bhubhaneshwar town without paying any compensation for the extension of the police station. So, my question is, under Notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, why the Ministry of Information and Broad-

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

casting, the Government of India, keeping its eyes and ears open, did not raise the issue with the Government of Orissa that this being a *khasmahal* land, this being a Government land, as to why the Government of India should be made to pay any price for it?

Sir, you are a lawyer of eminence. You must be knowing that under the land acquisition proceedings, under Sections 5 and 6, the awards are given. At that stage, the disputes are raised. My entire gravemen of charge is that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, knowing fully well all these facts for reasons best known to them, paid Rs. 4 lakhs for a Government land which they could have done without.

Against this background, I have a few questions to ask and I will conclude. The Government of India being the purchaser had the ultimate responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the tenancy of the land. I want to know whether they have done so or not and, if they have not done so, what are the reasons thereof.

My second question is, whether it was brought to the notice of the Government of India that the land in question was *khasmahal* land, that it was a lease-hold land and that the lease was going to expire in a short time and, if so, why the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting did not urge upon the Government of Orissa to resume the land instead of acquiring it by paying compensation to the lease holder. I want to know whether the land had been shown as a *khasmahal* land, as a lease-hold property. In case the State Government had shown the land to be *kkasmahal* land, why did not the Government of India insist that no compensation was payable ?

I hope, the hon. Minister will not take shelter behind the fact that the Orissa Government did it. I do not hold any brief for the Orissa Government . . .

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Not for the present Government.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Now that you have provoked me, I will come to that. According to Mr. Gujral, when his illustrious predecessor was in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting who comes from the town of Cuttack and with ears and eyes open, it was only in 1972 that the compensation was paid.

The hon. Minister, at p. 219 of the debate relating to the Demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in an indecent haste got up to say that. Shrimati Nandini Satpathy had nothing to do directly or indirectly in the matter. I concede the point, I stand by the Government, that she was not directly concerned. But she had a lot to do indirectly in the matter. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us not get into allegations.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Why are you impatient, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot re-start your speech after you have asked your questions.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I am concluding. Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, who was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the year 1972, was indirectly responsible in making this illegal payment coming as she does from Cuttack and knowing full well the nature of the tenancy the person who was the owner of the land and the relation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a question ; this is an allegation.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY ; Is that going to be expunged ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No ; I am not expunging it. But it is not a question.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I request that all these questions must be replied to by the hon. Minister in their entirety and the C.B.I. report must be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Although Mr. Surendra Mohanty started like a saint at the end he put his legs on the mud.

The entire idea of acquisition was mooted in 1969 when the Opposition was in power in Orissa ; when the compensation was paid and when the deal was over at that time Mr. Mohanty's Utkal Congress was in power.

As far as the legal point which Mr. Mohanty has raised is concerned I want to submit that the decision of the Patna High Court was :

"It was entirely in the option of the lessee to continue in possession and it was not within the power of the Government to terminate the lease at their will if the lessee exercised his option and wanted renewal of the lease the only restriction being that the rent was liable to enhancement at each renewal...."

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Which year ? He is misleading the House.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA) : There has not been a single case which he can cite where the lease has been terminated. Wherever it was asked it was always extended by the Government.

As far as valuation is concerned his insinuation is that corruption was involved. The valuation was Rs. 2 lakhs per acre. Let me cite an instance. I come from a remote place like Borealas where a decimal of land costs Rs. 2,000 which means Rs. 2 lakhs per acre. Then what to speak of a city like Cuttack and that too when the land is situated in the midst of a busy centre. Naturally it will be a little more. And it is known under what circumstances it was acquired. I am not holding brief for any one. I want to say that the land is situated in the most central place and is very well suited for staff quarters. There are precedents to show that as far back as 1957, the land was acquired at Rs. 7,000 for 44 decimals which comes to Rs. 1,75,000 per acre. And here this was concluded in 1972. With the passage of time the cost should have gone up. Paying Rs. 2 lakhs for one acre, I do not think, is an exorbitant price. He has said that the lease period was going to be over. May be, within a year or two, it was going to be over. But, as I have submitted, there has not been a single instance where it has not been extended. The man who has the lease has the power to transfer, as I have quoted from the High Court report, he has the power to sell. Ultimately, however, it is the decision of the Government.

No political motive should be attributed behind such a thing and this should be done in a clear way, with open heart in the matter of purchase of valuable land situated in such a busy city like Cuttack. It comes within the jurisdiction of the State Government. The State Government of Orissa has been fully satisfied about this acquisition. Even the Law Department (Government of Orissa) is of the opinion that the transaction is foolproof.

My final question is this. Will the hon. Minister see that unnecessarily there is no victimisation of any particular person in this case ? Will be personally make himself fully assured that the Government was satisfied before transacting this business ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I congratulate the Minister for acquiring a land here for construction of quarters for the A. I. R. Staff. I wish that he will acquire land in other places also.

My questions are :

(1) Whether the site was selectedly the Government of Indin in March or April, 1969 ?

(2) Whether a Notification was issued by the Orissa Government on 4th January, 1971 (when Congress Government was not there, but the Government was headed by Shri R. N. Singh Deo) ?

and (3) Whether the compensation or the land was paid to the owners of the land on 30th March, 1972..

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Who was the Information Minister then ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : March 1972, when there was Swatantra- Utkal Government in the State, headed by that renowned leader, Shri Bihwanath Das ? As far as my information goes the Information Minister was not Shrimati Nandini Satpathy. I think Prime Minister was the Information Minister then. Mrs. Nandini Satpathy was simply assisting her in other matters. I would like to get clearcut replies to these questions so that the confusion created by my hon. friend Mr. Mohanty may be removed.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : पटटे पर जो जमीन दी गई थी वह कब दी गई थी और जिन के नाम पर या पटटे पर जमीन थी क्या यह सही है कि वह एक सरकारी कर्मचारी है ?

इस जमीन के पास और भी जमीन होगी जो राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार ने खरीदी होगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हू कि वह किस दाम पर खरीदी गई ?

नाना प्रकार की शंकाएं व्यक्त की जा रही हैं । क्या इसकी जांच पिछली बार सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा कराई गई थी, यदि हां, तो इसकी रिपोर्ट क्या सदन की मेज पर रखी जाएगी ?

इस घोटाले में किसी प्रकार का जो पक्षपात हुआ है चाहे वहां की कोई भी सरकार रही हो, जिस किसी ने भी इस घोटाले में सहयोग दिया है, उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का आप इरादा रखते हैं ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur) : I have got a few questions to ask the Minister :

1. Whether it is a fact that this land in question belonged to Government and it was Khàsmahal land and when the lease was going to expire at that point of time the Government of India purchased the land ?

2. The CBI enquiry report should be produced here to find out the facts which have been concluded in its enquiry.

3. If ther was no scandal in land deal then why the CBI came into the picture, when the All India Radio had acquired the land for the construction of residential houses for AIR staff under the act prevailing in Orissa ?

4. Whether any irregularity was committed by any of the senior officers of Government of India in acquiring this land at the rate of Rs. 4 lakhs and whether any money has been mis-appropriatied ?

5. There appears to be some malafide intention of the concerned officers, concealing the facts from the hon'ble Members of Parliament.

6. I would further like to know from the hon'ble Minister has he brought the CBI report today in this August House and read it out to clarify his position.

7. The CBI report must be placed on the Table of the House, which has been concluded as answered by the Minister to Question No. 1286 who had taken over three files from the All India Radio Station, Cuttack pertaining to the matter. What has been found out from these papers and files seized by the CBI ? It is very important to know it.

Since we have passed the Constitution Amendment Bill, I think, Government could acquire any land for public purposes by paying any amount as compensation.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Mohanty, is a very able lawyer. I have no such claims. Therefore, I will not be able to speak in terms of the legalisti language but I will talk in terms of the Parliamentary language.

The issue is very simple and unnecessarily an effort has been made to complicate it. There is a piece of land in Cuttack which the All India Radio wanted to acquire. So, as is the normal procedure with us we got in touch with the Orissa Government. We asked them if the could acquire that particular piece of land. They said 'yes', it can be acquired.

In the meanwhile the Additional District Magistrate, Cuttack forwarded to the Regional Engineer's office a report dated 1-7-1970 from the Tehsildar (Sadar), Cuttack to the effect that the land in question belonged to Shri P. K. Samal and that it was a private land. The Tehsildar had also intimated to the ADM that the valuation of the land was at the rate of Rs. 8,000 per guntha in Cantonment area, that is, Rs. 2 lakh per acre. This communication was forwarded to us. Once we had decided to have the land naturally we asked the State Government, as we always do, to proceed with the acquisition of land. Government of India does not have the machinery available to it in various States for acquisition of land. Therefore, it is normal for the office to ask the State Government to undertake the acquisition. Then all the procedure is followed. Notices are given; objections are invited and land acquisition officer proceeds to evaluate the and on certain basis and then the Government of India is informed of its decision and the money is paid.

That is what exactly has happened. Notices were given. Shri P. K. Samal raised some objections. There was then a procedure. The land value was determined at Rs. 5 lakhs and odd which was deposited with Orissa Governents's Treasury. The Orissa Government, in turn, paid Rs. 4,18,000 to Shri P. K. Samal. This was, in a nutshell, what has happened.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Why then was the C.B.I. inquiry to such an innocent affair ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : You will see from what I have said just now that this land, particularly, belonged to an individual, Mr. P. K. Samal who happened to be a Joint Secretary of the Government of India. Then we were told that since the land is belonging to an individual, the Land Acquisition Officer had to satisfy himself with regard to the title etc. It was for him to satisfy himself about the title and the statement or whatever was provided to him by Shri Samal. He was satisfied with this and he valued that at Rs. 5 lakhs and odd which amount was already paid into the Treasury of the Government of Orissa. Therefore so far as Government of India was concerned, we had no dealings whatsoever directly with the owner or the so-called owner of the land It was the Land Acquisition Officer who came into play for acquiring it. After that had been done, there was some complaint against Shri P. K. Samal. That

[Shri I.K. Gujral]

was in some other context. And the C.B.I. started looking into his affairs. One of the complaints received by the C.B.I., I am told, was that he had made a wrong declaration to the Land Acquisition Officer. Therefore, it was looked into and while looking into the statement, it was held that the land belonging to Mr. Samal was held by him on lease basis and the lease was about to expire. Therefore, in all fairness, the land value should have been much less than the value paid. I think it should not have been beyond about Rs. 30,000 or 40,000. Even this valuation should have been on the basis of the unexpired period of the lease. So, the conclusion arrived at on the basis of this enquiry was that in this case there was a collusion. Taking advantage of it, they felt that Mr. O.P. Jena, the Land Acquisition Officer was the main person in this who had colluded in this case and tried to give a pecuniary advantage to Mr. Samal. Therefore, we have now recommended to Orissa Government on the basis of the C.B.I.'s findings—it is for the Orissa Government to take appropriate action—to take appropriate action under the Anti-Corruption—Prevention of Corruption Act—and also see to it that those who had colluded are brought to book. This, in a nutshell, is the history.

I was hoping that my friend, Mr. Mohanty will come here and compliment us that we have been so vigilant that even when it came to our notice, even after payment, that somebody has tried to cheat in the matter, we have come to the conclusion that these Officers need to be proceeded against and against whom action has now been initiated and Orissa Government has been asked for permission to take action.

MR. CHAIRHAN : Although you must have been ignorant, now that you know this, I am sure, you will be happy.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I give my full-throated compliment to Shri Gujral.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am thankful for this compliment which I shall humbly accept.

The main point is this that we are taking action and nobody has been allowed to get out of this net. I would also suggest that let us not politicalise this issue on this matter and politic does not exist.

Neither in the Centre nor in the State has anybody tried to shield culprits and those who try to derive pecuniary advantage.

18 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ललित नारायण मिश्र को छोड़कर।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : नहीं कछवाय जी को भी छोड़कर। दोनों को छोड़ कर। आप भी चम्बल से आते हैं।

Before I reply to the questions raised by my hon. friend, I might say one thing, that although various parties were in power in the State of Orissa when the acquisition proceedings were going on, I would not like to politicalise it. I would not say that so and so was responsible for it because it is too petty for a Government to be interested in. Lower officers try to be smart and indulge in corrupt practices against which we are moving. But why should we always try to see politics where politics does not exist ? I stand by every word of what I said earlier in the 1972 debate, which my hon. friend has quoted, that my colleague and predecessor in office, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy had neither directly nor indirectly any thing to do with this. I stand by every word of what I have said.

My friend Shri Sokhey asked some questions which I hope I have covered. He asked whether any officers of the Government of India were involved in this. I have replied to it. Then he asked about the CBI Report. We have debated enough about it in another context. It is never laid on the Table. I do not intend to depart from that practice.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We do not want the C.B.I. to be a Committee of this Parliament.

1802 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November, 26, 1974/Agrahayana 5, 1896 (Saka)

MGIPND—2647 LS—Mono N/s.—2-1-75—978

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*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 26, 1974/ Agrahayana 5, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee on South Eastern Railway

202. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Catering Committee and Book Stall Committee on South-Eastern Railway have been abolished and merged in Zonal Railway User's Consultative Committee; and

(b) if so, whether members of ZRUCC have been able to give proper attention to Catering Service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: The hon. Minister has answered my question only with two words: yes, Sir, although the answer is very complicated. I have been in the Railway catering committee when Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda was the Railway Minister, down to this day when hon. Minister is Shri L. N. Mishra.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question; do not make a speech

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I am asking my question with a little prelude Railway catering in the Eastern Railway especially is the most mismanaged one and everybody has experience of the bad food. I want to ask whether in the ZRUCC in the South Eastern Railway in which the catering committee and the book committee have been merged, it will be so constituted that the members will be given specific duties to go round and visit different zones of the railway and supervise the railway catering arrangements so that there is adequate provision.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, you will agree that these committees are advisory in nature and we cannot assign specific duties to its members. There is a specific provision by which the department has a regular system for regular inspection by officers and inspectors of the standard of food supplied and services rendered by the contractor as well as by departmental catering units. There is a limit on the number of units held by a contractor so that the contractor can bestow personal attention. There is a thorough investigation into all complaints and suitable action is taken against the contractors and railway staff wherever warranted. So, there are specific provisions in the system itself. It will not be advisable to give specific duties to the members of these consultative committees, which are purely advisory in nature.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: The Deputy Minister is new, but I have experience of this committee for the last 6 years. As a corollary of the first question, I submit that the number of members of the ZRUCC is very less and so constituted that from Orissa, where the S.E. Railway has the largest coverage, there is a single member compared to 9 from West Bengal, 6 from Bihar, 3 from M.P. and 1 from Maharashtra. He has given adequate representation to other

States, but he should consider whether there should be some more men from special interest category from Orissa, with specific duties. Food is a very vital item and leaving it to the contractors will never serve the purpose of the passengers.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is not correct to say that the number of members is less. From 1972 to 1974, there has been an increase in the membership of these committees. I welcome his suggestion about a little more representation to Orissa. If he can suggest some suitable names, we can consider it.

श्री राम सिंह देव : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे कैन्टीन समिति का जो पुराना सिस्टम था या बुक स्टाल समिति का जो पुराना सिस्टम था इनके विघटन की आवश्यकता विभाग ने क्यों महसूस की ? उसमें कुछ नान-आफिशियल्ज होते थे जिन की वजह से अफसरों की चैकिंग वगैराह होती रहती थी, सुपरविजन करते थे—उनमें क्या डिफेक्ट पाया गया जिसकी वजह से उस सिस्टम को बदलना पड़ा ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : मान्यवर, 1974 में रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि इनकी यूजफुलनेस को बढ़ाने के लिये, इनमें यनिटी आफ परपज लाने के लिये इनको बढ़ाया जाय, उसी के अन्तर्गत इनको बढ़ाया गया है ।

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Would the Minister kindly inform the House whether they have any ideas of involving more women in the catering of Railways because it is universally accepted that food on railways is very poor?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is true and we have taken special care to have members of the women's organisations on the panel of the railway users committees.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know what are the specific duties of the members of these advisory committees and whether their advices are taken into consideration in reforming the railway catering and other matters?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The specific duties of the Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the zonal headquarters are to advise on (1) the provision of amenities in the area; (2) proposals regarding the opening of new stations; (3) arrangements regarding time-tables; (4) improvement of services and facilities provided by the railways; (5) any subject of general public interest or public convenience. or such matters affecting services and facilities which have been the subjects of representation by users, or which have been referred to them for consideration and report by the administrative Ministry of Railways or the National Railway Users' Consultative Council; and (6) matters arising from the reports of divisional committees or such other matters as may be specifically forwarded by the divisional committees. These committees have been very useful. They do not meet at one place; they meet at various places. They have done a lot to improve the working conditions and amenities at the railway stations and trains.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it a fact that the lunch which is served to Members of Parliament costs only Rs. 4.20? I would like to know whether similar lunch would be provided at a higher rate to the passengers in trains, because the difference is so much both in quality and quantity. Is there any scheme like that?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): The question of vending contract or the arrangement of refreshments etc. has been causing us considerable worry. I am not referring to Parliament House, where the position is all right, but to the railway stations and trains. As a matter of fact, I may inform the

House that I have been thinking whether it is advisable to have departmental catering in all the places when the railway is running in the red and we have been incurring huge losses in catering in the departmental side. Therefore, wherever we are making profits, I want to continue departmental catering and in places wherever we are having losses we would like to auction it and improve the finances of the railways.

If we have to improve the quality of food at a higher price, it can be experimented upon. We can have two or three classes of food. But I do not think it will be befitting our present policy when we have abolished one class of passengers to have two or three varieties of food.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But what about variety? Now the Members of Parliament are charged Rs. 4.20. Could it not be Rs. 5.20?

श्री एल एन मिश्र : उनके लिये तो आसान है सबों के लिये आसान हो तब तो साढे पांच करूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ा सा एक पैसा कम कर दीजिये या ज्यादा कर दीजिये ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मुझे पन्द्रह साल का अनुभव है रेलवे की जो आप ने समिति बनाई है वह समिति तो कुछ देखती नहीं है । भोजन जो आता है वह बिल्कुल कंडम आता है जैसे तीन दिन का बना हुआ बासी भोजन हो और चाय जो मिलती है उसमें मालूम नहीं कुछ होता है या नहीं बिल्कुल पानी ही पानी होता है न शक्कर होती है न चाय होती है, तो क्या आप इसको देखेंगे और इस का उचित बन्दोबस्त करेंगे ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : हर कोशिश की जाती है कि जहां भी खाना पका दिया जाय वह गरम हो और नजदीक से नजदीक स्टेशन से लेकर दिया जाता है । फिर भी सफर में जैसा घर में खाना मिलता है वैसा तो मिल नहीं सकता । बाकी चाय की जो शिकायत है उसके बारे में सोच सकते हैं यदि माननीय सदस्य लिख कर दें ।

चुनाव कानून संबंधी संसदीय समिति की सिफारिशों का लागू किया जाना

*203. **श्री माधावराव सिंधिया** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुनाव कानून संशोधन संबंधी संसदीय समिति की सिफारिशों को गुजरात तथा संसद के आगामी चुनाव होने तक लागू कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ख) चुनावों के जिन पहलुओं का इन सिफारिशों में उल्लेख है, उनके बारे में अगस्त से अक्तूबर, 1974 के बीच उच्चतम न्यायलय द्वारा दी गई राय संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The Report of the Joint Committee, placed on the Table of the Houses on the 13th March, 1972, was examined by Government and a Bill, namely, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1973, to amend the Representation of the People Acts, 1950 and 1951, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1973, and is now pending consideration in that House. Implementation of the law, would come up after the Bill receives the approval of Parliament.

(b) Some of the important observations of the Supreme Court in the judgments rendered between August and October, 1974, generally relevant to the subject-matter of the Question *inter alia* relate to huge expenses incurred by candidates, political parties and others and also the evil of communalism which go to affect free and fair elections.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Shri Gokhale was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, as we all know, and the principal recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was the formation of an experts committee to go into the matter of the feasibility of List System or any other system of elections in this county. This was a unanimous recommendation. I repeat that Shri Gokhale was a member of this Joint Committee.

Yesterday, in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Gokhale categorically rejected the List System. I quote him—a rather meaningless sentence:

> "Under the present system, this is the only way in which democracy functions not only in India but wherever a similar system is operating."

If I may illustrate the point—no offence is meant to the Minister—it is like saying, "I am Hari Ram Chander because I was named Hari Ram Chander and all the Hari Ram Chanders call themselves so because they were named so."

I do not understand the meaning of this sentence. It is not for Shri Gokhale to accept or reject it. It is for the experts Committee to go into it. I would like to know from the Government why the experts committee has not been set up and when the Government propose to set up the experts committee.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Joint Committee made certain recommendations. But many of them were not unanimous. There were dissenting voices also there. On the basis of the recommendations of the Joint Committee, a Bill was framed and it was introduced on the 20th December, 1973. The Bill is before the House...

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: It was a unanimous recommendation.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: There are many recommendations which were not unanimous. The Miniser also assured that there will be some deliberations with the leaders of the Opposition regarding the electoral reforms. This may be considered at that time. But, as the House knows, the Bill which was introduced in 1973 was on the basis of recommendations made by the Joint Committee. The List System was also considered. Takin into consideration the colossal expenses incurred and also the social and economic conditions existing in our country today, it was not considered feasible at a certain stage. Of course, that does not mean that the deliberations may not include a discussion over this thing.

SHR MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: This was a unanimous recommendation. The Minister has not said that. Do I assume that whatever goes on in the Joint Committee is always wrongly recorded? The record shows that it was a unanimous recommendation. I did not ask the Minister whether the List System was feasible or not. That responsibility was given to the experts committee. It is for the experts committee to recommend or not to recommend. why was the experts committee not set up?

DR. SAROJNIN MAHISHI: This may be taken up at the time of deliberations with the leaders of the Opposition regarding electoral reforms.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: She is evading the question asked by the hon. Member. She is talking about the merits of the question. She is saying that it may be taken up at the time of

the deliberations with the leaders of the Opposition regarding electoral reforms. His question was as to why the experts committee was not set up.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Joint Committee consisted of experts. It was appointed in 1971. After the dissolution of Lok sabha, the Committee ceased to operate. After that, again, a similar Joint Committee was constituted. The constituted Committee consisted of experts from both the Houses. They studied the whole situation. If that is one of the recommendations, certainly, that can be taken up when electoral reforms are discussed with the leaders of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: We are all experts on elections. Those who succeed are always experts.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: If I may seek your protection, I still have not received a reply to my question. Why was the experts committee not set up and when is it going to be set up. Surely, they are going to honour the Joint Committee's recommendation.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The experts committee as he means was not set up. The Joint Committee which consisted of also experts submitted the Report and the deliberations are going to take place with the leaders of the Opposition on electoral reforms.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Another principal recommendation was the formation of the Election Commission from a single member body to to a multi-member body. And from the Constitution of India it is quite clear that we do not have to amend any law to make it a multi-member body. Article 324(2) says:

> "The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix..."

Why has the Government not accepted at least this recommendation of the Joint Committee of Parliament? Is it because Mr. Sen Varma opposed this when he was the Election Commissioner?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Earlier the Election Commission made certain recommendations. Later on, a Joint Committee was appointed of both the Houses. Again a similar Committee in 1972 submitted their report in 1972. A number of recommendations have been made by the Joint Committee and on the basis of this only, a Bill was introduced in the House on 20th December, 1973. What I mean is that certain recommendations have been put in the form of a Bill, and when the Bill comes up for discussion, these things can be taken up. The hon. Member is just picking up one or the other of the recommendations. There are a large number of recommendations and on the basis of those recommendations only, the Bill has been introduced.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: She has not replied to his specific question as to why a multi-member body of the Election Commission is not formed.

MR. SPEAKER: Her reply was very clear.

Mr. Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: More than once the hon. Minister has mentioned about electoral reforms. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the canard that is going on in this country regarding electoral reforms has been swallowed by the Government hook, nail and sinker and whether the Government does not think that the disorganized opposition needs to be given a sort of boost in its morale by changing over the party system as well as regulating and legislating, for that sake, the party system in this country so that it is put on a more organized basis? Are we not missing the wood for the trees? I want to know whether reform in regard to regulating the

party system also is not equally important as the electoral reforms. I hope the pith and substance of my question is understood.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I could not understand him, Sir. As a member I have a right to understand the question of the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Member and the Minister understand each other, both of us do not come into the picture at all.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I have tried to understand what the hon. Member said. Electoral reforms is not a slogan. It is a matter which is very seriously being pursued and it has come in the form of a Bill which has been introduced in this House. Therefore, it is not that the Government has swallowed it, as he said, hook, nail and sinker. That is not the correct way of saying.

The electoral reforms are quite large in number. Some have been recommended by the Election Commission and some by the Joint Select Committee. All these have been taken into consideration by the Government while formulating the Bill which has been now placed before the House. Now, when the discussion stage comes, it may be accepted in the form it has been placed or with some changes. Therefore, finally that will emerge as consolidated electoral reforms which the House wants to incorporate

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I submit she has not understood it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I appreciate the decision of the Government in bringing forward a comprehensive Bill to change the election laws.

I would like to know whether the reforms consist of revolutionary changes. We have observed for many yeers that in the elections communal parties and fascist organizations in the name of political parties are operating in this country and scuttling the entire democratic system. Taking this fact into consideration

I would like to know whether any reforms have been incorporated in this Bill in order to see that such political parties are not permitted to participate in the elections by introducing communalism, fascism and reaction to scuttle the democratic set up.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Part (b) of the hon. Member's question deals with some of the observations made by the Supreme Court in this connection and the hon. Member must have come to know about these observations. All these evils of communalism and casteism are to be eradicated as early as possible. But the observations of the Supreme Court by themselves will not be able to do that job. It is for this House, for the country, for the people and for different organizations to have a continuous process of tackling these evils. Whatever reforms that are going to be introduced have been put into the body of the Bill which is before the House and the hon. Members can go through it and suggest changes also if they want to put some specific things. That can be considered when the Bill is taken up for discussion.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: It is no secret to any of us that less than half the vote of the people of this country has produced more than two-thirds of the representation in this House. This in any language cannot be called representation.....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is all over the world, in any democracy.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: In view of this, I wish to ask the Government whether any thought is being given to the evolution of a system where the wishes of the people through the ballot box are going to be closely represented in the composition of the legislature.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: That is an opinion expressed by the hon. Member but the existing system of the simple majority has been considered to be quite effective in electing the proper candidates to the representative body.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I want to know whether the Select Committee has recommended the lowering of the age limit to 18 for voting and whether the Governmen will consider it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How do you know my question?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: As I told you, there are many recommendations and the Government did take into consideration most of the recommendations and only on the basis of that, brought forward the Bill before the House.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या संयुक्त समिति ने सूची पद्धति के बारे में विशेषज्ञों की राय जानने के लिये यह मामला उनके सुपुर्द करने का निर्णय किया था, यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर विचार किया है और किया है तो वह किस निर्णय पर पहुंचा है ।

डा० सरोजनी महिषी : इसका जवाब दे दिया गया है ।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I asked whether it was the recommendation of the Select Committee to hand it over to a body of experts—I wanted to know yes or no.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The same question was asked. The Joint Committee itself consisted of experts and another expert committee has not been formed—I have made it very clear.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Whether it was the recommendation of the Joint Committee or not, that was what I asked. I am putting a specific question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना क्यों झगड़ते हैं । यही रीजन है कि बैचलर हैं ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : दोनों हैं ।

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Committee consisted of experts and if this question is to be taken up that can be taken up at the time of discussion of the subject, when this Bill comes up for discussion and at the time of deliberation by the leaders of the opposition.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know whether with the minority, both the individual members and parties are getting elected to the Lok Sabha and Assemblies, and to avoid this whether Government contemplates reducing opposition parties to one or two so that parties which do not get 15 or 10 seats to Assemblies or Parliament are not recognised; are you going to de-recognise them?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: At the time of amending election laws, is the Government going to amend it in such a manner that a proportional representation would be provided for in the amendment?

MR. SPEAKER: This question has already been put. Two Members have already asked and she has given the reply. I think we can go to the next question now.

Disposal of Cases under M.R.T.P. Act

*204. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate time taken to dispose of a case for either expansion or setting up a new undertaking by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(b) what steps are being taken to expedite the disposal of genuine cases; and

(c) what steps are taken to investigate and reject promptly the requests which are *prima facie* unacceptable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Detailed information with regard to the progress of consideration of the references made to the Commission under Chapter III of the MRTP Act, 1969 for the period 1st June 1970 to 31st December 1972 are given in the first and second annual administrative reports of the Commission for the said periods, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House. The required information for the calendar year 1973 is contained in the third annual report which will be laid on the Table of the House shortly. A statement showing the name of the undertaking, the date of receipt of the reference by the Commission, the date of submission of the report and the actual time taken by the Commission, etc., in respect of the references made so far to the Commission under Chapter III, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8572/74.]

(b) and (c). Section 30 of the MRTP Act provides a time schedule for the disposal of a notice under section 21, application under section 22 or proposal under section 23. In view of this statutory provision, no further steps are called for. All the same, the procedure for consideration and disposal of applications both under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 and the MRTP Act, 1969 received after 31st October 1973 have been streamlined with definite time tables for disposal of applications of various categories. They are incorporated in the guidelines for industries 1974-75 copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, on the basis of this detailed reply that has been given will the hon. Minister state in simple terms whether we can say that the working of the Monopolies Commission is satisfactory?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The Annual Administrative Report of the Commission is before the House and it is for the House to judge about its working. The duty of the Government is to make references to the Commission for its opinion on applications for approval and we have found these opinions have been helpful in coming to a decision.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: While the reply does not emphatically say 'yes' or 'no' the Annual Administrative Report of the Monopolies Commission which has been quoted in the Question has made certain brief references which I quote:

"As against 22 references received in 1971, only 10 references were received in 1972. The Commission has, however, observed that a number of cases of large magnitude and importance to the economy were decided by the Central Government without reference to the Commission.

"The Commission cannot help feeling that there is some incongruity in that sometimes cases not

involving any major issues are referred to the Commission while others, which would prima facie involve important considerations, are not so referred."

"As has already been stated, the number of cases referred to the Commission by the Government in the year 1972 was considerably less and but for the work relating to the interconnection enquiries, the Commission would have suffered from want of work."

Is it not a clear-cut stricture passed on the Company Law Administration by the Monopolies Commission in black and white in this and what has the Minister to say about it?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It is a fact that only 10 per cent of the applications that are made under the Act to the Government are referred to the Commission and the Commission has mentioned this fact. Our reply has been that the Government has to function under the MRTP Act which provides that any repetitive references are not made. Sections 21, 22 and 23—before making a reference—Government has to come to an opinion that no decision could be taken without a further enquiry by the Commission. If that opinion is arrived at only then a reference is made. Also, in similar cases repetitive references are not made. Further, when there is a clear case for rejection no reference is made. When it is in national interests that a licence should be cleared early no reference is made. Only in cases where Government has doubt and even in those cases if we make a reference only in selective cases. While expressing its opinion, the Commission also goes into every aspect of the question, including the demand projection for the Commodity as a whole. In regard to the case, for example, of Hindustan Lever the Monopolies Commission expressed its opinion of the production of STPP and the national demand for the commodity. The opinions were valuable to us in deciding subsequent cases and repetitive references were made when other companies also applied for approval for the production of STPP.

So, it is not as if the Government has been rather applying unsatisfactory standards. I would like to inform the House that in the case of the annual report of the Monopolies Commission, it is now going for printing and it will be placed on the Table of the House—the Commission has stated its position the delay in the disposal of the applications. The Commission has stated "as only proposals which are considered to be some what complicated in character would be considered as requiring further enquiry before the Central Government decides on the matter." So the Commission also recognises that complicated cases are usually sent for enquiry. It is not possible to lay down guidelines as such. After considering all aspects of the case, a reference is made to the Commission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know from the hon. Minister:

(a) whether it is or it is not a fact that a large number of cases involving very big companies and big projects which have been referred to the Commission have been decided in favour of the companies' applications by a majority of 2:1, that is to say, that the Commission is composed of three Members only which very often takes such important and crucial decisions by a majority of 2:1.

I want to know from Government whether they have given any thought to this matter to see whether it is desirable or not that in such important decisions which affect the whole pattern and structure of industrial growth of this country should be left to be decided by a majority of one Member in this Monopolies Commission.

(b) It is not clear from the statement which has been laid—the second part of the Statement—as to how many cases were referred by Government to the Commission and how many were subsequently withdrawn by Government itself without giving any reasons to the Commission.

The Chairman of the Commission has publicly complained that very often applications are forwarded to them by Government and when the Commission is seized of them, suddenly, in the meanwhile, Government withdraws the applications from the Commission without giving any reason whatsoever.

As far as Commission is concerned, I would like to know how many cases have been referred and then withdrawn by Government without ascribing any reason and whether it is the result of a back-door lobbying being done by these big companies.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Regarding the first question, it is true that the Monopolies Commission has given a report in which there has been a majority opinion and a minority opinion. But, since that matter is not decided by the Monopolies Commission but its opinion is considered by Government, both the majority and minority opinion is taken into consideration before a decision is taken. And since both the opinion are forwarded to Government, there is no possibility that the majority decision will always prevail in the case of opinions forwarded by the Commission.

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I would respectfully tell the hon. Member that the Monopolies Commission functions only in an advisory capacity. And Government takes a decision after the reports—both the majority and miniority opinion—are received and considered.

Regarding withdrawal of cases, I would like to remove a misunderstanding. Out of 50 cases, 13 have been withdrawn. I do not have the total figure with me. But in no case, is it due to lobbying. There have been withdrawals because the parties themselves had withdrawn the applications. Sometimes the application has been turned down by the Licensing Committee and so we have informed the Commission that the Licensing Committee has disapproved of the licence and the Commission decided not to pursue the matter—I think that is the position by and large I will not be able to give the facts as to in how many cases on what grounds they were withdrawn. I do not have these details with me now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it a fact that the Chairman has publicly stated that Government withdraws applications without giving any reasons to that Commission? It is on record in the press.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I will not be able to give an answer to that immediately.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the reply which shows that the Monopolies Commission has now practically become redundant because enough guidelines have been laid down by them on the basis of which you can now decide the cases yourselves, in view also of the fact that Government can withdraw the cases because the Commission's role is only advisory and also in sonsideration of the fact that the Commision itself has said that it is short of work, are Government considering abolishing the Commission altogether?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I would request the hon. Member to read the latter part of the 1972 Report where this matter has been mentioned. The Commission itself has mentioned that it has got other functions as well. In fact, I would like to inform the House that apart from Chapter three of the Act, there are other

chapters, four, five and six which are of vital importance. where restrictive and monopolistic practices and other matters are provided for. The Commission itself in its report has said that so far as restrictive practices are concerned, it would like to have the Registrar appointed. At that stage, there was no Registrar. It was more than a year ago. If the Registrar is there, cases are discussed and then the Commission would be able to go into all the cases of restrictive practices. Many cases of restrictive practices have since been filed with the Commission and the Commission is going into them. Some cases of monopolistic practices have also been filed against some foreign companies, but since they have gone on writ petition to courts, the matter could not be taken up. So it is not a fact that the Commission has become redundant. It has got a lot of work in regard to its original functions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In spite of it, the monopolies are growing. What is the function of the MRTPC then?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: That is a different aspect altogether.

Government also do not try to just refuse licences. The point is that we go into the licences to bring down the equity holdings of the applicants and Government try to see that export obligations are imposed and observed and also the control of the houses is reduced. Only in cases where small scale industries and other interests are involved do Government refuse proposals for expansion by the monopoly houses.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Assuming, while not conceding, that all the various obligations have been very religiously observed, have Government made any evaluation as to whether the unsuspecting consumers have been given any relief in respect of goods manufactured by the monopolies and oligopolies? I take it that one of the main purposes of the Act is to ensure that the consumers are not exploited and fleeced by undesirable and unscrupulous trade practices and supposedly prevent enduring disparities in wealth and economic opportunities of power. If you say that in preventing disparities, you can do nothing, at least for prevention of malpractices which fleece the consumers and exploit them, to what extent has the law been upheld—assuming while not conceding that all these obligations have been followed?

SHRI BEDABARATA BARUA: The hon. Member is presumably referring to restrictive trade practices resorted to by various companies. In fact, we have registered a few thousand agreements of restrictive practices. The companies have to register under the Act. This has to be processed. We have gone before the Commission in quite a number of cases. The Monopolies Commission itself has gone into these matters and sometimes it had asked the companies to revise or desist from resorting to these practices. I have no hesitation in saying that the industrial system in India is replete with restrictives and monopolistic practices and a lot needs to be done. That is why I have absolutely no doubt that the monopolies commission has a very vast field of operation. The Government and the Monopolies Commission have to put before the country a system in which all these restrictive and monopolist practices would not be there.

मई 1974 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले सहारनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के कर्मचारी

*205. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहारनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के कितने कर्मचारियों ने मई, 1974 की रेल हड़ताल में भाग लिया;

(ख) उनमें दूसरी तथा तीसरी श्रेणी के कितने कितने कर्मचारी थे;

(ग) हड़ताल के दौरान कितने कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा कितने कर्मचारी निलम्बित किये गये ; और

(घ) कितने कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटा दिया गया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 1,004 employees working at Saharanpur railway station including Khanalampura Yard participated in the strike.

(b) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

	Class II	Class III	Class IV
No. of employees who participated in strike.	Nil	178	826
No. of employees arrested. . . .		39	33
No. of employees relessased. . . .		39	33
No. of employees removed from service. .		23	52
No. of employees taken back. . . .		22	52
No. of employees now under suspension. .		3	3

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : जो आंकड़े माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिये हैं उनके अनुसार क्लास 3 के 3 और क्लास 4 के 3 एम्प्लाइज अभी भी सस्पेंडेड हैं, जिन को वापस नहीं लिया गया है— मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस का क्या कारण है ?

दूसरी श्रेणी के किसी भी एम्प्लाई को हड़ताल में पार्टिसिपेट करते नहीं दिखलाया गया है— क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि सहारनपुर में ऐसे अधिकारी थे जिन्होंने हड़ताल करने वालों का स्वागत किया और उनके साथ नारे लगाये, उनको मालायें पहनाई। उनके खिलाफ आप को लिखा भी गया, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई, जबकि हड़ताल न करने वाले अनेकों वफादार मजदूरों के खिलाफ झूठी शिकायत पर एक्शन ले लिया गया। यदि मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई, यदि जानकारी नहीं है तो क्या आप इसकी जांच करवायेंगे और उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाएगा।

श्री बूटा सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रश्न के अन्त में जो शिकायत की है, उसके बारे में सूचना नहीं है, यदि वे लिख कर शिकायत भेजेंगे तो उसके बारे में पूरी जांच करायेंगे।

प्रश्न के पहले भाग में आपने जो पूछा है उसके उत्तर में कहा गया है—

Employees removed from service—23 in III class and 52 in class IV; employees taken back—22 in III class and 52 in class IV.

इससे वे जान सकते हैं सिर्फ एक ही एम्प्लाई ऐसा बाकी है जिसके बारे में कार्यवाही जारी है और वह भी वापस हो सकता है।

श्री मुक्की राम सैनी : क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि सहारनपुर में हड़ताल के दिनों में काम पर आने वाले मजदूरों को दी गई सुविधाओं में भी पक्षपात किया गया है। हड़ताल करने वालों ने जबरदस्ती चन्दा लिया, उनकी शिकायतें भी की गई--मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ? साथ ही जो इनाम देने की सूची बनाई गई है उसमें भी भारी पक्षपात किया गया है--क्या सरकार इसकी भी जांच करायेगी और इस मामले में उचित कार्यवाही करेगी ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : प्रश्न के पहले भाग के उत्तर में निवेदन है कि हमारे पास बहुत सी शिकायतें आई हैं और हम उनकी जांच करवा रहे है। प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग के बारे में जहां आपने इनाम के बारे में कहा है कि उसमें पक्षपात किया गया है--यदि आप कोई स्पेस्फिक केस हमें लिख कर भेजे तो हम देख सकते हैं।

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The hon. Minister said that certain employees have not yet been reinstated. When are they going to be reinstated, if there is no specific charge against them?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: As I mentioned, there is hardly any employee in Saharanpur station who has not been reinstated. Only three remain suspended in class IV and three in class III. So the question does not arise.

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडे : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि एन० आर० में कितने एम्प्लाइज सस्पेंड हुये, कितनों के खिलाफ मुकदमे चल रहे है ? जो हमारे लायल वर्कर्स थे उनको भी सस्पेंड किया गया था, उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की गई है--क्या ऐसे केसेज के बारे में जांच करायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सहारनपुर के बारे में ही प्रश्न पूछिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Minister was kind enough to say in this House the other day that he would consider sympathetically cases of all those employees who were not involved in sabotage or violence. May I know whether during his recent meeting with the General Managers, he has given them any guidelines, so that the decision is not left entirely in the hands of officials but are decided on the basis of those guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): If the hon. Member has tried to go through the report of my speech, he will find that I have started with this and given instructions about the question of handling the strikers and taking a sympathetic view of their cases. Now six months have passed and we do not want to be harsh to them. We want them to come back to duty. We have also decided hat after the receipt of an application or appeal, within 6 weeks, the cases will be disposed of. But many cases were not disposed of and I have discussed the matter with the general managers. They have gone back wih my instructions. From today. I am going to start informal talks with labour leaders also. Today I will be meeting Mr. Dange and others. I want to talk to them.

भारतीय तेल निगम के सतना स्थित तेल डिपो से पेट्रोल की चोरी के बारे में शिकायत

*206. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनने मंत्रालय को कोई शिकायत मिली है कि सितम्बर माह के दौरान

मध्य प्रदेश में सतना स्थित इन्डियन आयल के डिपो पर एक पेट्रोल टैंक में एक हजार लीटर पेट्रोल कम पाया गया ;

(ख) क्या पेट्रोल की कमी की पूर्ति का मिट्टी का तेल मिलाकर की जाती है और पेट्रोल पम्पों पर विक्रेताओं तथा उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा इसकी शिकायतें की गई हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई है और यदि हां तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). In the month of September 1974, Indian Oil Corporation's Sales Officer at Satna received an anonymous telephonic complaint alleging shortage of Motor Spirit (Petrol) in the MS tank at IOC's Satna Depot, and that the shortage is being compensated by mixing kerosene in petrol tank. This complaint was pased on to the IOC's Allahabad Office. An Officer of IOC from Allahabad Office inspected Satna Depot on 27th/28th September and checked the actual stocks in the petrol and kerosene depot tanks with the book records. No discrepancy was however found by him. Since the complaint was anonymous no further action was taken in the matter.

No enquiry in this regard has been conducted by the Government.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि किसी अज्ञात शक्ति द्वारा शिकायत की गई थी, इसलिए उस की जांच नहीं कराई जायगी। मुझे खेद है कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप ने उन्ही लोगों से पूछा जिन्होंने गड़बड़ की थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की जानकारी के लिए बतलाना चाहता हूं कि 30 सितम्बर को मैं स्वयं छतरपुर में तीन पैट्रोल पम्पस पर गया। उस समय वहां मुख्य मंत्री जी का दौरा था—राहत और सूखा कार्यों के बारे में। मैं वहां पैट्रोल लेने गया तो मालूम हुआ कि सब टैंकों में मिट्टी का तेल मिला हुआ है—चाहे वह स्टोर से मिल कर आया हो या रास्ते में मिलाया गया हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एन्क्वायरी करने वाले ने क्या किसी पैट्रोल पम्प या कन्ज्यूमर से भी कोई जानकारी हासिल की ? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस की जांच करवायें, क्योंकि आई० आई० ओ० सी० भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बना हुआ है। वे इस तरह से मिट्टी का तेल पैट्रोल में मिलवा कर महंगे दामों पर बिकवाते हैं।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : यदि माननीय सदस्य इस सम्बन्ध में कोई और सूचना दें जो एनानिमस टेलीफोन काल से ज्यादा गम्भीर हो तो मैं अवश्य इस की जांच कराने का प्रयत्न करूंगा। मैं इस को बिलकुल रिजेक्ट नहीं करता हूं—यह ठीक है कि मोटर स्प्रिट के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, इस लिए इस तरह की चीजें मिलाने का प्रयत्न होता है, लेकिन वह सम्भव नहीं है। कैरोसिन की मिलावट होना भी सम्भव नहीं है, शायद बहुत थोड़ा मिल सकता हो, लेकिन वह भी आसानी से पकड़ लिया जाता है, क्योंकि दोनों की स्पैसिफिक ग्रेविटी बराबर नहीं होती है, इस लिए वे चीजें मिलाई नहीं जा सकती हैं। फिर भी यदि आप कोई सूचना देंगे तो जांच करायेंगे।

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : पन्ना, छतरपुर के पैट्रोल पम्पों पर 30 तारीख को जो पैट्रोल का स्टाक आया था उस की जांच करायेंगे कि उस में मिट्टी का तेल मिला हुआ था कि नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्नों का समय समाप्त।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Printing Paper for Publisher of All India Hindi Railway Time Table

*207. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are not sympathetic towards the private publisher of the All India Hindi Railway Time Table, even by way of using their good offices for making available to the publisher printing paper on controlled rates; and

(b) in view of the fact that printing paper is not available except on exorbitant price, and the Ministry are not prepared to concede to reasonable demands, whether it is the intention of Government to get the publication closed down?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Railways have been assisting the private publisher of All India Railway Hindi Time Table by way of advertisements and timely supply of train timings etc. As far as request of the firm for supply of printing paper is concerned, the Railway can render no assistance as there is no statutory control over price and distribution of paper.

Fixation of Uniform Price of Oil by OPEC

*208. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has agreed to fix uniform price of oil;

(b) if so, the facts thereof: and

(c) how would this help India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Target of production of fertilizers fixed for 1974-75

*210. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of production of fertilizers fixed for the year 1974-75 and how far it is expected to meet the requirements of fertilizers;

(b) the targets fixed for import of fertilizers from other countries with the names of those countries and kind of fertilizers to be imported during 1974-75 and the extent to which these will help in meeting the requirements; and

(c) whether there is likely to be any deficit between the demand and supply position, if so, how it is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The target of production for the year 1974-75 is 14.33 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3.63 lakh tonnes of P205 against an estimated requirement of 27.86 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 9.31 lakh tonnes of P205.

(b) and (c). Government have already planned the imports of 10 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3.5 lakh tonnes of phosphate. The above nutrients to be imported will be mainly in the form of urea, calcium ammonium nitrate, di-ammonium phosphate and triple super-phosphate. The sources of imports mainly Japan, Eastern Europe, Westrn Europe, Canada and U.S.A.

Every effort is being made to cover the deficit to the extent possible by additional imports.

Expansion Programme of Railway Lines in Bihar during 1974-75

*211. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion programme of railway lines in the State of Bihar during the year 1974-75 is not likely to be implemented; and

(b) if so, which of the railway lines are affected and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes Sir, It will be implemented.

(b) Does not arise.

Investigation to Charges of Restrictive Trade Practices against firms during the last six months

*213. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms against whom charges of restrictive trade practices have been investigated during the last six months;

(b) whether enquiry has been completed in all the cases; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action against those firms?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) During the six months period from 1st May, 1974, to 31st October, 1974, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission instituted inquiries into 12 cases of restrictive trade practices; 7 on the basis of applications made by the Registrar, Restrictive Trade Agreements under section 10(a) (iii) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, and 5 on the basis of its own knowledge or information under section 10(a)(iv) of the Act.

(b) The inquiry proceedings in all these cases are in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

New Local Passenger Trains in West Bengal after Railway strike

*215. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the particulars of new local passenger trains added in West Bengal after the last Railway strike?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): After the Rail-Strike in May, 1974, one local train No. U-49 has been introduced from Hawrah to Ulubaria with effect from 1st October, 1974. One pair of local passenger trains from Sealdah to Barasat has also been extended to/from Dattapukur with effect from 1st October, 1974.

Long distance trains without proper amenities

*216. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many of the long distance trains do not often have amenities like fans, lights and water thereby causing distress to passengers; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There have been occasional complaints from passengers of long distance trains about the lack of amenities in the coaches.

(b) There is an acute shortage of train lighting cells in the country due to failure of supplies and lack of capacity. Arrangements have been made

to increase the capacity by encouraging new firms to come into the field. Additional supplies by replatal are also being arranged.

It has also been detected that large-scale thefts and pilferages of amenity fittings on certain sections have caused inconvenience to the travelling public. Following steps have been taken to check thefts and pilferages:

(i) Selection of adversely affected areas for thefts of amenity fittings to launch concerted drives.

(ii) Following up such drives with arrests and recovery of stolen property.

(iii) Intensification of collection of crime intelligence with a view to arrest persons dealing with stolen property.

(iv) Organisation of special drives on Zonal Railways during train lighting weeks.

Loss to Railway property due to fire in Upper India Express

*217. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI P. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss to the Railway property due to fire that broke out in the bogie of Upper India Express near Allahabad in the last week of October, 1974; and

(b) whether any compensation has been sanctioned to the vistims and if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 1,95,000.

(b) No application for compensation has so far been received. However, a sum of Rs. 13,900/- has been paid as *ex-gratia* to the relations of the deceased and the injured. A Claims Commissioner has been appointed to determine the claims for compensation arising out of this accident.

Running of B. D. and G. D. Mughalsarai passenger train without 1st Class Bogie

*218. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that B. D. and G. D. Mughal Sarai passenger train runs without 1st class Bogie for the last many months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not attaching 1st cless Bogie in the said train?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). Only in October, 1974, the trains ran without the scheduled composite 1st and 2nd class bogie for a number of days on account of extra requirements of such coaches for the Puja Holiday rush. Such stock has since been released and the trains under reference are now running with their scheduled composition.

Violation of Section 293A(1) of Companies Act by M/s. Victoria Iron Works Ltd.

*219. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Victoria Iron Works Limited have violated section 293A(1) of Companies Act, 1956 and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Department of Company Affairs upto date?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon. Member is referring to M/s. Victory Iron Works Pvt., Ltd (Registered office: Salkia, Howrah).

The profit and loss account of the company for the year ended 18/10/71 showed that the company had made a contribution of Rs. 500 to the Forward Bloc. The matter was taken up with the company which replied that the contribution had been made in ignorance of the provisions of section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956 prohibiting contributions to political parties or for political purposes. The company also stated that the amount had since been reimbursed by a director. As the contribution was of a small amount and as the amount had been recovered from a director, it was decided not to prosecute the company under section 293A. Action is being taken against the auditors for not pointing out the contravention of the law in their report on the annual accounts of the company.

Decision on requirement of Wagons

*220. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since decided about the number of wagons that it will require during the next three years, if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether his Ministry have since placed orders for their manufacture and if so, the rates at which orders have been placed with the manufacturers; and

(c) whether Government have considered it desirable to spread over its orders on the manufacturers in such a way that the industry is enabled to function at the optimum efficiency throughout that period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) While no specific estimate of the requirement of wagons during the next three years has been prepared, depending upon the trends of actual materialisation of freight traffic and availability of adequate resources, Railways intend to arrange procurement of suitable number of wagons in these years within the overall target of 1,00,000 wagons during the Fifth Five Year Plan as it stands at present.

(b) Orders have already been placed for 50,925 wagons (in terms of four wheelers) of which about 35,600 wagons have been ordered on the wagon building units in the industry and the balance on Railway Workshops. Most of the orders placed on the industry were covered against the 1972-73 and 1973-74 Rolling Stock Programmes. The prices at which these contracts were awarded, typewise, are given in the attached statement. A tender for procurement of 1750 wagons (in terms of four wheeler units) of 1974-75 R.S.P. is under finalisation and tenders for procurement of the balance provision upto 1974-75 R.S.P. of 11,711 wagons are due opening on 16th December, 1974.

(c) Yes, Sir. The distribution of orders had been made on an equitable basis to give a uniform load to all the units in the industry. Additional orders that will be placed will also be done on the same basis. The outstanding orders are adequate to engage the capacity of the industry for more than two years and additional orders when placed will give them a further one year's load. With three years load, it should be possible for the industry to optimise their production.

Statement

Type of the wagon	1972-73 R. S. P. contract price per wagon (Base date 1-4-70)		1973-74 R. S. P. contract price per wagon (Base date 1-4-1973)	
	Port Town wagon builder	Non-port Town wagon builder	Port Town wagon builder	Non-port wagon builder
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Broad Gauge Bogie open type BOXT Mk I	63,500	62,500	79,500	78,500
2. Broad Gauge Bogie open Type BOX (C) with non transition type C. B. C. . . .	..	..	..	72,189
3. Broad Gauge Bogie Covered wagon type BCXT Mk II	..	..	81,838	80,838
4. Broad Gauge Bogie open wagon type BOY .	28,000		33,277	..
5. Broad Gauge 4-wheeled oil Tank type TORX	28,447	..	37,340	36,940
6. Broad Gauge Four-wheeled covered wagon type 'CRT'				
Ist slab	25,713	25,313		
		24,361	(M/s Hindusthan General Industries)	
		24,995	(M/s Modern Industries)	
2nd slab	27,200	26,800	34,777	34,377
		25,848	(M/s Hindusthan General Industries)	
7. Metre Gauge Bogie Covered wagon type 'MBC'.	..	..	..	42,999

NOTE (i) In addition to the above base prices, escalations for increase in wages and steel with respect to the base date, are also payable.

(ii) The above prices are exclusive of the cost of wheelsets, centre buffer couplers etc. supplied by the Railways free of cost.

Agreement with Foreign Countries for Import of oil

*221. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into any fresh agreement regarding import of oil with any foreign country recently; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof alongwith its terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). In accordance with the agreement concerning

cooperation in the field of oil between the Government of Libya and the Government of India signed in September 1973, a Joint Committee on Oil to supervise the execution of this agreement and to encourage and develop technical cooperation between the two countries had been set up.

At the first meeting of the Joint Committee held in Tripoli from October 9 to 12, 1974, it was decided in principle that India would purchase 2 million tonnes of crude oil from Libya during 1975 on terms and conditions to be specified later. India would explore the possibility of exchanging this crude oil with fertilizers.

O&NGC proposal to purchase an old coastal steamer for conversion into drilling ship for oil exploration

2001. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many vessels in the Indian coastal fleet are very old and fit only for the scrap heap;

(b) if so, whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to buy an oil coastal steamer, due for scrapping and to convert it into a drilling ship for oil exploration at Bombay High; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Some of the vessels in the Indian coastal fleet are old.

(b) and (c). To expedite the exploration and development of the Bombay High area, ONGC proposes to acquire additional mobile drilling rigs. For this purpose ONGC is on the look-out for suitable hulls (in operating condition) in India and elsewhere.

Quality of Lifebuoy Soap

2002. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lifebuoy soap coming in the market is far inferior as compared to its quality manufactured in the past inspite of its price having been raised by 50 per cent; and

(b) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter and direct the manufacturers to produce better quality of soap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total fatty matter content in Lifebuoy soap had come down some months ago and had declined to 57 per cent in July-August 1974, but has thereafter been restored to the normal level and Lifebuoy soap is currently being made with TFM of 61-62 per cent and is a pure soap.

(b) Does not arise.

Damage to Postal Van of Upper India Express due to fire

2003. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the extent of damage caused to Postal Van, as a result of fire in the adjacent compartment in the Upper India Express on 31st October, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): There was no Postal Van. The burnt coach No. SE 5205 was a second class coach, the leading half of which was open to passengers and the trailing half was being used for Railway Mail Service. This coach was completely burnt except the under frame. The cost of damage is estimated at approximately Rs. 1,95,000.

Uneconomic Re-conditioned Computers hired by Railw ys from IBM

2004. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have hired uneconomic re-conditioned Computers from the IBM and have paid as rent a sum which accounts for almost the price of the machines so hired;

(b) whether these machines and computers are not being utilised to their full capacity and this poor utilisation has cost lakhs of rupees and also adversely affected the employment potential;

(c) whether serious irregularities in purchase of these machines have also come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to set things right and avoid wasteful expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A few computers of the 1400 series have been taken on rental basis by the Railways from IBM. In terms of the Industrial Licence granted by the Government, such computers supplied by the IBM on hire, or on outright sale, are reconditioned machines only. These machines are not uneconomic. The rentals paid for these computers are uniform for all IBM customers. For various considerations, it was considered prudent to take these machines on rental rather than to purchase them outright.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise, the machines being on hire.

Proposed reduction in consumption of Tallow

2005. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reduce the consumption of tallow and to reduce dependence on its import from the U.S.A.;

(b) whether shortage of caustic soda and increase in the price thereof are responsible for the disappearance of soaps from the markets in India; and

(c) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government have decided that no further import of tallow will be allowed for the soap manufacture by the organised sector.

(b) In the first half of the year 1974 there was some fall in the production of soaps by the organised sector. Indian Soaps and Toiletries Makers' Association stated that in view of the unremunerative prices of soaps, they were unable to purchase adequate quantities of oils at the prevailing high prices.

(c) The informal control on prices of soaps which was in force prior to 19th September, 1974, was lifted from all varieties of soaps, subject to the organised sector of the industry raising production to the optimum level i.e. the best of the last three years and producing a 'Janata' toilet soap to be made available at a price to the consumer of Re. 1.00 to Rs. 1.05 per cake of 100 gms.

Allocation of more Diesel Oil to Rajasthan

2006. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government had approached the Centre for

allocation of more diesel oil to the State;

(b) if so, reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) quantity of diesel oil supplied to Rajasthan State upto November, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Supply of diesel oil is however, at present free and no State-wise quotas are being allocated. Demands of Rajasthan are being met in full and supplies have been increased by the oil companies to the extent required. Figures of diesel supplies are not maintained on a State-wise basis.

Re-fixation of Pay in Revised Scale of Pay of Laboratory Technicians, X-ray Technicians, Dressers etc.

2007. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, while fixing in the revised pay scales, some changes in the pay scales and in the status of the categories of Laboratory Technicians, X-ray Technicians, Dressers and Nurses (Matrons) are being actively considered over and above the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to revise the pay scales of the categories of Laboratory Technicians, X-Ray Technicians, Dressers and Nurses (Matrons) on Railways over and above those recommended by the Third Pay Commission.

Supply of furnace oil to Industrial Units in Goa

2008. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the procedure laid down for giving furnace oil to established users and industrial units in Goa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): Established consumers of furnace oil are entitled to draw supplies from their supplying Companies. In making supplies a 10 per cent cut is however being applied over 1973 offtakes in the case of 33 priority industries and 20 per cent cut in the case of all other industries. For any additional requirements the parties have to apply to the allocation sub-committee of the Standing Committee on Furnace Oil headed by Secretary and Director General Technical Development. After the approval of the sub-Committee necessary authorization is given to the oil companies for release of additional quantities.

A bulk quota is also placed at the disposal of State Governments with effect from 1-7-1974 to meet the requirements of small scale units and state enterprizes which are not registered with any central sponsoring authority. The State Governments are to set up their own mechanism for allocation of this quota. For Goa, an allocation of 4,738 KI's has been made for this purpose for the current year.

Violation of guidelines by the Companies

2009. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Public Limited Company or Private Limited Company has violated the guidelines issu-

ed in August, 1972 in regard to remuneration payable to managing and whole-time Directors; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against those companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The guidelines issued in August, 1972 relate to the policy followed by the Central Government in dealing with applications for approval to the payment of minimum remuneration to the Managing/Whole-time Directors and Managers of public limited companies and private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies. Hence the question of violation of these guidelines by the companies does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Petrol, Diesel and Kerosene in Orissa

2010. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of petrol, diesel and kerosene during the last quarter in Orissa;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) steps taken by the Central Government to supply the quota fixed for the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) There have been no reports of any acute shortage of petrol and diesel oil in Orissa during the last quarter.

Kerosene oil quotas allocated to States however have been cut to reduce consumption. It is likely that this may have given rise to some shortages of kerosene oil in certain areas.

(b) and (c). From the current month cuts applied on the State quotas of kerosene oil have been reduced to increase availability. The extent of cuts which was increased upto 30 per cent in some months has now been reduced, to achieve a reduction in overall consumption by about 10 per cent only. State Governments have already been advised to have an effective system of kerosene distribution and take suitable action against hoarding or black-marketing of kerosene oil.

Oil Companies have been advised to build up sufficient stocks at their Depots to ensure supplies to the States according to their quotas.

Special Audit Ordered by Company Law Board

2011. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases, the Company Law Board ordered special Audit Under Section 233-A of the Companies Act, 1956 during the year 1973-74; and

(b) what was the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) During 1973-74, the Company Law Board ordered special audit of the accounts of the following two companies:

(i) Hindustan Rubber Works Ltd.

(ii) Amritsar Sugar Mills Ltd.

(b) The reports have not yet been received.

Remittances made by M/s. Burmah Shell and Caltex

2013. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total remittances made by Messrs Burmah Shell and Caltex during 1973 and upto 31st October, 1974 under the (i) head office expenses (ii) service charges and (iii) royalty; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to minimise the remittances made by foreign companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No remittances have so far been allowed under these heads for 1973 and 1974.

(b) Remittances will be allowed only where prior approval has been taken on the basis of the essentiality of the service and its non-availability or inadequacy in India.

Accident to Upper India Express

2014. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bodies of all the persons who were killed in the accident to Upper India Express on the 31st October, 1974 near Allahabad have been identified;

(b) in how many cases the compensation money has not been claimed;

(c) what steps are being taken to inform the legal heirs of the deceased; and

(d) nature of assistance given to the injured?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) No application for claim has so far been received.

(c) The next kith of the deceased and those seriously injured were informed telegraphically, wherever possible.

(d) An ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10,400 has been paid to the injured persons. Immediate medical aid and beverages were also given to the injured.

Unmanned Railway Crossing in Punjab

2016. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned Railway crossing in Punjab State; and

(b) if so, steps taken to avoid accidents at such crossings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There are 1,231 unmanned level crossings in Punjab State.

(b) To reduce accidents at unmanned level crossings, the following preventive measures have been taken:—

(i) Stop Boards have been prominently displayed at the approaches to all unmanned level crossings within railway boundary on both sides of the track to warn the road-users to cross the railway track cautiously;

(ii) Whistle Boards have been fixed along the track, enjoining upon the drivers of the approaching trains to whistle as the train approaches the unmanned level crossings

giving warning to the road-users about a train approaching the level crossing;

(iii) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport/State Governments have been requested to provide road signs on approaches to all unmanned level crossings;

(iv) The State Governments have also framed rules under the Motor Vehicles Act requiring the drivers of all vehicles to stop short of the unmanned level crossings and then cross the railway line after ascertaining that the track is clear on both sides;

(v) Educative campaign to spread safety consciousness amongst the road-users is also being carried out by way of appeals to automobile associations, issue of leaflets in regional language through the police authorities to owners/drivers of fast moving vehicles, publicity through the medium of All India Radio, cinemaslides, etc.

In addition, the level crossings where both road and rail traffic is heavy/or visibility is restricted are being converted into manned level crossings on the basis of periodical traffic census or on receipt of request from State Government/Road Authority, on a programmed basis.

Dieselisation of Passenger trains in Kerala

2017. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to dieselise more passenger trains in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, which are the services which Government propose to dieselise in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में चूना पत्थर की परतों से तेल और गैस निकाला जाना

2018. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में चूना पत्थर की अनेक ऐसी परतों का पता लगा है जिनसे तेल अथवा गैस मिलने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : (क) और (ख) : मध्य प्रदेश के चूना पत्थर की परतों से तेल तथा गैस के अभी तक कोई भंडार उपलब्ध नहीं हुए है।

राजनैतिक दलों के कार्यकर्त्ताओं द्वारा बिना टिकट यात्रा करने को रोकने के लिये जांच समिति

2019. श्री बनशाह प्रधान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विपक्षी दलों के संसद सदस्यों ने ऐसी जांच समिति गठित करने का सरकार से अनुरोध किया है, जो किसी भी पार्टी की रैली में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले कार्यकताओं के टिकटों की जांच करें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं : और

(ग) क्या इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसे स्वीकार करने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) इस मंत्रालय में इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Cadre review before retrenchment of Railway employees of Engineering Department, Jaipur Division (Western Railway)

2020. SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees retrenched and given notice of retrenchment in the Engineering Department of Jaipur Division of Western Railway;

(b) whether a cadre review as promised by the Railway Minister has been undertaken before deciding about the retrenchment;

(c) whether the possibility of absorbing the surplus labour in other Departments was examined; and

(d) if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No regular staff have been retrenched. 17 Casual labourers have been laid off and notices have been given to 40 casual labourers.

(b) The cadre position was reviewed, but because of reduction in works as a result of the economy drive, no vacancies could be found to accommodate them.

(c) and (d). No vacancies could be found for them as the economy drive applies to all Departments.

Proposal for taking over of Drug industry

2021. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to take over the entire drug industry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There are 116 drug manufacturing units in the organised sector and about 2300 units in the Small Scale Sector engaged in the manufacture of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals. Of the above, 36 units have foreign equity exceeding 50 per cent. In addition there are another 32 units whose foreign equity is 50 per cent or below. The value of bulk drug production presently in the country is about Rs. 50 crores of which Public Sector accounts for a production of Rs. 18 crores. The value of formulations produced in the country is estimated at about Rs. 360 crores. The share of Public Sector in production of drug formulations in 1972-73 was about 8 per cent; the share of the foreign sector i.e. companies with foreign equity exceeding 50 per cent is about 45 per cent, and for bulk drugs it is 33 per cent. According to industrial licensing policy announced in February, 1973 the drugs and pharmaceutical industry has been included in the list of industries for which foreign majority companies and companies belonging to large houses are also eligible for participation. A provision of Rs. 70 crores has been included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan for expansion/diversification of drug industry in the Public Sector. The draft Fifth Five Year Plan envisages increase of production of drugs formulations to Rs. 500 crores and of bulk drugs to Rs. 150 crores.

The Parliament's Committee which is examining the programmes relating to Social services, Education, Man-power Planning and population policy under the draft Fifth Five-Year Plan has made the following suggestion in respect of drug industry:—

"The Drug Industry should be nationalised to control the prices and ensure quality".

Government has appointed a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi and its terms of reference *inter alia* include:—

"To recommend measures necessary for ensuring that the public sector attains a leadership role in the manufacture of basic drugs and formulations and research and development.".

Production of Drugs in Government Factories

2022. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) how many items of drugs are being produced by Government's own drugs, industry; and

(b) the names of the drugs produced by each Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the name of important drugs manufactured by the departmental and the public sector units and of Central Government is attached.

Statement

(1) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

(a) Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh.

1. Penicillin and its salts
2. Streptomycin Sulphate
3. Tetracycline
4. Oxytetracycline
5. Nystatin.

(b) Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad.

1. Para Phenitidine
2. Phenacetin
3. Sulphaguanidine
4. Sulphadimidine
5. Sulphanilamide
6. Sulphacyl and its Sodium salt
7. Vitamin B1
8. Vitamin B2
9. Folic Acid
10. Sodium PAS
11. Analgin
12. Amidopyrin
13. Piperazine, Hydrate, Adipate Phosphate and citrate
14. Nicotinamide
15. Paracetamol
16. Pthlyl Sulphacetamide
17. Phenobarbitone and its sodium salt
18. Thiacetazone
19. Sulphamethizole
20. Acetazolmide
21. Sod. Ascorbate.

(2) Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri.

1. Penicillin
2. Streptomycin
3. Haymycin
4. Aureofungin
5. Antiamoebin
6. Vitamin C

(3) Government Opium and Alkaloid works, Ghazipur and Government Opium Factory, Neemuch.

1. Codeine and its salts
2. Morphine and its salts
3. Dionine I. P.
4. Narcotine and salts.
5. Papaverine and salts
6. Cotarine Hydro

7. Thebaine
8. Papaveratum
9. Opium powder and Cake
10. Cryptopine

(4) Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

Sera and Vaccines.

Memorandum from Meal Vendors (Southern Railway)

2023. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Meal Vendors of Southern Railway;

(b) if so, contents thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) It is presumed that the reference here is in respect of the Commission Vendors engaged by the Departmental Catering Units on Southern Railway. Representations were received from them.

(b) The main contents of the representation are: (i) absorption of commission bearers/vendors as regular Railway employees, (ii) pending such absorption as regular employees, appointment as casual labourers, (iii) payment of travelling allowance, (iv) supply of free uniforms and (v) increase of rates of commission of Southern Railway and fixation of rates of commission uniformly on all Railways.

(c) The rates of commission payable to Southern Railway commission vendors have been enhanced recently.

The rest of the demands have been considered but it has not been possible to accept them.

Proposal to set up Mini-Fertilizer Plants

2024. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizer plants are facing constant shut down due to the diversion of power to the Industrial Units; and

(b) in such a situation, whether Government have a proposal to set up Mini-Fertilizer plants in the country, if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Fertilizer industry has been facing problems on account of inadequate and irregular power supply at some places, though the industry as a whole has been accorded the highest priority among industrial users.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Cases of Employees not involved in Sabotages in Nagpur Division

2025. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of employees in Nagpur Division who have suffered break-in-service, number of those who were absent for one day only and number of those who were involved in sabotage cases;

(b) whether in the case of a good number of employees who were not involved in sabotage cases break-in-service has not been condoned so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement is attached for Nagpur Division only of Central and South Eastern Railways.

(b) to (d). It is true that break in service in the case of some employees who were not involved in sabotage has not been condoned so far. This is because break in service is an automatic consequence of participation in an illegal strike and its condonation depends on the merits of the individual representation made by each employee affected. It is examined and on the basis of extenuating circumstances, the Competent Authority grants such condonation on behalf of the President. Appeals of employees, as and when received are considered by the Competent Authority on case-to-case basis with promptitude. This is a continuing process.

Statement

NAGPUR DIVISION

	Central Railway	South Eastern Railway.
(i) No. of employees who had break in service. . .	172	2,187
(ii) No. of employees absented for one day. . . .	66	491
(iii) No. of employees involved in sabotage. . . .	Nil	Nil

Allocation of Kerosene Oil to Orissa

2026. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations of kerosene oil made to Orissa State from January to November, 1974, month-wise;

(b) whether this supply has been made to the State in accordance with the allotted quota; and

(c) whether any request has been received from the State Government for increase in this quota?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the allocation and despatches made to Orissa from January to November, 1974 is attached.

(c) Due to the limited availability of foreign exchange and the steep increase in the prices of petroleum products, the requests received from the State Government for increase in the kerosene oil quotas could not be met in full. However *ad hoc* releases were made to the State depending on the supply situation and the availability of kerosene oil.

Statement

KEROSENE ALLOCATION/DESPATCHES MADE TO ORISSA STATE FROM JANUARY '74 TO NOVEMBER '74

(Figures in MTs.)

MONTH	Allocation	Ad hoc Releases	Total Allocation	Despatches
January 1974	4,379 (15% CUT)	..	4,379	6,188
February 1974	4,570 (20% CUT)		4,570	7,063
March 1974	4,752 (15% CU	..	4,752	5,069

MONTH	Allocation	Ad hoc Releases	Total Allocation	Despatches
April 1974	4,143 (25% CUT)	400	4,543	6,125
May 1974	4,188 (20% CUT)	..	4,188	5,782
June 1974	3,850 (30% CUT)	894	4,744	4,420
July 1974	4,038 (30% CUT)	..	4,038	5,166
August 1974	3,925 (30% CUT)	1,500	5,425	3,409
September 1974	4,800 (20% CUT)	..	4,800	3,962
October 1974	4,750	..	4,750	4,153
November 1974	5,653	..	5,653	N. A.

N. A. —Not Available

Fertilizer Plants at Korba and Paradeep

2027. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the precise stage at which the Korba fertiliser plant stand at present and the steps taken and being taken for implementing this project; and

(b) the foreign aid sought and secured so far for the Korba and Paradeep projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The coal-based project at Korba is in initial stages of implementation and some preliminary work has been taken up for execution. The setting up of a fertilizer project at Paradeep has been approved in principle, but the work thereon has not yet been started.

(b) No final decision has yet been taken in regard to the pattern of external finance to be adopted for these two projects.

वियाना में तेल का निर्यात करने वाले देशों का सम्मेलन

2028. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल निर्यातकर्ता देशों ने 12 सितम्बर, को वियाना में हुए सम्मेलन में यह घोषणा की है कि जिन मूल्यों में उन्होंने 300 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है उनमें कोई कटौती नहीं की जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी०पी०माथुर): (क) और (ख). वियाना में दिनांक 12 सितम्बर 1974 को मूल्य से संबंधित ओ पी ई सी की हुई बैठक के बाद लिए गए निर्णयों का सारांश नीचे दिया गया है :

वर्ष 1974 की चौथी तिमाही के लिए दर्ज शुदा मूल्यों को अवरुद्ध कर दिया गया था। अतः 340 ए पी आई अरबियन लाइट, मार्कर क्रूड की पोस्टिंग 11.651 डालर/बैरल रही।

पहली अक्तूबर 1974 से कम्पनी इक्विटी क्रूड (40 प्रतिशत उत्पादन) पर कर और रायल्टी दर में इस प्रकार वृद्धि की जायगी कि औद्योगिक देशों में मुद्रास्फीति की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए सरकारी खपत के भारित माध्य अर्थात् रायल्टी सहित कर 40% इक्विटी आयल पर और सूचीबद्ध 93–94.8% के विपणन मूल्य पर 60 प्रतिशत सरकारी क्रूड 9.41 डालर/बैरल से 9.74 डालर/बैरल तक अर्थात 33 सेन्ट प्रति बैरल अथवा 3.5% की लगभग वृद्धि की जा सके। प्रायः ओ पी ई सी देशों में 14.5% से 16.67% तक रायल्टी दर में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक होगा और बहुत से सदस्य देशों की कर दर में प्रचलित 55% से 65.75% तक वृद्धि करना आवश्यक होगा। उपरिलिखित निर्णयों का अर्थ कई प्रकार से लगाया जा सकता है हाल ही में विदेशी तेल कंपनियों ने उनके द्वारा आयातित क्रूड आयल के मूल्य में वृद्धि की है। 12 दिसम्बर, 1974 को होने वाली ओ पी ई सी की अगली बैठक के एक स्पष्ट रूप रेखा निकलेगी।

Productions of Oil from Wells in Galeki and Tripura

2029. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been struck in a well at Galeki in Assam recently;

(b) if so, how much oil it can produce a day against the current production of 20 tonnes a day in other wells in the country;

(c) whether prospects of oil production from wells drilled in Tripura are good; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Galeki well can produce at an average rate of 40 tonnes of oil a day as against the ONGC's overall average of 35 tonnes of oil per day per well.

(c) and (d). It is too early to say anything in this matter. So far there have been indications of presence of gas in the first well drilled in Tripura.

Association of O & NGC with Foreign Firms for Drilling in Bombay High

2030. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to allow O & NGC to associate some foreign firms for drilling for oil on the Bombay High basin; and

(b) if so, whether negotiations with certain firms have been started for the same; and if so, on what terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). To expedite the exploration and development of the Bombay High area, ONGC will engage on contract basis from time to time such services as may be necessary. The terms and conditions would depend upon the kind of services hired.

Yearly Remittance Abroad by Foreign Drug Manufacturing Firms

2031. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Miniser of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the yearly remittance abroad of the foreign drug manufacturing firms during the Fourth Plan period, company-wise;

(b) what are the licensed capacities of these firms for different formulations which they are manufacturing basically in the country and the instances where with imported raw materials, the formulations have been over produced by these firms; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against the firms who have indulged in over production of formulations with imported raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement I indicating the remittances made by each of the foreign company with foreign equity exceeding 50 per cent during the year 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8573/74]. Similar information for the year 1973/1973-74 in respect of each foreign company is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) There are 116 manufacturing units in the organised sector which are producing formulations whose number runs into thousands. The capacities approved for many of these companies covers authorisations issued to them under Registration Certificates, Permission/No Objection Letters issued from time to time, productions taken up under schemes of diversification, capacities approved under C. O. Bs. etc. It is not possible to co-relate manufacture of all these formulations with all the chemicals which are being manufactured indigenously or are being imported directly or indirectly. Moreover, the manufacture of formulations varies from year to year depending upon the marketability of each individual product.

(c) The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is examining various aspects of the drug industry including the measures for promoting the rapid growth of the drugs industry and particularly of the Indian and small scale industries sectors and the institutional and other arrangements to ensure equitable distribution of basic drugs and raw materials.

Amount spent on Drilling in Bombay High

2034. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the amount so far spent by Government on drilling operations in Bombay High?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): Total operating expenditure incurred upto 30th October, 1974 is Rs. 844.25 lakhs. This does not include depreciation and the value of the capital assets.

बिहार बन्द के दौरान यात्रियों के लिये किए गये प्रबंध

2035. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चय करने के लिए कि बिहार में चलने वाली गाड़ियों के यात्री अपने गंतव्य स्थानों को सही समय पर पहुंच जायें, और साथ उन्हें अन्य आवश्यक सुविधायें भी प्राप्त हों, अक्तूबर के प्रथम सप्ताह में बिहार बंद के दौरान क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये थे; और

(ख) उन प्रबन्धों का यात्री लोगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) रेलों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों को यह देखने के लिए विशेष रूप से तैनात किया गया था कि रेल यातायात में कोई बाधा न पड़े। राज्य सरकार/पुलिस और दूसरी एजेंसियों के साथ निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाये रखा गया था। रेल पथ की सुरक्षा के लिए पहरे की व्यवस्था की गई और गाड़ियों के साथ चलने का काम रेलवे सुरक्षा दल/रेलवे पुलिस ने ले लिया।

(ख) सुरक्षा के सभी एहतियाती उपायों के बावजूद रेल सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुंचाने और रेल की पटरी से छेड़ छाड़ करने के मामले हुए थे जिनके परिणामस्वरूप बिहार राज्य के कुछ स्थानों में गाड़ियों के आने जाने में अस्थायी रूप से बाधा पड़ी।

Implementation of Agreement between the Management and Representatives of the Employees of FACT, Cochin

2036. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have not approved the terms of the agreement made between the representatives of the employees of the FACT, Cochin Division and its management on the 15th October, 1974; and

(b) if so, what are the main terms of the agreements and the reasons for not approving it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the agreement entered into on the 15th July, 1974 between the labour unions of the Cochin Division and the management of FACT. The agreement, *inter alia*, envisages an increase in the basic pay and dearness allowance of the workers and also provides for other benefits such as washing allowance, canteen subsidy etc. The agreement which is valid upto 31st December, 1976, has since been approved by Government subject to certain conditions.

Wage cut effected on Guards in connection with Work to Rule Movement

2037. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some of the Divisions of the Railway "wage-cut" of Guards are being effected in spite of the fact that they were present during 'work to rule' movement; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to order such Divisional Authorities not to victimise Guards in face of "No victimisation agreement" and their presence and willingness to work the trains during the agitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

राजस्थान में वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान व्यापारिक संस्थानों तथा फर्मों द्वारा मांगे गये वैगन

2038. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान विभिन्न व्यापारिक संस्थानों तथा फर्मों द्वारा कुल कितने वैगन मांगे गये;

(ख) इस अवधि में उन्हें वस्तुतः कितने वैगन सप्लाई किये गये; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में सप्लाई किये गये वैगनों पर कितना विलम्ब शुल्क बकाया है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान राजस्थान के बहुत सी व्यापारिक स्थापनाओं द्वारा मांगे गये और उन्हें सप्लाई किये गये मालडिब्बों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	मांगे गये माल-डिब्बों की संख्या	सप्लाई किए गए माल डिब्बों की संख्या
बड़ी लाइन . . .	14,507	5,220
मीटर लाइन . . .	222,754	158,633
छोटी लाइन . .	6,857	6,467

(ग) 3,76,797 रुपये ।

Finalisation of Plans and Estimates for Underground Railways

2039. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the sections in respect of which the plans and estimates for Underground Railways have been prepared;

(b) what are the lengths of the tracks and estimates in each case; and

(c) the reasons for taking up these costly projects keeping in view the facts that funds are not available to start construction work in several backward areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Estimates/plans for underground railway have been prepared for Dum Dum-Tollyganj line in Calcutta.

(b) the route length of the line in Calcutta would be about 16.5 Kms. with an estimated cost of Rs. 140 crores based on 1970 prices.

(c) Funds for metropolitan transport projects are allotted by the Planning Commission separately and do not form part of the Railway Plan. These funds cannot therefore, be diverted by the Ministry of Railways for construction of new railway lines. The metropolitan transport projects are considered essential for meeting the transport needs of our big cities.

Additional Allocation of Funds for Purchase of Crude and Petroleum Products

2040. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any additional allocation to his Ministry for the purchase of crude and petroleum products during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). To meet the peak demands during the current Rabi season, an additional foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 18 crores has been made which is proposed to be utilised for the import of petroleum products.

Representation Regarding the Selection for Post of Work Study Instructors/ Efficiency Inspectors (Northern Railway)

2041. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received any representation regarding the selection for the posts of Efficiency Inspectors and Work Study Instructors in Northern Railway Headquarters; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A letter has been received from Shri Samar Mukherjee, M.P. He has asked for relaxation of the stipulation that only those who have obtained a 'good' gradation in the Advanced Work Study Course will be eligible for selection as Work Study/Efficiency Inspector.

(b) Government consider that since the Work Study/Efficiency posts are not in the channel of promotion for staff of other Departments of the Railways, only those who have an aptitude for this work should be eligible for selection. Those who are graded as less than 'Good' will not be suitable for such posts.

Technical Know-How Offered by India for Expansion of Refinery in Colombo

2042. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineers India Limited has submitted a proposal to Sri Lanka for expansion of the refinery in Colombo;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been accepted by Sri Lanka Government;

(c) to what extent it will be beneficial to Government of India; and

(d) what assistance India will be giving to that country in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Engineers India Limited in association with the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, which is a subsidiary of the STC of India, has submitted a proposal to the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation on 15th October, 1974 for the expansion of their refinery in Colombo.

(b) The proposal is at present under consideration of Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.

(c) The project, if awarded, will be a step forward towards establishing Engineers India Limited and Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited in the international refinery business.

(d) The proposal provides offer of procurement services by Engineers India Limited including expediting and inspection of the supply of equipment and material. In addition, Engineers India Limited will extend technical assistance, if necessary, in executing the project.

Annual Production of Fertilizer Factory of Gorakhpur

2043. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual production of the Fertiliser factory at Gorakhpur, in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the extent to which the fertiliser produced at this factory meets the demand of Uttar Pradesh alone;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to increase the production of this factory; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the extent to which the increased production will meet the demand of other States and the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Production during 1973-74 was 64,200 tonnes of Nitrogen equivalent to about 130,500 tonnes of Urea.

(b) About 1/6 of the State's present requirement of nitrogen.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The expansion scheme approved by the Government envisages an additional production of 51,000 tonnes of Nitrogen per annum equivalent to 111,000 tonnes of Urea per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.82 crores. This is a World Bank assisted project and is expected to be mechanically completed by about the middle of 1975. It is expected that, after this expansion is fully implemented, the Unit would continue to supply about 1/6 of the State's then estimated requirement of fertilizers.

Foolproof arrangements to make available full requirement of Wagons

2044. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have now made foolproof arrangements to make available all the required wagons for movement of goods whenever they are asked for;

(b) if not, to what extent they have been able to move essential commodities like coal, foodgrains, steel, fertilizers, iron ore and such like items in the current year; and

(c) in what manner they are planning to meet the full demand in order to improve Railways earnings and also to help the country's economic activity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes adequate arrangements have been made.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

रतलाम डिवीजन में फ्लैग स्टेशनों का खोला जाना

2045. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन में किस-किस स्थान पर फ्लैग स्टेशन खोले जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या वर्तमान फ्लैग स्टेशनों को नियमित स्टेशनों में बदलने की कोई योजना है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम मण्डल में फिलहाल कोई फ्लैग स्टेशन खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी, रतलाम मण्डल के सरेड़ी और भोजरास स्टेशनों के बीच 86 कि० मी० पर एक गाड़ी हाल्ट की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इस हाल्ट स्टेशन के नाम के सम्बन्ध में अभी अन्तिम निर्णय होना बाकी है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Enquiry into the Working of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Alwaye

2046. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Alwaye during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remove the drawbacks of this Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Barricade on Railway Line near Patna Junction and Patna City Station

2047. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire railway line for several kilometres on approach to Patna Junction and Patna City Railway station was barricaded during the period starting from 27th October, 1974 to 3rd November, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the expenditure involved in this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Penalty Awarded to Staff of Railway Workshop, Golden Rock during last three years

2048. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any cases in the Railway Workshop, Golden Rock where Staff who were awarded lesser penalty than removal from Service for absence, were subsequently removed from Service as the result of their appeal to the appellate authority under the Discipline and Appeal Rules; if so, the number of such cases during the last three years;

(b) how many persons out of them, have been reappointed or reinstated and whether in such cases the period between the date of removal and the date of reappointment has been condoned; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Non-Supply of Coal to Industries due to Wagon Shortage

2049. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to shortage of railway wagons, coal could not be supplied to the industries recently;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether steps have been taken to reallot wagons, Industry-wise; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Non-availability of Kerosene Oil in Assam and Other Places

2050. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the non-availability and high prices of kerosene oil in Assam and many other parts of the country; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to meet the shortage and prevent black marketing in kerosene oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Because of the limited availability of foreign exchange and the steep increase in prices of petroleum products it has not been possible to meet the demand of kerosene oil in the country during the current year in full. Quotas allocated to State Governments have been cut to reduce consumption. It is likely that this may have given rise to shortages of kerosene oil in Assam and in some other parts of the country.

(b) From the current month cuts applied on State quotas have been reduced to increase availability.

The extent of cuts which was increased upto 30 per cent in some months has now been reduced to achieve an overall saving in consumption of about 10 per cent only. It is proposed to maintain supplies on this basis for the rest of the current year. The State Governments have already been advised to have an effective system of kerosene distribution, particularly in the rural areas, and to take suitable action against black marketing of kerosene oil.

Hindustan Lever Limited and M/s. Sharpedge Limited

2051. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Limited has a substantial equity holding in M/s. Sharpedge Limited, makers of Erasmic Blades;

(b) whether the Management of Hindustan Lever Limited is holding a dominant position on the Board of Directors of Messrs. Sharpedge Limited;

(c) whether the International Brand name Erasmic has enabled its makers to hold an undue advantage over its Indian competitors; and

(d) whether the raw material quota out of which the ultimate product Erasmic Blade is made has been issued in the name of the third party who has passed on its rights to M/s. Escorts Limited who in turn is depending upon Hindustan Lever Limited for manufacture and marketing of Erasmic Blades and whether any enquiry has been made in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) As per Annual Return of M/s. Sharpedge Limited made upto 14th June, 1974, out of a total of 23,625 equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up of the company, 11,217 equity shares, accounting for 47.5 per cent of total are held by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). This information is not available with the Department of Company Affairs.

Communications from a Member of Parliament Regarding Raising of Viscosity of Furnace Oil

2052. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in his communication to the Ministers of Petroleum and Defence and in his speeches in Lok Sabha

a Socialist MP has repeatedly drawn the attention of Government to a telex sent to Madras Refinery by Shri C. Y. V. Rao, IOC, directing that viscosity of Furnace Fuel oil be raised to 100 c.s. and sulphur content to 3-7;

(b) whether approval of the Indian Standards Institution was obtained for this before sending out this telex;

(c) if no approval had been obtained, whether the said officer has been suspended for his lapse; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the leniency shown by Government towards this officer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble member had reported that Shri C. Y. V. Rao, then Supply and Distribution Manager of IOC had in his telex message of 5th April, 1971. addressed to the Managing Director of Madras Refineries, indicated the acceptable furnance oil viscosity as 100 c.s. at 50° C and the sulphur content of 3.7 per cent maximum. The detailed position in this regard was also separately intimated to the Hon'ble Member.

(b) I.S.I. specifications already provide 3 grades of fuel oil of viscosity 80 c.s., 125 c.s. and 370 c.s. Discussions were, however, held earlier in the I.S.I. in which technical experts of IIP, IOC and Navy considered the possibility of increasing the viscosity of low viscosity grade furnace oil from 80 c.s. to 100 c.s. at 50 C. Some trial production of furnace oil upto this viscosity was also arranged at Madras as it enabled the refinery to produce a larger quantity of kerosene, diesel oils etc.

(c) and (d). Action to increase the viscosity of furnace oil was taken at that time in the overall national interest. There has been no reason to doubt the bonafides of those who ordered production of higher viscosity furnace oil or attribute any ill motives to their action. The question of taking action against any officer does not therefore arise.

Enquiry into the Working of F.C.I. New Delhi

2053. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found by Government; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Seats Vacant in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabhas and Vidhan Parishads

2054. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seats lying vacant in the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabhas and Vidhan Parishads in the various States of India, Statewise; and

(b) the likely dates on which the by-elections to the vacant seats are likely to be held in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Three statements containing the required information are laid on the Table of the House. It will be difficult to indicate

the likely dates of poll to be fixed in respect of elections to all the vacant seats as the dates are fixed having regard to several factors like the need for revision of electoral rolls, pendency of appeals in Courts, the law and order situation, etc. Wherever the date of poll has been fixed, it is indicated in the statements laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8574/74].

Three seats are lying vacant in Rajya Sabha due to the expiry of the term of office of the Members concerned representing the State of Gujarat in that House. Election to those vacancies will be held after the formation of a new Legislative Assembly in the State of Gujarat.

Memorandum Regarding Fixation of Seniority and Pay of Ex-grain Shop Staff of Ex-S.I. Railway

2055. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum regarding the refixation of seniority and pay of ex-grain shop staff of ex-S.I. Railway and payment of arrears; and

(b) the reaction of Government ereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). Yes.

(b) The judgment delivered by the Supreme Court on this issue is being implemented.

Non-Availability of Increased Supplies of Kerosene and Diesel Oil from Soviet Union

2056. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news it saying that the Soviet Union has turned down India's request for increased supply of Kerosene and diesel oil;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the supplies which USSR has refused to increase;

(c) its adverse effect on supply position of kerosene and diesel oils in this country; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to meet the situation in case Russia stops supply of these oils?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a). A news item to this effect appeared in the Times of India issue of 3rd November, 1974 (Bombay edition). The Indo-USSR Trade Plan for 1974 has not been finalised yet. Soviet Union has kept India's request for increased supplies of kerosene and diesel oil open for further discussions. Talks for finalisation of the Trade Plan are likely to be held in December 1974, when this item will come up again for discussions.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Stoppage of Production in Durgapur Fertilizer Factory

2057. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production at Durgapur Fertiliser Factory has been completely stopped since the 25th October, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how much loss has the fertiliser factory suffered as a result thereof; and

(d) to what extent the production was affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The Durgapur Fertilizer Plant remained shut down from 21st October, 1974 to 10th November, 1974 due to failure of power supply from the Durgapur Projects Ltd. With the resumption of power supply from the 10th instant, the plant has been restarted and production of Ammonia and Urea resumed. The plant is designed to produce 3,30,000 tonnes of Urea per annum. Since a chemical plant of this type would normally take about two to three years to optimise production—the plant is presently operating at about 50 per cent load—the loss of production on account of the stoppage is estimated at about 10,000 tonnes of Urea.

रेलवे आरक्षण संबंधी समिति के सदस्यों को पास दिये जाना

2058. **श्री रामवतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में आरक्षण की समस्याओं पर विचार कर रेलवे मंत्रालय को अपनी सिफारिश भेजने के लिए संसद् सदस्यों की कोई समिति गत कई वर्षों से कार्य कर रही है;

(ख) क्या उक्त समिति के संसद् सदस्यों को रेलों में यात्रा करने के लिए एयर कण्डीशन्ड डिब्बों के पास दिये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या अन्य किसी भी संसदीय समिति के सदस्यों को यह सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस समिति के मामले में इस सुविधा के दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) जी हां, जुलाई, 1972 में श्री कृष्ण कान्त संसद सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में आरक्षण एवं बुकिंग समिति 1972 के नाम से एक समिति का गठन किया गया था और तब से यह समिति काम कर रही है।

(ख) जी हां, इस समिति में प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त संसद् सदस्यों ने हाल में यह इच्छा व्यक्त की है कि मितव्ययिता की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए वे वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा की सुविधा नहीं लेना चाहेंगे।

(ग) दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के शोलापुर मंडल पर कार्यरत समिति में प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त संसद् सदस्यों को भी वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा करने की सुविधा दी गई है। जहां तक रेल मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, इस समय कोई और ऐसी संसदीय समिति नहीं है जिसे कोई विशेष कार्य सौंपा गया हो।

(घ) विशेष कार्यकलाप और रेलवे के विस्तृत दौरों को देखते हुए उपयुक्त हो तो समितियों के मामले में वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों की सुविधा दी गई।

Private Companies working in Collaboration with Multinational Corporation

2059. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private companies are working in collaboration with multinational corporations;

(b) if so, their annual production; and

(c) what amount these companies had remitted abroad during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Steps to ban carrying of Explosives in Trains

2060. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SARDAR SWARN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent accident to Upper India Express took place due to the presence of explosives in the train;

(b) if so, whether it was also due to the negligence of the officials; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to ban carrying of explosives in trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, the accident was caused as a result of the ignition of some bags containing a highly inflammable material (suspected to be nitro cellulose or similar material) by the spark of either a 'Bidi' or 'Hukka' that was being smoked by some passengers who perished in the fire.

(b) No negligence of any railway staff has been established in the preliminary report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety.

(c) Carriage of explosives as luggage in train compartments is already prohibited under law.

Modern Technique of Space Management to avoid shortage of Wagons

2061. SHRI ARJAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce modern technique of space management to avoid the present shortage of wagons as a result of detention; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The salient features are—

(i) work study is conducted on important goods sheds for rational distribution of space available.

(ii) Separate space is earmarked for outward goods, inward goods, smalls, etc.

(iii) Unloading and loading of goods in bulk like minerals and coal are done from separate sidings earmarked for this purpose wherever possible.

(iv) Plots are leased out near goods shed area on rent to the party wherever possible to enable them to stack their goods outside the goods shed and to release the wagons quickly.

(v) Law amended reducing bailee's responsibility of the Railways for goods under their custody from 30 days to 7 days to ensure that the parties remove their goods early and do not congest the goods shed and thereby detain wagons for unloading.

(vi) Detailed instructions regarding stacking consignments etc. have been issued.

(vii) The adequacy of goods shed accommodation is periodically reviewed and additional accommodation is provided on a programmed basis subject to availability of funds.

Joint Stock Companies in West Bengal and North Eastern States

2062. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Joint Stock Companies functioning in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) Joint Stock Companies set up in these States, during the same period, State-wise and year-wise with paid up capital in each of the unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The number of companies limited by shares, registered under the Companies Act, 1956, and at work in the State of West Bengal and in the North Eastern Region States during the last three years, i.e. as 31-3-72, 31-3-73 and 31-3-74 are given as under:—

States	No. of companies at work as on		
	31-3-72	31-3-73	31-3-74
West Bengal	9332	9710	10215
Assam & Meghalya	445	465	532
Nagaland	3	11	11
Manipur	7	7	7
Tripura	8	7	8
Mizoram	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..

(b) The information regarding number of companies, limited by shares, registered under the Companies Act, 1956, in the State of West Bengal and North Eastern Region States during the last three years, i.e., 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, is given below:—

States	No. of companies newly registered duri g		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
West Bengal	337	445	582
Assam	32	26	66
Meghalaya	2	1	10
Nagaland	1	8	..
Manipur	1	..	1
Tripura	..	..	2
Mizoram	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..

The names and authorised capital of each of these companies are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8575/74].

Proposal to re-introduce pair of Trains in Rangapara North and Silapathar Section

2063. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that withdrawal of a pair of trains in Rangapara North and Silapathar section has caused immense difficulties to the people of Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts in Assam;

(b) if so, whether the suspended trains are proposed to be re-introduced at an early date;

(c) whether there is a great demand for a through train to and from Gauhati to Silapathar-Murkongselek; and

(d) if so, Government's decision on the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). 177/178 Rangiya-Murkongselek passenger, which was cancelled due to coal shortage, has since been restored on Rangiya-North Lakhimpur section from 1-8-1974. Restoration of this train on North Lakhimpur-Murkongselek section has not been considered justified due to poor patronisation.

(c) and (d). The demand for introduction of a direct train between Gauhati and Murkongselek has not been found justified on traffic considerations.

एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रियायें अधिनियम, 1969 के पारित हो जाने के पश्चात् औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिये रद्द किये गये आवेदन पत्र

2064. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रियाएं अधिनियम, 1969 के पारित हो जाने के पश्चात् रद्द किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिये आवेदन-पत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है, तथा उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इस समय कितने आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं तथा वे कब से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय के उप-मंत्री (श्री बेदब्रत बरुआ): (क) और (ख) औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिये जाने के लिए उद्योग और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय प्रशासनिक रूप से सम्बन्धित है और उस मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित सूचना दी है :-

(1) 1-1-1969 से 31-12-1973 की अवधि में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये जाने के विषय में रद्द किये गये आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या 4636 और 1-1-1974 से 30-10-1974 की अवधि में 2880 है।

(2) 1-11-1974 तक उन के पास औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये जाने के अनिर्णीत आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या, 1-11-1973 से पूर्व अवधिहेतु 1968 के एक आवेदन-पत्र सहित, 474 थी और 1-11-1973 की अवधि हेतु 1785 थी।

रद्द किये गये आवेदन-पत्रों के विषय में विस्तृत सूचना उद्योग और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं रखी जा रही है।

Birla Firms in Uttar Pradesh

2065. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Birla firms are there in Uttar Pradesh in each sector:

(b) whether there is representative of Government in each concern of Birlas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Out of the companies shown under the Industrial House of Birlas in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry

Committee, four companies have their registered offices in Uttar Pradesh.

Name of the Company

(i) Moon Corporation Ltd.

(ii) Newspapers Ltd.

(iii) Oudh Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.

(iv) Renusagar Power Co. Ltd.

It may, however, be pointed out that the Industrial Houses named by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee are no longer relevant for determining large industrial houses, in the context of the Revised Industrial Licensing Policy announced by Government in February 1973.

(b) and (c). No Government Director has been appointed on the boards of Management of the four companies named above in part (a) and no such action has been found necesary under section 408 of the Companies Act, in these cases.

Companies charged with violation of Companies Act during 1973-74

2066. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies belonging to the large houses and also foreign controlled companies charged with violation of the provisions of the Companies Act during 1973-74;

(b) the specific charges against each Company; and

(c) the action, if any, taken against the companies concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). Statistics relating to prosecution of companies for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act are given in the Annual Reports on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956 which are placed on the table of both Houses of Parliament every year. Similar information in respect of the year 1973-74 will be furnished while placing next Annual Report before Parliament. These statistics furnish the nature of defaults as well, although specific charges against each company are not given. Separate statistics are not maintained in respect of prosecutions of companies belonging to larger Houses and foreign controlled companies.

Their names and main lines of business are as under:—

Main line of business

Investment in shares.

Printing and publishing of news papers.

Leasing on rent of a petrol pump and other property.

Generation of electricity.

Finalisation of appeals of Permanent Staff dismissed after May, 1974 Strike

2067. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent staff who still remain dismissed after the May, 1974 strike on the various Railways, zone-wise;

(b) the number whose appeals for reinstatement have been finally rejected; and

(c) whether final authority for such rejection has been conferred on the General Manager/Divisional Superintendents at their discretion or any appeal will be considered at higher level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Under the rules, an employee, whose appeal against dismissal or removal has been rejected by the Appellate Authority,

may submit a representation or a petition to the appropriate reviewing authority for a review of the decision of the Appellate Authority which may also be revised by the reviewing authority on the merits of the case. This process is going on in the case of staff who have been dismissed or removed from service and whose appeals have been rejected. As such, the information as to the number of staff who will finally remain dismissed or removed from service cannot be given at this stage.

Proposal to give a stoppage to New Delhi—Mangalore Jayanti Janta Express at Tirur

2068. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi—Mangalore Jayanti Janta Express do not stop in the Malapuram District even though there are many important stations in that District; and

(b) whether Government propose to give a stoppage to the train at Tirur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Review of Price Control Order, 1970 for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

2069. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main features of the Price Control Order, 1970 for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals;

(b) what were the changes made subsequently;

(c) under what provisions of the Act and rules the Guidelines for increasing prices were issued and whether BICP or his Ministry issued these guidelines and whether Law Ministry was consulted and if so, what are the finding of the Law Ministry;

(d) whether the Guidelines for Price Control Order, 1974 were issued at the instance of OPPI and that the foreign firms were gainer in respect of revision of prices in all their products; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines of increase of price allowed to foreign firms, product-wise and firm-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The main features of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, are:—

(i) It empowers the Government to fix the maximum selling price of essential bulk drugs and to direct the manufacturers to sell the bulk drugs to other formulators.

(ii) It provides a formula following which the retail prices of formulations are to be calculated.

(iii) It provides two schemes for pricing-structure for adoption of either by the industry.

(iv) It empowers the Central Government to fix the retail prices of formulations and also to revise the retail price of any formulation *suo moto*.

(v) It also specifies the minimum margins for the whole-sale and retail trade.

(vi) It empowers the Government to exempt a class of drug manufacturing units from the operation of all or any of the provisions of the Order, and to revoke or modify such order.

The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 excludes:

(i) all bonafide Ayurvedic (including Siddha) and Unani (Tibb) systems of medicines;

(ii) any medicine included in the Homoeopathic system of medicine;

(iii) coal-tar disinfectant fluids;

(iv) the following insecticides, namely:—

(a) Benzene Hexachloride and its preparations;

(b) Di-chloro Diphenol-Trichlore Ethane and its preparations;

(c) Dieldrin and its preparations;

(d) Pyrethrum and its preparations;

(v) such substances intended to affect the structure or any function of the human body as may, from time to time, be specified by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette.

(b) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, was amended on 11-1-1971 and 8-8-1974. A copy each of the amending order No. 26-A and 485-E published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India Extraordinary was placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 6th August, 1974 and 13th August, 1974 respectively.

(c) Paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Order also provide for revision in the retail prices of formulations. The guidelines were issued by this Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Law, who observed that the issuance of such guidelines was in order. These are intended merely to guide the industry as to the manner in which they are to work out the cost structure in their applications for interim price revision.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Plan of ONGC to Instal a Permanent Drilling Platform in Bombay High

2070. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has a plan to instal a permanent Oil drilling-*cum*-production platform at Bombay High; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard and when the production is expected to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). When the commerciality of the oil strike at the Bombay High structure is established, the ONGC proposes to instal a drilling-cum-production platform to produce oil from this structure in the quickest possible time.

Fictitious Paper Companies

2071. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to find out the fictitious paper companies, State-wise throughout the country and District-wise in Bihar during the last three years; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The Department of Company Affairs has not carried out any such survey.

(b) Does not arise.

Call to Speed up Delivery of Cooking Gas to Consumers

2072. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an aid cell to speed up the delivery of cooking gas to domestic consumers; and

(b) if so, what would be the main object of setting up this cell and when would it start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at present.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों की सेवा में व्यवधान को क्षमा करना

2073. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1974 में यह घोषणा की थी कि मई, 1974 की रेलवे हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को क्षमा कर दिया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा कर दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, 9-9-1974 को लोक सभा में अनुदान की पूरक मांगें (रेलवे) की बहस का उत्तर देते हुए रेल मंत्री ने यह स्पष्ट किया था कि कानून की सीमा के अन्तर्गत यथासम्भव सहानुभूतिपूर्वक इस मामले पर विचार किया जायेगा हालांकि कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल के समय गलती की है।

(ख) और (घ) सरकार के विनिश्चय के अनुसार, कर्मचारियों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होने के बाद अलग अलग मामलों की जांच कर के ऐसी परिस्थितियां जिन्हें नजरअन्दाज किया जा सकता है, को ध्यान में रख कर सेवा भंग को माफ किया गया है। अब तक लगभग 3.78 लाख कर्मचारियों का सेवा-भंग माफ किया जा चुका है। इस प्रक्रिया में यथासंभव शीघ्रता की जा रही है। फिर भी कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।

Summer and Winter Uniforms for Commercial Staff Working at Ghaziabad Station (Northern Railway)

2074. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial staff working at Ghaziabad Station (Northern Railway) have not been supplied summer and winter uniforms for the year 1974;

(b) if so, whether such staff in Delhi area have since been supplied with their uniforms;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps taken to regularise the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Commercial staff at Ghaziabad station have been supplied with Summer, 1974 uniforms.

Supply of Winter, 1974-75 uniforms which are under fabrication with Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur has also commenced.

(b) Supply position of uniforms to staff in Delhi area also is the same as stated in reply to part (a).

(c) Delay in supply of Winter, 1974-75 uniforms is due to labour trouble and power shortage faced by Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur who have been awarded stitching contract by Northern Railway.

(d) Ministry of Defence Production have been requested to advise the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur to complete fabrication of winter, 1974-75 uniforms immediately.

Expenditure incurred on Maintenance of Vigilance Organisation during 1973-74

2075. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on the maintenance of Vigilance Organisation on Indian Railways is too heavy and disproportionate to their performance;

(b) total expenditure incurred on this organisation during the year 1973-74, including pay, allowances and all other expenses;

(c) the number of cases handled by them during this period and the outcome thereof; and

(d) whether the Administration propose any reduction in the present establishment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Rs. 59.6 Lakhs.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) No.

Statement

	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted
(a) No. of complaints received during 1973-74.	474	8,189
(b) Total No. of complaints including carry forward from the pervious year.	949	10,323
(c) No. disposed of during the year.	507	7,984
(i) Dropped without enquiry	170	40,90
(ii) Dropped after enquiry.	273	2,743
(iii) Taken up for departmental disciplinary proceedings or for prosecution in a court of law.	64	1,151
(d) No. of staff punished.	27	1,035

छोटे रेलवे स्टेशनों पर शेड लगाने की योजना

2076. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में छोटे रेलवे स्टेशनों पर शेड लगाने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के छोटे स्टेशनों पर अधिक से अधिक छायादार वृक्ष लगाने की इसी प्रकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं को कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा तथा उस पर कितनी राशि व्यय होगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह)। (क) सभी छोटे स्टेशनों पर छतों की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। यह समझा जाता है कि 'छत' का अभिप्राय यात्रियों के लिये प्लेटफार्मों पर वर्षा और धूप से बचने के लिये बनाये गये छतदार स्थान से है। स्टेशनों पर ऐसी छतों की व्यवस्था के लिये गुण दोष के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है जो स्टेशनों पर यात्री यातायात की मात्रा और जलवायु की स्थिति पर निर्भर है और यह काम रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर शुरु किया जाता है बशर्ते उस के लिए धन उपलब्ध हो।

(ख) सभी स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छायादार वृक्ष लगाना बुनियादी सुविधा मानी जाती है और यह बात सामान्य नीति संबंधी हिदायतों में रखी गयी है। प्रति वर्ष प्लेटफार्मों पर जहां अवश्यक समझा जाता है, मानसून के मौसम में लगाये जाते हैं।

(ग) यात्रियों के लिये अधिक सुविधाएं जिन में प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था और छायादार वृक्ष लगाना शामिल है, एक निरन्तर चलने वाला काम है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में सभी यात्री सुविधा कामों पर मूल रूप से 20 करोड़ पये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव था जिन में यात्री छतों के अलावा अन्य मदें जैसे तीसरे के प्रतीक्षालय, प्लेटफार्मों में सुधार ऊपरी पैदल पुल, स्टेशनों पर पेय जल की सप्लाई और रोशनी की व्यवस्था आदि शामिल हैं।

Cases pending in various High Courts and Supreme Court

2077. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court of India and in various High Courts as on 1st November, 1974;

(b) the reasons for which so many cases are pending; and

(c) steps, if any, taken by Government to reduce the period for which the cases could remain pending?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Information as on 1st November, 1974 is not readily available. The total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court of India and in the various High Courts as on 30th June, 1974 was 12,895 and 4,59,974 respectively.

(b) In most of the High Courts the arrears were due mainly to a general increase in institutions and inadequacy of Judge strength.

(c) (i) The State authorities have been advised to review and refix the Judge strength of the High Courts from time to time taking into account the institutions, disposals and the pendency. They have also been advised that action to fill vacancies should be initiated well in advance so as to ensure that the vacancies are filled from the date of occurrence.

(ii) The High Court Arrears Committee had made some recommendations which are purely of administrative nature aimed at eliminating delay in the disposal of cases. The State Governments and the High Courts have been advised that such recommendations be implemented straightway.

(iii) The Law Commission had made a number of recommendations for amendment of procedural law in

criminal matters. Based on those recommendations, a new Code of Criminal Procedure has been enacted recently.

(iv) The Law Commission has also suggested certain amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with a view to eliminating and minimising delays in civil litigation and thereby reduce costs. A Bill for amending the Code of Civil Procedure is before the Parliament.

Prosecutions launched under sections 146(4), 147(3), (4) and 148(1) of the Companies Act

2078. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any prosecution has been launched under sections 146(4), 147(3), 147(4), 148(1) of the Companies Act relating to proper publication of name and location of registered office during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have set up any agency or have evolved any procedure to detect offences committed under above provisions of the Companies Act; and

(c) if not, how do Government proposes to ensure that these provisions are enforced and observed by Companies and their officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) A few prosecutions under section 146(4) and 147(2) were launched during the period.

(b) Under the Companies Act, the Registrar of Companies is the statutory authority to detect such defaults and he is empowered to launch prosecution in accordance with section 621 of the Companies Act.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion/conversion/construction of new railway lines in Gujarat during Fifth Plan period

2079. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of projects for expansion and conversion of existing railway lines and construction of new railway lines in Gujarat that have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan, giving salient features of each one of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Projects for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalized. However, the following projects are at present in progress in Gujarat:

(i) Sabarmati-Gandhinagar B. G. line—length 27.85 Kms.; cost Rs. 2.85 crores.

(ii) Viramgam-Okha/Porbandar M.G. to B.G. Conversion—length 556.97 Kms.; cost Rs. 42.95 crores

Surveys have been completed/are in progress, for the following projects falling partly or wholly in Gujarat. The decision regarding taking up these projects during 5th five year Plan period will be taken after the survey reports are examined and also subject to the availability of funds.

(i) Delhi-Ahmedabad M.G. to B.G. conversion-length 1110 Kms. cost Rs. 131 crores. Survey completed, report under examination.

(ii) Bhavnagar—Tarapore B.G.—length 141 Kms.; cost Rs. 11.92 crores (as assessed in 1968-69). Survey completed, reports under examination.

(iii) Gandhidham—Bhuj — Lakhpat M.G./B.G. length 284 Kms.; cost Rs. 22.0 crores.

Survey completed, reports under examination.

(iv) Nadiad—Kapadvanj — Modasa N.G. to B.G. Conversion-cum-extension length 109 kms./Shamlaji Road-Modasa Kapadvanj M.G. new line—length 84 kms. Surveys in progress.

मुज़फ्फरपुर से जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस तथा नार्थ इंडिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने की योजना

2080. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर–मुजफ्फरपुर बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बिछ जाने के बाद मुजफ्फरपुर से जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस तथा नार्थ इण्डिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने की कोई योजना है; और यदि हां तो ये गाड़ियां कब से चलाई जायेंगी; और

(ख) क्या इन गाड़ियों से मुजफ्फरपुर के तथा पूर्वी एवं पश्चिमी चम्पारन जाने वाले यात्रियों को कोई सुविधा देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) सम्भवत: सदस्य महोदय का आशय 21/22 हावड़ा–समस्तीपुर उत्तर बिहार एक्सप्रेस से है जिसे समस्तीपुर–मुजफ्फरपुर बड़ी लाइन के खुल जाने पर मुजफ्फरपुर तक चलाने का प्रस्ताव है। लेकिन 153अप/154 डाउन जयंती जनता एक्सप्रेस का समस्तीपुर तक आना-जाना जारी रहेगा।

(ख) बड़ी लाइन खुल जाने के बाद 19/20 मिथिला एक्सप्रेस 21/22 उत्तर बिहार एक्सप्रेस 329/330 हावड़ा तेज सवारी गाड़ी और 311/312 सियालदह तेज सवारी गाड़ियों सहित बड़ी लाइन की 7 जोड़ी गाड़ियों के चालन का विस्तार मुजफ्फरपुर तक किया जायेगा। मोतिहारी और रक्सौल दोनों मार्गों द्वारा नरकटियागंज आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए समस्तीपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर में 21/22 उत्तर बिहार और 153/154 जयंती जनता एक्सप्रेस के उपयुक्त मेल की व्यवस्था की गयी है। मुजफ्फरपुर और उससे आगे दिल्ली की तरफ सीधे आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए नयी दिल्ली और समस्तीपुर के बीच सीधे चलने वाले दो सवारी डिब्बों के चालन का विस्तार 85/86 असम मेल और 19/20 मिथिला एक्सप्रेस द्वारा मुजफ्फरपुर तक किया जायेगा।

Recommendations of the Committee on welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2081. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on the following recommendations made in their Sixth Report by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fifth Lok Sabha):—(i) the Gauhati Oil Refinery, before dereserving any post reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes, should approach the local Employment Exchange to get suitable persons belonging to these communities for reserved posts (ii) the Indian Oil Corporation should notify all cases of de-reservation to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and

also to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if these recommendations have not been accepted, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The procedure regarding dereservation of reserved vacancies to be followed by the Public Sector Undertakings, as laid down in the directive issued by the Government, provides that before dereserving the reserved vacancies in the direct recruitment quota, the reserved vacancies should be brought to the notice of Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by (i) advertisement in newspapers and (ii) notification to Employment Exchange. A copy of the advertisement is also required to be sent to the regional employment exchange. The Indian Oil Corporation are following this procedure.

The recommendation of the Committee that Indian Oil Corporation should notify all cases of deservation to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and also to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduel Tribes has been accepted. Indian Oil Corporation has been advised to follow this procedure. However, there has been no case of dereservation in Gauhati Refinery since the acceptance of this recommendation in April, 1973.

Plan to increase production of Drugs

2082. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned to increase the annual production of formulations and drugs to worth Rs. 600 crores in terms of 1972-73 price by the multinational companies in the country;

(b) whether at present, 70 per cent of the annual production is being controlled by the multinational companies in the country;

(c) if so, whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up the new drug units only in the public sector; and

(d) if so, the broad features of the new units proposed to be set up and other expansion programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to increase production of drug formulations to Rs. 500 crores by the end of 1978-79. This would require a production of bulk drugs of the value of Rs. 150 crores per annum.

(b) At present 36 foreign firms *i.e.*, firms having foreign investment exceeding 50 per cent are engaged wholly or partly in the manufacture of drugs. These firms account for about 45 per cent of the total turnover of formulations and about 33 per cent of the turnover of bulk drugs.

(c) and (d). According to industrial licensing policy announced in February 1973 the drugs and pharmaceutical industry has been included in the list of industries for which foreign majority companies and companies belonging to large houses are also eligible for participation under certain conditions. A provision of Rs. 70 crores has been included in draft Fifth Five Year Plan for expansion/diversification of drug industry in the public sector.

The Parliament's Committee which is examining the programmes relating to social services, Education, Man-Power Planning and Population Policy under the draft Fifth Five Year Plan has made the following suggestion in respect of drug industry:—

"The drug industry should be nationalised to control the prices and ensure quality."

Government has appointed a Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi and its terms of reference inter alia include:—

"To recommend measures necessary for ensuring that the public sector attains a leadership role in the manufacture development."

Broad features of the diversification/expansion programme of public sector units during the Fifth Five Year Plan period are as follows:—

Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Project	Capacity proposed	Estimated Capital Cost
		Rs. lakhs
Cynthetic Drugs Plant Expansion	38 drugs—Expansion from 1989 tonnes to 3307 tonnes p. a.	2190·00
Niacidamide Plant . . .	300 tonnes	838·00
Antibiotics Plant Expansion .	Steptomycin from 85 T to 120 T : Tetracycline from 25 to 95 T : Ampicillin 10 T : Doxycyclin 5 T.	820·00
New formulation unit . .	Tablets 1500 million vials & Capsules 50 million syrup 1 lakh litres ointments 1 KL	550·00

II. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

Project	Capacity proposed	Capital Cost
		Rs. lakhs
Penicillin Expansion	84 mmu to 160 mmu	154·18
Penicillin Plant II	160 mmu	579·84
Expansion in Semi Synthetic Penicillin . .	5 tonnes to 35 tonnes	547·41
Streptomycin Expansion	85 T to 170 T	290·98
Vitamin C Expansion	125 T to 250 T	119·97
Erythromycin	19 T	403·11
New Antibiotics	18 T	179·16
Industrial Enzymes	20 T	115·06
New formulation Unit	Capacity for formulating 287 T of bulk drugs.	600·23

Holding of early election to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly of Gujarat

2083. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instruction has been issued to the Election Commission by Government for making necessary preparation for holding early election of Lok Sabha and election for Gujarat Assembly; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of agitation by All India Loco Running Staff Association in Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

2084. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the end of agitation by All India Loco Running Staff Association in December, 1973 there had been agreement for withdrawal of all victimisation, including condonation of break in Service;

(b) if so, the salient features of agreement arrived;

(c) whether break in service of Running staff in the Western Railway still continues; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not condoning break in service of these employees specially over Ajmer Division and the steps Government are considering to condone the break in service of these employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). It was decided that there would be no penal action and that the cases of loco running staff would be looked into and that about arrests, released, withdrawal of warrants and connected cases. *status-quo-ante* would be restored after the agitation was withdrawn except involving violence and sabotage.

(c) and (d). The question egarding break in service suffered by some loco running staff of Western Railway for participation in the illegal strike of December, 1973, is under consideration.

Supply of defective equipment by an Italian firm for Durgapur Fertilizer Plant

2085. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of bad equipment by an Italian firm has delayed the commissioning of the Durgapur fertilizer plant for commercial production; and

(b) if so, the remedial action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The failure/break-down of several critical items of equipment, including some of Italian origin, have presented difficulties in the successful operation of the plant and in stabilising production at a satisfactory level.

(b) Besides measures to identify and overcome the various defects, replacements have been obtained for several items of equipment found defective. A comprehensive survey from "end-to-end" has also been made by M/s. Technimont of Italy and appropriate action in the light of this survey is being taken to ensure reliability of plant operation at a satisfactory level.

Decision on Pay Scales of Shunters

2086. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the pay scales of different categories of Shunters; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). On the basis of the recommendations of th Third Pay Commission, the following scales of pay have been allotted to Shunters:

	Existing scale of pay	Revised scale of pay
	Rs.	Rs.
Steam Shunter 'A'/ Diesel Shunter/ Electric Shunter.	130—200	290—400
Steam Shunter 'B'/ Diesel Shunter/ Electric Shunter.	130—158	290—350

The question of further revision of pay scales for Shunters as a result of an Award of the Board of Arbitration (under the J.C.M.) is receiving consideration.

Legal aid to poor

2087. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has since been drawn up or finalised for providing legal aid to the poor; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of relief proposed to be given and the probable date of the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway line between Chamarajanagar and Sathyamangalam (Southern Railway)

2088. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of railway line between Chamarajanagar and Sathyamangalam in Southern Railway will be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Proposals for the Fifth Plan have not yet been finalised. However, earlier survey reports for this line have revealed that the level of traffic on the line would not be sufficient to justify its construction and it would not be financially viable. Due to paucity of funds, it will be difficult to take up the proposal in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

Rock Phosphate Deposits found in Mussoorie

2089. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge reserves of rock phosphate deposits have been found by Pyrites, Phosphate and Chemicals Limited in Mussoorie region recently;

(b) whether exploitation of these reserves has been undertaken;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons for the delay in exploitation of these reserves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) According to an assessment by the Geological Survey of India, about 18 million tonnes of rock phosphate may be available in the Mussoorie region.

(b) to (d). Exploitation of these mines have been taken in hand by the Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., a public sector undertaking, under this Ministry and about 10,000 tonnes per annum are being mined presently. Proposals have been formulated for increasing production to 60,000 tonnes per annum, but no final decision has been taken.

Shortage of petrol, diesel and kerosene in Rajasthan

2090. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of petrol and diesel oil in Rajasthan during the last quarter;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) steps taken by the Central Government to supply the quota fixed for the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) There have been no reports of any shortage of petrol or diesel oil in Rajasthan during the last quarter.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No quotas of petrol or diesel oil are being allocated State-wise. Supplies of these products are at present free according to demands.

Supply of furnace oil to industrial units in Rajasthan

2091. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure laid down for giving furnace oil to established users and industrial units in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether Indian Oil Corporation is not releasing furnace oil to small scale industrial units of Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Established consumers of furnace oil are entitled to draw supplies from their supplying companies. In making supplies a 10 per cent cut is however being applied over 1973 off takes in the case of 33 priority industries and 20 per cent cut in the case of all other industries. For any additional requirements, the parties have to apply to allocation sub-committee of the Standing Committee on Furnace Oil headed by Secretary and Director General Technical Development. After the approval of the Sub-Committee necessary authorisation is given to the oil companies for release of additional quantities.

A bulk quota is also placed at the disposal of State Governments with effect from 1-7-1974 to meet the requirements of small scale units and State enterprises which are not registered with any Central sponsoring authority. The State Governments are to set up their own mechanism for allocation of this quota. For Rajasthan, an allocation of 10,403 Kls. has been made for this purpose for the current year.

(b) I.O.C. is releasing furnace oil to all customers as per their entitlement based on 1973 offtake/allotment made by Standing Committee on Furnace Oil, IOC is also releasing furnace oil to customers to whom allocation has been made by the State Committee.

Workload and strength of Pharmacists and Doctors in hospitals/health units (Northern Railway)

2092. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the (i) daily average O.P.D. attendance for the month of July, August and September, (ii) total number of Pharmacists and Doctors posted in each Hospital/Health Unit now and from 1968 to 1971, (iii) average daily workload in each case i.e. Pharmacists and Doctors, (iv) prescribed yardstick in each case, (v) date of last job analysis done for the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 in respect of each Hospital/Health Unit separately on Northern Railways; and

(b) the work load increased by way of clerical work during these years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) (i) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8576/74 .

(ii) & (iii) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8576/74].

(iv) No yard-sticks have been prescribed.

(v) No job analysis has been done in the Hospitals/Health Units.

(b) No change.

Third Pay Commission's scale for Pharmacists

2093. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission have been implemented in respect of the category of Pharmacists; and

(b) if so (i) the pay scale, (ii) total span of each pay scales in terms of years, (iii) number of Pharmacists stagnating at the maximum, (iv) number of Pharmacists likely to be stagnated at the maximum in the next two years, (v) number of Phamacists who have completed 10 to 20 years of service, and (vi) number of Pharmacists who have completed 5 to 10 years of service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Revised scales of pay in respect of the category of Pharmacists as recommended by the Third Pay Commission have been notified.

(b) (i):—

	Existing scale of pay	Revised scale of pay
	Rs.	Rs.
Pharmacist Gr. 'A'	205—280	425—640
Pharmacist Gr. 'B'	130—240	330—560*

*For fully qualified Pharmacists i.e. those possessing qualifications mentioned in Sections 31 and 32 of pharmacy Act, 1948, but excluding thouse covered by Clause (d) of Section 31 *ibid*.

Pharmacist Gr. 'B'	130—240	330—480*

†For unqualified Pharmacists i.e. those covered by Clause (d) of Section 31 of Pharmacy Act, or possessing registerable qualifications under that clause.

b (ii):—Span of scale Rs. 425—640—13 years.

Span of scale Rs.330—560—19 years.

Span of scale Rs. 330—480—16 years.

(b) (iii) to (vi) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Janta Soap released by Hindustan Lever and Tatas

2094. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Janta soap released in the market by M/s. Hindustan Levers and Tatas during the period from October to 15th November, 1974, its selling price per cake and its weight per cake; and

(b) the steps taken to check the quality of the soap marketed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) During the period October to 15th November, 1974 M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited released 144 tonnes of Janata soap priced at 1.05 per cake of 100 gms. inclusive of all local taxes and M/s. Tata Oil Mills Company Limited, released 50 tonnes of Janata soap priced at 95 paise per cake of 100 gms. exclusive of local taxes.

(b) The need for taking steps to check the quality of soap has not arisen and there has been no complaint about its quality.

Allocation of more diesel oil to Goa

2095. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether Goa Government had approached the Centre for allocation of more diesel oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): No Statewise allocation are being made for Diesel Oil. Request was however received from Goa Government to provide for additional HSDO for during the period from November 1974 to January 1975 in view of the exposition of Holy Relics of St. Francis Xavier. Arrangements have been made to take into account these additional requirements of diesel oil in planning for the product availability in Goa region.

Shortage of petrol, diesel and Kerosene in Goa

2096. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether there has been acute shortage of petrol, diesel and kerosene in Goa during the 1st quarter of the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): Except for a short period from 15th to 25th January 1974, there have been no such reports of acute shortage in Goa. During this period there was a lighting strike by IOC's transport contractors working at its Vasco installation. Hence product could not be moved out according to requirements. Quotas of kerosene oil for Goa were, however, cut during this period in line with the general cut applied to other States. This may also have given rise to shortages of kerosene oil in some areas. Allocation of kerosene oil in Goa has been increased from this month taking into account the additional requirements in view of the exposition of St. Xaviers body.

Prosecutions launched against companies for violation of Companies Act

2097. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many prosecutions were launched against companies during the year ending 31st March, 1974 for violating the provisions of the Companies Act;

(b) the particulars of the companies involved; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). Statistics relating to prosecution of companies for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 are being given in the Annual Report on the working and administration of the Companies required to be placed on the table of both Houses of Parliament every year under Section 638 of the Companies Act, 1956. The 17th annual report for the year ending 31st March, 1973 was placed on the table of the House on 26th March, 1974. Similar information in respect of the year 1973-74 will be furnished in the next Annual Report. 5661 prosecutions were launched involving 2730 companies during the year ending 31st March, 1974. The particulars of individual cases are available only with the concerned Registrar of Companies in the respective States.

Foreign Companies in India during 1973-74

2098. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign companies established their places of business in India during 1973-74;

(b) how many foreign companies were closed down during the said period; and

(c) what were the reasons for their closure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). Five foreign companies as defined under Section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956 established their places of business in India during 1973-74. 2 foreign companies closed down their places of business in India during the same period.

The business of one of the companies which closed down its place of business was transferred to a branch of another foreign company in India. The second company has not given the reason for the closure of its place of business.

Issue of COB licences to M/s. Hoechst after due date

2099. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hoechst, a foreign dominated drug manufacturing firm has been recommended COB licences, even after due date;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same;

(c) whether Analgin quota issued to M/s. Hoechst is on the basis of production of last three years, which is much more than the licensed capacity; and

(d) if so, whether it is in accordance with the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement indicating, date of COB applications, names of items and capacity asked for by M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8577/74]. The party applied for the grant of COB licence on 31st August, 1973 in accordance with the Industrial licensing policy announced by, the Government on the 16th February, 1973. The last date for submitting applications for COB licence under the above policy was 15th August, 1973.

(c) and (d). All canalised raw materials, including Analgin, are released to the DGTD units on the basis of the best of past two years' consumption or the quantity recommended by the

State Drug Controller whichever is less. This policy has been followed in the case of allocation of Analgin to M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., also. The question of excess production over and above the licensed capacity by various units including Analgin formulations by M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., is being examined by the Government separately.

Price Control Order on Drugs

2100. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Price Control Order on drugs is nearly a farce or a face-saving measure of Government;

(b) whether the Price Control Order, 1970 and the guidelines concerning it issued during 1974 were issued at the instance of OPPI; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise the prices of products of foreign-dominated companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) The prices of Drugs, whether manufactured by Indian or foreign sector of the industry, are fixed/revised in accordance with the provisions contained in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970.

Report of the Committee on over-production by drug firms

2101. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee, with Director (Drugs), recently visited Bombay and Calcutta to study the problem of production in excess of the licensed capacity by drug firms;

(b) the broad outlines of the information received from different drug manufacturing concerns and the findings of the Committee; and

(c) whether Government propose to place the report as well as other information collected by this Committee on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Only team of officers of DGTD and this Ministry visited Bombay only in Feb., 1973 to collect information in connection with production vis-a-vis capacity for formulation and bulk drugs in DGTD units and import requirements thereof. Information received from various units is of a detailed nature and is being utilised by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Certain foreign drug firms during fourth plan

2102. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the production of M/s. Sandoz, Abbotts, SKF, May & Baker, Glaxo and Pfizers during the Fourth Plan period, product-wise and what is their licensed capacity;

(b) what are the items which they are manufacturing without any industrial licences or permission; and

(c) what action Government have taken/or propose to take for their indulging into production without valid licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Instructions issued under the essential commodities act for supply of petroleum products

2103. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders under the Essential Commodities Act to make it obligatory on the part of oil marketing companies in the country to supply petroleum products to retail dealers of other companies, if necessary; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the supplies of petroleum products such as high speed diesel, kerosene oil, light speed diesel, lubricants and solvents and wax to consumers through retail outlets in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) An Ordera called the Petroleum Products (Regulation of Supply to Retail Outlets) Order, 1974 was issued by the Government in September, 1974 under which the Central Government has been invested with powers for directing an oil company to deliver any specified petroleum product or products to a particular outlet which may belong to any other company.

(b) Supplies of various petroleum products are made through a net-work of agencies/distributorships all over the country Motor Spirit, High Speed Diesel Oil and some Lubricants are supplied through the oil companies' retail outlets (Petrol pumps). Kerosene oil/LDO is supplied through agents/dealers. Some barrel outlets are also operated by the IOC for sale of Light Diesel Oil in Rural Areas. Furnace Oil is generally supplied directly to consumers. The above order has been made to enable the Government to ensure adequate supplies of product at any particular outlet if considered necessary in the overall public interest

Inordinate delay in unloading of wagons by consignees at goods terminal

2104. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inordinate delay in unloading of wagons by the consignees at various goods terminal in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to expedite unloading of wagons by the consignees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) At times and in certain terminals, goods are not promptly unloaded from wagons by the consignees.

(b) The following steps are taken to expedite unloading of wagons by consignees:

(i) Wherever addresses of the consigness are known, they are advised of the arrival of goods. Instructions exist that a list of consignments received on the previous day but not taken delivery of, should be exhibited on the goods shed notice board.

(ii) Railways undertake unloading of wagons if the consignees fail to do so in time and realise unloading charges from them.

(iii) Demurrage charges have been made sufficiently deterrent with effect from December, 1972.

(iv) With a view to removing congestion in the goods sheds and

facilitating plac- of wagons awaiting unloading,

(a) section 77 of the Indian Railways Act has been amended to reduce the Railways' liability as bailee from 30 days to 7 days, after termination of transit; and

(b) a proposal is under consideration to amend the Indian Railways Act so that at certain notified stations and during certain special periods the Railways are empowered to dispose of the consignments not taken delivery of within 7 days of termination of transit.

Golcha Properties Ltd.

2105. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total present accumulation of money with the receiver of the Golcha Properties Private Limited;

(b) whether a compromise has been reached between the receiver, Income Tax authorities and the Creditors Association for the disbursement of the accumulated money;

(c) if so, the salient features of the compromise formula; and

(d) when the accumulated money will be distributed to the creditors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The total accumulation of money with the Official Liquidator, of the Company as on 20th November, 1974 was Rs. 49,19,172.14.

(b) A draft scheme of Compromise has been filed in the Rajasthan High Court for its sanction.

(c) The Scheme provides for full payment to the Creditors as also the costs, expenses and charges of the Official Liquidator. It also contain adequate provision for payment of income tax dues to the satisfaction of Income-Tax Authorities. The additional funds required for the purpose will be provided by the ex-directors of the company.

(d) The question of making payment to the creditors will arise only after the scheme is sanctioned by the Court and requisite funds are made available by the ex-directors.

Capital Raised in Public and Private Sector

2106. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the new capital raised in the public sector and the private sector for industrial development in the whole of the Fourth Plan period;

(b) how was it distributed major industry-wise;

(c) by how much it has exceeded or fallen short of expectations; and

(d) the constraints that came in the way of industrial growth and production as envisaged in the Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The amount of new capital raised in the form of equity and preference capital during Fourth Plan period from 1969-70 to 1973-74 was Rs. 2854.3 crores in the public sector and Rs. 270.9 crores in the private sector.

(b) Major industry-wise distribution of the above capital raised in the Statement annexed.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected from the planning Commission and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Industry	Public Sector	Private Sector
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	1·4	5·9
2. Mining And Quarrying	250·1	4·1
3. Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs. Textiles, Leathers and Products thereof	28·5	56·1
4. Processing and Maufacture-Metal, and Chemicals and Products thereof.	912·7	106·1
5. Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere classified.	51·9	35·7
6. Construction and Utilities	65·2	3·7
7. Commerce (Trade and Finance)	131·2	42·9
8. Transport, Communication and Storage.	22·9	3·5
9. Community and Business Services	1392·3	3·0
10. Personal and other services	(—)1·9*	9·9
TOTAL	2854·3	270·9

*The decrease is due to the merger of Ashoka Hotel Ltd. (PUC 2.5 crores) and Janpath Hotel Ltd. (PUC 0.3 crore) with India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. which classified in other industrial group

उर्वरकों को सुधारने के लिये कार्यवाही

2107. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि,

(क) कृषि उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने को दृष्टि में रखते हुए गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या उर्वरकों की किस्म सुधारने के लिए इस दिशा में अनुसंधान किये गये हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का क्या परिणाम निकला है?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ग). नये संयंत्रों की स्थापना से उर्वरक क्षमता का विस्तार करने और नवीकरण बाधाओं का निराकरण आधुनिकीकरण जैसे उपायों से चालू यूनिटों में अनुकूलतम उत्पादन के लिए एक बड़े पैमाने के कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। नाइट्रोजिनस उर्वरक उत्पादन की जो क्षमता वर्ष 1971-72 में वर्ष 1973–74 में 19.39 लाख मी० टन नाइट्रोजन) 14.64 लाख मी० टन थी वह अब इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वियन से वर्ष 1978–79 तक लगभग छः मिलियन मी० टन नाइट्रोजन हो जायेगी। जो उत्पादन वर्ष 1971–72 में लगभग 9.52 लाख मी० टन था (वर्ष 1973–74 में 10.6 लाख मी० टन था) वर्ष 1978–79 तक वह

नाइट्रोजन के 36 से 40 लाख मी० टन के क्रम में हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) उत्पादित उर्वरक की गुणवत्ता फर्टिलाइजर (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1957 में निर्धारित गुणवत्ता के अनुरूप हो। इस उद्देश्य के लिए गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदि के सम्बन्ध में उचित अनुसंधान कार्य निर्माताओं द्वारा किया जाता है।

Examination of Food Supplied by Catering Department

2108. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that food supplied by the Catering Department of Railways in the trains is sub-standard; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps Government propose to take to check the food before being served to the customers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No. However, the following measures are taken to ensure quality:

(i) Action is taken to ensure that good quality raw materials are used in preparation of food;

(ii) Frequent inspections are made by officials to ensure service of good quality food;

(iii) Samples of food are taken at periodical intervals and tasted to prevent adulteration and to prevent service of sub-standard food;

(iv) Samples of food served in railway premises are tasted by officials periodically to ensure quality;

(v) Frequent checks are exercised over cleanliness and hygiene in preparation and service of food.

T.A. Personnel who worked in Danapur Division during Railway Strike (Eastern Railway)

2109. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of territorial army personnel who worked during the recent Railway strike on the Danapur Division of the Eastern Railway and have been allotted land; and

(b) the number of such personnel to whom land has not yet been allotted and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). No allotment of land has been made to any Territorial Army personnel, who worked on Danapur Division of the Eastern Railway during the recent Railway strike, nor was there any request for allotment of land from any such personnel.

(b) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Occupation of Seats in Trains

2110. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the seats in the coaches are occupied by unauthorised persons before the coaches come to the platform and they are released to the passengers after collecting money illegally; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check such unauthorised occupation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): : (a) It is not a fact

that most of the seats in the coaches are occupied by unauthorised persons before the coaches come to the platform. Some cases of unauthorised occupation of seats in the trains by anti-social elements and malpractices resulting therefrom have, however, come to notice.

(b) Frequent checks and surprise raids are conducted by the Ticket checking staff in cooperation with RPF staff to check unauthorised occupation of accommodation in trains in the yards/washing lines. Persons so detected during these checks are prosecuted under Section 120(C) of the Indian Railways Act and dealt with accordingly. Arrangements for locking the carriages in washing lines and bringing the rakes to the platform under escort have also been introduced at certain selected stations.

Electrification of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Railway Line in Fifth Plan

2111. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of Railway line the Government propose to electrify in the Fifth Five Year Plan and its Railway-wise break-up; and

(b) whether there is any suggestion to include a study on the feasibility of electrifying the Ernakulam-Trivandrum railway line during this plan and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 1474 route kilometers made up of the following sections are proposed to be energised in the Fifth Five Year Plan:

	Railway	Section	Route kilometers
1.	Western	Virar—Bhestan	200
2.	South Eastern	Panskura-Haldia	69
3.	Do.	Waltair-Kirandul	471
4.	Northern	Tundla-Delhi	259
5.	Southern	Madras-Gudur	138
6.	Do	Madras-Trivellore	42
7.	South Central	Vijayawada-Gudur	295
			1474

(b) Feasibility of electrifying the Ernakulam-Trvaindrum sections has already been examined. The study indicates that electrification is not financially viable.

Building of Kappil Station (Southern Railway)

2112. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the building of the Kappil Station of the Southern Railway in Trivandrum District of Kerala has become outmoded and inadequate to meet the present requirements; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to modify it and improve the facilities in that Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Station building at Kappil is an old building constructed in 1918.

Construction of a new station building is proposed under the scheme of conversion of the section between Ernakulma and Trivandrum Central from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge.

Export of Railway Equipments to Different Countries

2113. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways have received huge orders for the export of Railway equipments to different countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the total amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned from these exports and how far this step will help to improve the Railway equipments building industries in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Indian Railway Production Units have secured the following export orders which would be executed during 1975.

(i) *Philippines*: 30 Economy Class Passenger coaches with spares.

(ii) *Taiwan*: 96 Coaching bogies with Spares.

(iii) *Burma*: 2 Coaching bogies with Spares.

(b) The order of coaches from Philippines is the first major break through in that market while the remaining orders are repeat orders. The total foreign exchange earning from these orders are likely to be approximately Rs. 3.34 crores. Most of the components and raw materials are to be obtained from industry both in private and public sector in India and to that extent they will be benefitted though the exact amount cannot be quantified.

Allocation of More Diesel Oil to Orissa

2114. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government had approached the Centre for allocation of more diesel oil to the State;

(b) if so, reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) quantity of diesel oil supplied to Orissa State upto November, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Supply of diesel oil is however, at present free and no Statewise quotas are being allocated. Demands of Orissa are being met in full and supplies have been increased by the oil companies to the extent required. Figures of diesel supplies are not maintained on a statewise basis.

Supply of Furnace Oil to Industrial Units in Orissa

2115. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure laid down for giving furnace oil to established users and industrial units in Orissa;

(b) whether Indian Oil Corporation is not releasing furnace oil to small scale industrial units of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Established consumers of furnace oil are entitled to draw supplies from their supplying companies. In making supplies a 10 per cent cut is however being applied over 1973 offtakes in the case of 33 priority industries and 20 per

cent cut in the case of all other industries. For any additional requirements the parties have to apply to the allocation sub-committee of the Standing Committee on Furance Oil headed by Secretary and Director-General, Technical Development. After the approval of the Sub-Committee necessary authorisation is given to the oil companies for release of additional quantities of furnace oil.

A bulk quota is also placed at the disposal of State Governments with effect from 1st July 1974 to meet the requirements of small scale units and State enterprises which are not registered with any Central sponsoring authority. The State Governments are to set up their own mechanism for allocation of this quota. For Orissa, an allocation of 3502 KLs has been made for this purpose for the current year.

(b) and (c). IOC is realising furnace oil to all customers as per their entitlement based on 1973 offtake/allotment made by Standing Committee on Furnace Oil. IOC is also releasing furnace oil to customers to whom allocation has been made by the State Committee.

Oil Exploration on Eastern Coast of Orissa

2116. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of crude in India; and

(b) whether there is any move for exploration of crude on the Orissa's Eastern coast?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Due to limited foreign exchange availability, total crude oil, both indigenous and imported that is likely to be processed in all the refineries during 1974-75 is estimated to be about 21 million tonnes.

(b) Geophysical exploration for oil in the Coastal waters off Orissa is planned to be taken up by ONGC with the help of a fully equipped survey vessel now on order.

Introduction of Delux AC Train in Howrah-Madras Route

2117. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any move to introduce Delux AC train on Howrah-Madras route or to attach one AC Chair Car bogie in Madras Mail?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): No.

Rupsa-Bangriposi Broad Gauge Line

2113. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Committee which went into the economy of the Rupsa-Bangriposi broad gauge line has found it feasible to do that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Based on the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee 1969 a traffic survey for the conversion of Rupsa-Talband N.G. section to B.G. had been carried out. A decision regarding its conversion will be taken after the examination of the survey report is completed.

Control on W. H. Brady & Co. by Morarkas

2119. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt was made by the Morarkas to retain control of W. H. Brady and Co.;

(b) whether the attempt was foiled by a nationalised bank which held 20 per cent of the equity;

(c) whether the Industry Department will urge issuing of broad guidelines for banks, L.I.C., U.T.I, and other financial institutions in this regard by the Government; and

(d) whether this will be applied to companies like National Rayon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). One of the directors of the company belonging to the Morarka family resigned before the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and one director of the Morarka family was removed at the said Annual General Meeting. The shareholders of the company including the nationalised institutions, elected two directors other than Morarkas.

(c) and (d). Wherever banks or financial institutions hold substantial shares in any concern, they are required to exercise their voting rights at any general meeting of the shareholders of the company in a manner that would prevent either the Board of Directors or any group of shareholders to act in a manner detrimental to public interest to the extent possible.

Comparative Costs of Rail Lines Per Kilometre in Plains and Hilly Areas

2120. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the comparative costs of construction of railway lines per kilometre in plains, coastal plains and hilly and mountainous areas; and

(b) what are the criteria fixed for establishing railway station, in physical terms and population terms in case of new railway lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Comparative cost of construction of new lines per Kilometre is as under:—

In Plains	Rs. 8.00 to 14 00 (lakhs)
In Coastal Plains	Rs. 10 00 to 13 00 (lakhs)
In Hilly & Mountainous.	Rs. 30.00 to 72 00 (lakhs)

(b) Provision of stations on new railway lines is made on commercial and operational considerations keeping in view the traffic requirements of each location in consultation with the Civil Authorities and to meet the operational needs of each line.

माल की चोरी

2121. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे वैगनों से सामान्यतया किस-किस माल की चोरी होती रही है;

(ख) वर्ष 1973–74 में चोरी गये माल की कीमत कितनी थी;

(ग) रेलवे ने कितनी धनराशि के दावों का भुगतान किया; और

(घ) सरकार ने चोरी रोकने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) अनाज और दालें, तेल के बीज, चीनी, मसाले, चाय, सूती कपड़ा, लोहा और इस्पात, वनस्पती और दूसरे खाद्य तेल, फल और अन्य नव्य वस्तुएं आदि।

(ख) 1973–74 के वर्ष में सभी भारतीय रेलों पर चुराये गये माल (जिसमें मुहर बंद माल डिब्बों से चुराया गया माल भी शामिल है) का मूल्य लगभग 183.13 लाख रुपये है जैसा कि बताया गया है।

(ग) 1973–74 के दौरान सभी भारतीय रेलों पर परेषणों की उठाईगिरी के सम्बन्ध में 617.44 लाख रुपये की रकम का भुगतान क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों के रूप में किया गया।

(घ) उठाईगिरी की घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(i) सभी महत्वपूर्ण यार्डों, माल गोदामों, यानांतरण/फिर से पैक करने के स्थलों आदि पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा चौबीसों घंटे पहरा दिया जा रहा है।

(ii) नामांकित माल गाड़ियों, विशेष रूप से उच्च दर वाली वस्तुएं ले जाने वाली गाड़ियों के साथ नाजुक खण्डों पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का पहरा रहता है।

(iii) चुरायी गयी सम्पत्ति लेने वालों के विरुद्ध विशेष अभियान चलाये जाते हैं और रेल सम्पत्ति (गैर कानूनी कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1966 के अधीन मुकदमे चलाये जाते हैं।

(iv) अपराधियों की गतिविधियों पर सतर्क निगाह रखने के लिए सादे कपड़ों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को तैनात किया जाता है।

(v) रेलों पर अपराध की रोक थाम करने और पता लगाने के लिए रेलवे मजदूर संघों की सहायता और सहयोग मांगा गया है।

(vi) रेलों पर सक्रिय बदमाशों पर निगाह रखने के लिए राज्य के पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ आवश्यक सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाता है

नजीबाबाद से रयासी, लस्कर और रुड़की होती हुई सहारनपुर तक सवेरे के समय गाड़ी चलाना

2122. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्थानीय लोगों या संसद् सदस्यों ने यह मांग की है कि उत्तर रेलवे में नजीबाबाद से रयासी होती हुई लस्कर तक तथा इनसे सीधी रुड़की और सहारनपुर तक सवेरे के समय एक गाड़ी चलाई जाये;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) यह गाड़ी कब तक चालू की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). रायसी से रुड़की/सहारनपुर के यात्रियों के लिए सुबह के समय, 61/65 जनता एक्सप्रेस और 372 डाउन, हरिद्वार–दिल्ली सवारी गाड़ी लक्सर में बदली के साथ सुगम सम्बद्ध सेवा पहले से ही मौजूद है। नजीबाबाद से रुड़की/सहारनपुर के लिए एक और गाड़ी चलाना, सहारनपुर, रुड़की और नजीबाबाद में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के अभाव में न तो यातायात की दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण है और न ही परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक।

वर्दी पाने वाले कर्मचारी

2123. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे विभाग किस-किस श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को वर्दी देता है;

(ख) वर्दी पहनने के बारे में नियमों और आदेशों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) बिना वर्दी पहने काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने वर्दी न पहनने वाले कर्मचारियों को वर्दी न दिये जाने के बारे में विचार किया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह : (क) रेलों के विभिन्न विभागों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की ऐसी कोटियों को वर्दियां दी जाती हैं (1) जो सामान्यतः यात्रा करने वाले और व्यापार करने वाले लोगों के सम्पर्क में आते हैं और जिनके लिए न केवल साफ सुथरे कपड़ों में रहना ही आवश्यक है बल्कि आसानी से पहचाना जाना भी आवश्यक है; और (2) कार्यालयों, शेडों, स्टेशनों आदि में काम करने वाले चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी जिनके लिए ड्यूटी पर रहते हुए साफ सुथरा रहना अपेक्षित है।

(ख) जिन कर्मचारियों को वर्दियां दी जाती हैं उन्हें ड्यूटी पर वर्दी पहननी होती है।

(ग) वर्दी के बिना ड्यूटी पर आने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने के आदेश हैं।

(घ) ऊपर (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

किसानों को डीजल की सप्लाई

2124. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगामी रबी की फसल में किसानों को डीजल पम्पों के लिए डीजल उपलब्ध कराने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में डीजल उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रबी की फसल को क्षति पहुंची थी;

(ग) क्या गत वर्ष की डीजल वितरण व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से, कृषि के लिये इस वर्ष पर्याप्त मात्रा में डीजल प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा; और

(घ) क्या ऐसी कोई योजना पहले ही सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और यदि हां, तो उस पर कब तक निर्णय लिया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माशी) : (क) से (घ). आगामी रबि फसल के दौरान कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए डीजल की आवश्यकता को शीघ्र और पूर्ण रूप में पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। शीतकालीन वर्षा के न होने के कारण इस वर्ष के फरवरी के प्रारम्भ तथा मार्च के दौरान डीजल तेल की मांग में आकस्मिक वृद्धि हो गई थी। तथापि कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त सप्लाई शीघ्र की गई थी। सम्पूर्ण रबी की फसल पर किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में हुई किसी प्रकार की अस्थाई कमी के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करना सम्भव नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों से इस बात की सिफारिश की गई है कि सिंचाई के लिए पम्प एवं ट्रेक्टरों, जब उन्हें फसल के

लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है, की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए मौसम सम्बन्धी कोटे का निर्धारण करने वाले कोटा बोर्ड को तेल कम्पनियों के विशिष्ट फुटवर पम्पों का निर्धारण करके जारी किया जाना चाहिए। कृषकों को इन पम्पों की किसी प्रकार की कमी होने पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर डीजल तेल सप्लाई करने का निर्देश दिया जायेगा।

पदोन्नति के बाद प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को अन्य विभागों में नियुक्त किया जाना

2125. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में रेलवे विभाग में श्रेणी एक के कितने पद बनाये गये तथा कितने पद यातायात विभाग में तथा कितने पद वाणिज्य विभाग में विशेष वेतनमान (सुपर टाइम स्केल्स) के बनाये गये;

(ख) ऐसे कितने अधिकारियों को पदोन्नत कर दूसरे विभागों में (जैसा कि वाणिज्य विभाग से यातायात विभाग में और यातायात विभाग से वाणिज्य विभाग में) नियुक्त किया गया तथा क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से सम्बद्ध विभाग में कार्यरत अधिकारियों की वरिष्ठता पर आघात नहीं पहुंचा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कुछ विशेष अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए ही ऐसा क्या किया गया?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) 30-9-74 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में रेल प्रशासनों में अलग-अलग अवधियों के लिए श्रेणी 1 के 520 पद बनाये गये थे। इनमें से 20 पद प्रशासी पदक्रम में यातायात एवं वाणिज्यिक विभाग में बनाये गये थे।

(ख) यातायात एवं वाणिज्यिक एक ही विभाग है और पदोन्नतियां संयुक्त वरिष्ठता के आधार पर नियमित होती हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Proposal to proceed with work in Fertilizer Project at Paradeep

2126. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the fertilizer project at Paradeep; and

(b) whether Government will proceed with its work in view of the shortage of fertilizer in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The setting up of the fertilizer project at Paradeep has been approved by Government in principle.

Production of Fertilizers during the last three years

2127. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total production of fertiliser in India during the last three years; and

(b) what was the total requirement of fertiliser during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Production in terms of nutrients.

('000 tonnes)

	Nitrogen	Phosphate
1971-72 . . .	952	278
1972-73 . . .	1060	326
1973-74 . . .	1060	317

(b) Requirements in terms of nutrients.

('000 tonnes)

	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash
1971-72	1470	467	257
1972-73	1816	489	291
1973-74	2309	756	407

Underground Railway for Delhi

2128. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an underground railway is proposed to be built in Delhi to meet the traffic demands;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the work on the same is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Surveys/studies regarding metropolitan rail transport project in and around Delhi are in progress and these studies are expected to be completed towards the latter half of 1975 after which the salient features and the time-table to commence work etc., would be known.

रद्दी टायरों से तेल के उत्पादन के बारे में आयल शेल कारपोरेशन के अध्यक्ष का वक्तव्य

2129. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री आर० वी० बड़े :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान आयल शेल कारपोरेशन के अध्यक्ष श्री कुल्सवगेन के इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत में 80 लाख रद्दी टायरों से डेढ़ लाख गैलन तेल और अन्य उत्पादों को तैयार करने की एक योजना के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने का उनका प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के क्रियान्वयन में सरकार किसी प्रकार से सहयोग कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या पैट्रोल और अन्य उत्पादनों के उत्पादन की सरकार की अपनी कोई योजना है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी): (क) से (घ). भारत में रद्दी टायरों से तेल तथा अन्य उत्पादों को तैयार करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किये जाने से संबंधित किसी प्रस्ताव के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है। रद्दी टायरों से पेट्रोल निकालने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Undertaking with capital investment of Rs. 10 crores and above in West Bengal and North Eastern States

2130. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of undertakings in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise with a capital investment of Rs. 10 crores and above; and

(b) number of shares held by each of the companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The particulars of 36 companies in West Bengal and one company in Assam with a capital investment *i.e.* value of total assets, of Rs. 10 crores and above, excluding banking, finance and investment companies and also excluding foreign companies as defined under section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, in the Private Sector as on 31st March 1973 are given in the Statement annexed. Other states in the North Eastern Region had no such company. The number of shares issued by each of the 36 companies of West Bengal and one company of Assam are given under columns 3 and 4 of the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8578/74].

Enquiry against Amrita Bazar Patrika Limited, Calcutta

2131. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the affairs of Amrita Bazar Patrika Limited, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) the action taken thereon so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to Amrita Bazar Patrika Private Limited, Calcutta.

An inspection of the books of Account of the company was carried out in the year 1971 under section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The inspection revealed contraventions pertaining to sections 292, 209(1)(c), 143, 193, 303, 297, 299, and 301, 314 and 211 read with Schedule VI Part II of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) These contraventions are being pursued with the company by the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal. Information of interest to the other departments has been passed on to them.

Remington Rand of India Limited

2132. SHRI M S. PURTY:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of Board of Directors of Remington Rand of India Limited;

(b) the particulars of the share holders and value and number of shares held by each of them;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the affairs of the Company; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRTA BARUA): (a) The composition of Board of Directors of Remington Rand of India Limited, as per its latest available Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1973 is as under:

1. Shri Keshub Mahindra, Chairman.
2. S. S. Kapur, Managing Director.
3. Shri R. S. Tripathi, Director.
4. Shri S K. Bose, Director.

(b) As per its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1973, the paid-up capital of M/s. Ramington Rand of India Limited amounted to Rs. 1,43,20,500/- comprising of 50,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each and 9,32,050 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully called up all the 50,000 Preference shares and 6,05,850 Equity shares are held by its holding company Sperry Rand Corporation, U.S.A. and its nominees. The details about the equity shares held by other bodies corporate which include companies, banks, insurance companies and financial institutions as per its Annual Return made up to 22nd September 1972 are given in the Statement annexed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the share-holders (bodies corporate including companies, banks, insurance companies and financial institutions)	No. of Equity shares of Rs. 10 each
1	Sheskim Pvt. Ltd.	10
2.	Bengal and Assam Investors Ltd	10
3.	Amritlal and Co. Pvt. Ltd.	10
4.	Indian Economist Pvt. Ltd.	40
5.	Shaskim Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	40
6.	Sassoon J. David and Co. Ltd.	100
7.	The Xavier Kelvani Mandal Pvt. Ltd.	100
8.	Bank of India Calcutta	120
9.	Indian Stocks and Shares Pvt. Ltd.	200
10.	Indian Shares Dealers Ltd.	200
11.	St. Helens Nominees India Pvt. Ltd.	290
12.	Gujarat Investment Trust Ltd.	300
13.	Central Bank of India Ltd.	340
14.	Hanover Insurance Co.	440
15.	Bank of Baroda, Calcutta	900
16.	New Bank of India Ltd., Calcutta	1080
17.	Sterling General Insurance Co. Ltd.	1680
18.	Bank of India, Bombay	2500
19.	India Peinsurance Corporation Ltd.	3540
20.	Investment Corporation of India Ltd.	4000
21.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	11,330
22.	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	20,584
23.	Indian National Diesel Engineering Co. Ltd.	26,445
24.	Unit Trust of India, Bombay	34,185

Local Passenger Trains suspended during strike

2133. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of local passenger trains suspended during the last Railway strike;

(b) the area these suspended trains were to cover; and

(c) whether all these trains have since been restored?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and b). On an average 630 pairs of suburban trains were cancelled daily in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during the last Railway strike in May, '74.

(c) All these suburban services have since been restored.

Clearance obtained by foreign owned companies from M.R.T.P. Commission

2134. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the foreign owned companies operating in India whose cases were referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission have obtained clearance under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(b) whethre the injunction against reference to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has been vacated in any case;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the further action Government propose to take in respect of reference of the cases of such foreign companies to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHR BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The cases of three companies with foreign majority shareholdings referred to the MRTP Commission were cleared by the Central Government under Sections 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act.

(b) and (c). There is no change in the position with regard to the Stay Orders given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3732 in the House on the 27th August, 1974 and referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2178 answered in the House today.

(d) Since these writ petitions are pending before the High Courts, the question of taking any further action does not arise at this stage.

Running of B. D. and G. D. Mughal Sarai Train wihout Light, water and Fans

2135. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that B.D. and G.D. Mughal Sarai train runs without light, water and fans; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been occasions when the train lighting and other amenities in the GD and BD passenger trains has not been satisfactory mainly due to theft and pilferage of equipments and miscreants activities in the sections concerned. Special steps that were taken to improve the position by drives to contain thefts and pilferages and to maintain the coaches of these trains properly, free of deficiencies and defects, will be continued.

Public and Private Companies in West Bengal and North Eastern States

2136. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private and public Limited Companies functioning in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, state-wise, together with the amount invested in each of them during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the name of the Companies which were closed down during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The number of private and public limited companies, limited by shares, registered and at work in the State of West Bengal and in the States of North Eastern Region doring the last three years, *i.e.*, as on 31st March 1972, 31st March 1973 and 31st March 1974 with their paid-up capital, are given in the Statement—I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8579/74].

The compilation of the information regarding names of private and public limited companies, registered and at work in the State of West Bengal and in the States of North Eastern Region, as on 31st March 1972, 31st March 1973 and 31st March 1974, which number 10,773 and their individual paid-up capital would involve considerable time and labour. The Department has brought out a Directory of Joint Stock Companies in India as on 31st March 1970 monthly "Company News and2 monthly "Company News & Notes" are being published regularly. Copies of these publications which contain such information are available in Parliament House Library.

(b) The information regarding number of companies which ceased functioning by either going into liquidation or being struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956, in the State of West Bengal and in the States of North Eastern Region, during the years, 1971-72, 72-73 and 73-74 is given below:

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
West Bengal	69	68	78
Assam & Meghalaya	3	16	9
Tripura	..	1	1
Manipur	..	..	1
Nagaland	..	..	..
Mizoram	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..

The names of these companies are given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library See* No. LT/74).

Enquiry into the Non-Functioning of Alarm Chain and other Causes of Accident of Upper India Express

2137. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have since been completed to find out the causes leading to the death of nearly 44 persons in the Upper India Express near Allahabad on 31st October, 1974;

(b) whether the alarm chain of the train was not functioning and the train was stopped only after a passenger had travelled all the way to the engine and asked the driver to stop it;

(c) whether it has also been ascertained as to why the train could not be stopped immediately after the explosion; and

(d) if so, the findings of the enquiry on these two points?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The accident has been inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, Lucknow. According to his provisional finding, the accident was caused as a result of the ignition of some bags containing a highly inflammable material (suspected to be nitro cellulose or similar material) by the spark of either a 'Bidi' or 'Hukka' that was being smoked by some passengers who perished in the fire.

(b) to (d). Final report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is awaited. According to the information so far available, it is not correct that a passenger had travelled all the way to the engine to ask the driver to stop. The train was brought to a stop without loss of time.

Investigation Report against Messrs Bata India Limited, Calcutta

2138. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main findings of the report submitted by Inspectors appointed to investigate into the affairs of Messrs Bata India Limited, Calcutta; and

(b) what decision Government have taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). No Inspectors were appointed to investigate into the affairs of the Bata India Limited either under the Companies Act, 1956 or the MRTP Act, 1969; but an inspection of the books of accounts of the Company under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act has been undertaken and the report thereof is awaited.

The Registrar, Restrictive Trade Agreements has filed an application against the company under section 10(a) (iii) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 with the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission on 23rd February 1974 for an inquiry under section 37 of the Act into the restrictive trade practices allegdly indulged in by the company. The inquiry by the Commision is in progress.

Withdrawal of Cases against Railway Emloyees from Visakhapatnam Court

2139. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases pending in the Visakhapatnam Courts against railway employees in connection with

the May, 1974 strike, have been withdrawn; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) In Court cases against Railway employees taken up for prosecution by the State Governments for violation of the law of the land, the law has to take its own course.

Follow-up Action on Decision of Gujrat High Court Regarding Re-Instatement of Railway Employees

2140. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent decision of the Gujarat High Court to re-instate Railway employees victimised during May 1974 Railway strike for want of regular enquiry, Government have taken any decision or follow-up action in the matter;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Government have not taken any decision or follow-up action in regard to the reinstatement of Railway employees as the recent decision of the Gujarat High Court is under appeal before a Division Bench;

(b) Does not arise;

(c) The reason is the pendency of the appeal before the Division Bench.

Rigs for Off-Shore Oil Exploration in Bombay High

2141. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present rigs used in the off-shore exploration on the Bombay High have proved to be effective; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to import better and effective rigs and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Only one rig namely Sagar Samrat has been deployed in the Bombay High Offshore exploration Project and it has proved to be effective.

Retrenchment on Railways

2142. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railways Workers Federation has in a letter addressed to him demanded an immediate review and reversal of policy of retrenchment on Railways;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Of only about 20,000 casual labour and substitutes discharged for participation in the illegal strike out of about three lakhs so employed by Indian Railways, about 12,000 have already been re-engaged. While the remaining cases will continue to be reviewed, their re-engagement is subject to works and resources position.

Investigation into the Causes of Fire in Upper India Express

2143. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:
SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR:
PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the causes of the fire that broke out in the Upper India Express near Allahabad, if so, the findings thereof; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the recurrence of such accidents on the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). The accident has been inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, Lucknow. According to his provisional finding, the accident was caused as a result of the ignition of some bags containing a highly inflammable material (suspected to be nitro cellulose or similar material) by the spark of either a 'Bidi' or 'Hukka' that was being smoked by some passengers who perished in the fire.

(b). Carriage of explosives, dangerous and inflammable articles as luggage in train compartments is already prohibited under law. In addition, preventive steps are continuously being taken to prevent all categories of accidents including fires in trains by means of exhibition of posters, films, advertisements and announcements on public address system. Notices are also displayed in the coaches warning the passengers not to throw lighted matches or cigarettes or light stoves or sigris or carry petrol, films or other inflammable material inside the compartments.

Dispute between Management and Employees of Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited, Travancore

2144. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the outstanding disputes pending settlement between the management and employees of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore; and

(b) whether the employees have threatened to resort to direct action if the management fails to take necessary steps to redress their grievances and if so, the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute between the management and the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. RAGANESH): (a) and (b). One of the outstanding matters, which was pending, related to the implementation of the Agreement entered into between the management

and the Labour Unions of the Cochin Division; the workers had threatened to go on strike for non-implementation of the agreement. Government have since approved the Agreement subject to certain conditions. Information regarding the other outstanding disputes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

इंडिया और बंगला देश के बीच माल की ढुलाई के लिये समझौता

2145. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और बंगला देश के बीच कोई ऐसा समझौता हुआ है जिसके अन्तर्गत दोनों देशों के बीच रेल द्वारा माल का आना-जाना सम्भव होगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उस माल की अनुमानित मात्रा प्रति वर्ष क्या होगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) करार की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें विवरण में दी हुई हैं।

(ग) मार्च, 1974 से अक्टूबर, 1974 के दौरान बंगला देश के साथ पूर्व और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलों ने क्रमश: बड़ी लाइन के 2,731 और मीटर लाइन के 869 माल डिब्बों की अदला-बदली की। वर्ष की शेष अवधि के लिए अदला-बदली का स्तर दोनों देशों के बीच समय-समय पर होने वाली व्यापारिक गतिविधियों पर निर्भर है।

विवरण

भारत और बंगला देश की सरकारों के बीच रेलवे यातायात तथा माल स्टाक की अदला बदली से सम्बन्धित बुनियादी नियमों की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें

1. भारत-बंगला देश यातायात की निम्नलिखित स्थलों पर अदला बदली होगी :

बड़ी लाईन 1. बनगांव (पूर्व रेलवे)

2. राणाघाट (पूर्व रेलवे)

3. अयनोरा (बंगला देश रेलवे)

मीटर लाईन 1. पार्वतीपुर (बंगला देश रेलवे)

2. लालमनीरीहाट (बंगला देश रेलवे)

3. अखौरा (बंगला देश रेलवे)

2. दोनों देशों में रेलों द्वारा सीमा तक दरों और किराया का उल्लेख किया जायेगा। सभी भारत तथा बंगला देश यातायात सीमा तक पूर्व-भुगतान होगा और बकाया ढुलाई के लिये "भुगतान लेना है" के रूप में जायेगा। यह प्रणाली रेल-एवं स्टीमर यातायात पर भी लागू होगी बशर्ते माल भेजने वाला और माल प्राप्त करने वाला स्टेशन बंगला देश में अवस्थि हो।

3. यात्री-सामान अश्वयान श्वान एवं पार्सल यातायात जिसके लिए भाड़ा पहले चुकता करना अनिवार्य है के मामले में माल भेजने वाला देश प्रारम्भिक स्टेशन से गन्तव्य स्टेशन तक भाड़े के ठीक-बेठीक होने के बारे में पूर्णत: जिम्मेदार होगा। माल और पार्सलों के पार-यातायात के मामले में याता-

यात प्राप्त करने वाला देश पूर्णतः जिम्मेदार होगा ।

4. सभी यातायात सीधे गन्तव्य स्टेशनों को बुक करवाया जायेगा और बुक करने वाली रेलवे आवश्यक चल स्टाक सप्लाई करेगी । जैसा कि प्रत्येक देश के अपने प्रकाशन में निर्धारित किया हुआ हो । उसी के अनुसार उसी वास्तविक मार्ग को जिससे परेषण बुक किया गया है चुना जायेगा ।

5. यदि सीमा जांच चौकी पर पता चले कि परेषक ने माल के बारे में गलत बयानी की है तो गन्तव्य स्टेशन की यह ड्यूटी होगी कि अपेक्षित अव-प्रभार वसूल करे और इन अव प्रभारों के अनुपात को प्रेषक देश के खाते में जमा करे ।

6. भारत और बंगला देश की रेलें समय-समय पर दोनों देशों के परस्पर करार के अनुसार निश्चित माल डिब्बों की निर्धारित शेष संख्या को बनाये रखेंगी । जब सामान्यतः निर्धारित लक्ष्य पर अमल नहीं होगा तो निश्चित दण्ड लगाया जायेगा । देनदार रेलवे को समय-समय पर निर्धारित दर के अनुसार माल डिब्बों का किराया प्रभार देना होगा ।

विभिन्न स्थानों पर तेल के लिये खोज

2146. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री फूल सिंह वर्मा :
श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा :
श्री मान सिंह भौरा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में किसने और किन स्थानों पर तेल के लिये खोज की गई;

(ख) इस खोज पर कुल कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई; और

(ग) खोज के परिणामों का संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माशी) : (क) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण पत्र प्रस्तुत है ।

(ख) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने वर्ष 1971–72 से वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान भारत में हाइड्रोकार्बन्स का अन्वेषण और विकास करने के कार्यों पर 90.46 करोड़ रुपये का कुल व्यय किया । 1971, 1972 और 1973 के कैलेण्डर साल में आयल इण्डिया लि० द्वारा अन्वेषण कार्यों पर जो कुल खर्च किया गया है वह लगभग 4.36 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमान है ।

(ग) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने इस अवधि में बहुत सी सम्भाव्य हाइड्रोकार्बन्स वाली संरचनाओं का पता लगाया । व्यधन और परीक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप गुजरात में तेल / गैस की 8 संरचनाओं का और असम में 2 संरचनाओं का पता लगा था । आयल इण्डिया लि० ने 1971, 1972 और 1973 के कलैण्डर सालों में तंगखत इलाके में गैस की खोज की थी और तारापन, नागाजब और जोराजन इलाकों में तेल / गैस की खोज की थी ।

विवरण

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने वर्ष 1971–72, 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान जम्मू एण्ड काश्मीर, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल, उड़ीसा, असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड, त्रिपुरा अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप, आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, तमिलनाडु, पांडिचेरी, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और अरब सागर क्षेत्र के विभिन्न भागों में तेल और गैस के भूगर्भीय, गुरुत्व-चुम्बकीय और भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण किया। इसके अलावा आयोग ने जम्मू एण्ड कश्मीर गुजरात, असम, त्रिपुरा, राजस्थान, तमिल नाडु और पाण्डिचेरी राज्यों की 63 भूसंरचनाओं में और अरब सागर के 2 अपतटीय संरचनाओं में खनन कार्य किया। जहां तक आयल इण्डिया लि० का सम्बन्ध है इस कम्पनी ने असम के नाहरकटिया और मोरन के अपने दो महत्वपूर्ण तेल क्षेत्र के संसाधनों का विकास करने और उसकी सीमा सिद्ध करने के अलावा तंगखत, नागाजन जोरजन और तारजन इलाके (सामान स्थान असम में स्थित है) में की अरुणाचल प्रदेश के खारसंग में गत तीन साल में तेल के उन्नत अन्वेषण कार्य को आरम्भ किया।

Fall in Production of Nitrogenous Fertilizer

2147. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nitrogenous fertilizer production is going to be less than expected this year:

(b) if so, factors responsible for this;

(c) how much shortfall in production of nitrogenous fertilizer is expected; and

(d) steps taken by Government to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The production during 1974-75 is expected to be 14.33 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, as against the earlier estimate of 15 lakh tonnes. The shortfall in production is mainly due to mechanical failures, inadequate power supply, slippage in the commissioning of plants scheduled to be completed during the year and technological difficulties in stabilizing production at Cochin and Durgapur. Voltage/frequency fluctuations and inadequate availability of the requisite raw materials of the right quality have also contributed to the shortfall in production.

(d) The shortfall is proposed to be met to the extent possible by imports and optimum utilisation of the available fertilizers.

Steps to Solve Oil Crisis

2148. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is optimistic of scraping through the oil crisis;

(b) if so, the factors on which the optimism is based;

(c) whether foreign exchange constraints in import of crude oil and petroleum products will not stand in the way of scraping through the crisis; and

(d) if so, measures to be taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MANJHI): (a) to (d). In the past consumption of petroleum products in the country increased at a compound rate of about 9 per cent per annum. With the severe strain on our foreign exchange resources caused by the steep increase in prices of crude and petroleum products, steps have been taken to curb the non-essential consumption of petroleum products to the maximum extent and maintain availability during the current year at more or less the same level as last year. While nothing definite can be said about the future, the endeavour is to meet all the essential requirements necessary for sustained economic development of the country. To contain the outgo of foreign exchange for import of crude oil and petroleum products the following steps have been taken:—

(a). Efforts to maximise the production of indigenous crude have been intensified.

(b). Through various optimisation exercises the yield pattern of crude in the refineries has been adjusted in a manner to get the most economical yield pattern. Product specifications have also been adjusted as far as possible for this purpose.

(c). Fiscal measures have been taken to curb the consumption of some products like motor Gasoline, lubricating oils, bitumen, etc. Price of furnace oil has also been increased to encourage switch over to coal. Steps have been taken to encourage efficiency in the use of fuel. Availability of kerosene an item reduced to the maximum extent possible.

(d) Petroleum products which are surplus to our requirements are being exported. Export of value added products has also been maximised.

(e) Import of crude oil under bilateral deferred payment has been arranged from Iraq and Iran.

A number of proposals and programmes are under consideration in international bodies to assist countries which have been severely affected on account of steep increase in oil prices and the consequent serious balance of payment position. A major concrete step has been the setting up by I.M.F. of the oil facility from which we have drawn some funds.

Impact of Credit Squeeze on Production of Drugs by Indian Sector Industry

2149. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the effects of credit squeeze on the production of drugs by Indian sector of the industry;

(b) whether foreign firms who have got large reserve of capital are not affected by the credit squeeze; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to help the Indian Sector by relaxing credit squeeze specially for the drugs industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a). It has been represented by the various associations of drug manufacturers that recent credit squeeze has adversely affected the growth of the drug industry. The possibility of credit squeeze affecting the availability of drugs was discussed in a meeting arranged on the 9th Oct., 1974 and was attended by the representatives of drugs industry. The

representative of the Deptt. of Banking indicated that there was no absolute credit squeeze and that if a company explained its credit utilisation and the further requirements, its Banker should be willing to give the necessary further credit.

(b) As the effect of credit squeeze/ varies from unit to unit depending upon its liquidity position, its turnover, reserves maintained by it and other relevant factors, it is not possible to work out the effect of credit squeeze in general on any particular sector of the industry.

(c) In the meeting of 9th Oct., 1974 referred to in (a) above, the industry has undertaken to submit a memorandum to the Department of Banking specifying exact nature of their difficulties to enable Government to take remedial action in the matter.

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत चल रहीं सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनियां

2150. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :
श्रीमती रोजा देश पांडे :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कितनी कम्पनियां तथा निगम हैं;

(ख) उनमें अलग-अलग कितनी-कितनी सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक कम्पनी अथवा निगम को कितनी हानि या लाभ हुआ; और

(घ) क्या उन्हें हानि से बचाने के लिये कोई कदम उठाया जा रहा है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० मायी) : (क) पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों और कारपोरेशनों के नामों वाला एक विवरण इसके साथ संलग्न है।

(ख) से (घ). वांछित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा।

विवरण

1. इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लि०
2. इण्डो-बर्मा पैट्रोलियम कं० लि०
3. विटूमेन मार्किटिंग कारपोरेशन लि०
4. तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग
5. मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि०
6. इंजीनियर्स इण्डिया लि०
7. लुब्रिजोल इण्डिया लि०
8. कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि०
9. हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०
10. इण्डियन पेट्रो कमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लि०
11. बोंगाई गाव रिफाइनरीज एण्ड पेट्रो केमिकल्स लि०
12. फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०
13. फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स (ट्रावनकोर) लि०
14. पाइराइट्स फोस्फोट्स एण्ड कमिकल्स लि०
15. नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०
16. मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०
17. इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मस्युटिकल्स लि०
18. हिन्दुस्तान आरगैनिक कैमिकल्स लि०
19. हिन्दुस्तान एन्टि बायोटिक्स लि०
20. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लि०।

4 नवम्बर, 1974 के प्रदर्शन के कारण बिहार में गाड़ियों का बन्द किया जाना

2151. श्री [illegible] : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 4 नवम्बर, 1974 के प्रदर्शन के कारण सरकार को बिहार में 50 रेलगाड़ियां बन्द करनी पड़ी थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन रेलगाड़ियों के बन्द करने से रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) क्या प्रदर्शनकारियों ने इस दिन रेल सम्पत्ति को कोई क्षति भी पहुंचाई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यात्री आमदनी में लगभग 1.31 लाख रुपये की हानि का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ग) जी हां।

Irregular invoicing by certain foreign drug firms with their principals

2152. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign drug firms *viz.*, Messrs. Pfizers Limited, Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited, Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited, John Wyeth limited and some other drug firms have been engaged in under-invoicing and over-invoicing in the transactions with their principals; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Chiklets by M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd.

2153. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO;

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:.

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited are manufacturing chiklets under diversification;

(b) if so, the date on which his Ministry referred their cases to DGTD and the broad outlines of the reply of DGTD, accepting the diversification proposal for the manufacture of chiklets;

(c) whether this firm is also involved in import of banned items and rusted and depreciated machineries for manufacturing of Picolines, if so, what are the facts in this regard; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take against the firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the diversification policy announced in October, 1966 licensed industrial undertakings had the freedom to diversify their production upto 25 per cent by taking up the manufacture of new articles without obtaining

a fresh licence under Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951 subject to certain conditions. The firm had undertaken the manufacture of Chewing gum and chiklets in terms of the facility allowed under the above diversification policy announced by the Government.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेट्रोल और डीजल पम्पों की स्थापना

2154. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पेट्रोल पम्प और डीजल और पेट्रोल बेचने की दुकानें नगरीय क्षेत्रों में ही स्थापित करती रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस कार्य को केवल धनी लोगों को ही दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या बिहार में चम्पारन जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, जहां से पेट्रोल और डीजल, की बिक्री बड़ी मात्रा में की जा सकती है कोई पेट्रोल पम्प/डीजल और पेट्रोल बेचने वाली दुकानें स्थापित नहीं की गई हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस मामले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के साथ भेद-भाव किया जा रहा है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

(ग) बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र को तेल कम्पनियों के फुटकर बिक्री के कुल 13 पम्प है । उनमें से 9 पम्प मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण मांगों को पूरा करते हैं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

न्यायाधीशों और वकीलों का रहन सहन का स्तर

2155. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उच्च न्यायालयों तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की बनावट तथा न्यायाधीशों और वकीलों का रहन सहन वर्तमान भारतीय गरीबी तथा भारतीय परम्पराओं के खिलाफ है ;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग के आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारत में 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोगों की मासिक आय 40 पये है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समय आम वर्ग के लोगों के कितने मामले उच्च न्यायालयों तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में विचाराधीन हैं और क्या सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत इन लोगों को किस प्रकार न्याय मिल सकता है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) से (ग). उच्च न्यायालय और उच्चतम न्यायालय संविधान के उपबंधों के अनुसार स्थापित किए गए हैं । इन न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों के वेतन भी संविधान में निर्धारित हैं । न्यायाधीशों और अधिवक्ताओं का जीवन-स्तर उनकी मासिक आय के अनुरूप होता है, न कि जनता की सामान्य आर्थिक दशा के अनुरूप ।

उच्च न्यायालय और उच्चतम न्यायालय मुकदमा लड़ने वाले की मासिक आय संबंधी आंकड़े नहीं रखते हैं । गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता देने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

बिहार में रेलवे की हुई क्षति

2156. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में 3 अक्तूबर से 5 अक्तूबर तक या दो तीन दिन पूर्व या बाद में विभिन्न रेल जोनों में किस किस प्रकार की क्षति हुई ;

(ख) जोनवार कितनी-कितनी राशि की क्षति हुई ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी क्षति को रोकने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) रेल पथ के साथ छोड़ छाड़, पटरियों का उखाड़ा जाना, गाड़ियों के आने जाने में वास्तविक अवरोध उत्पन्न करना, इंजनों से जबरदस्ती आग गिराना, तारें/केबल काटना और सिगनल गियरों आदि को क्षति पहुंचाना, आग लगाना/स्टेशन केबिनों, चल स्टाक आदि को क्षति पहुंचाना, गाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना और यातायात को फिर से चालू करना।

(ख) **पूर्व रेलवे** : लगभग 2,96,302/ रुपये **पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे** : लगभग 3 लाख रुपये।

(ग) इस तरह की आपातिक स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए बिहार की राज्य सरकार से मिलकर रेल प्रशासन द्वारा संशोधित सुरक्षा योजना तैयार की जा रही है।

कानूनों का विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद

2157. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1952 से 10 अक्तूबर, 1974 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पास किए गए कानूनों का देश की विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया जाए और उन्हें मतदाताओं को उपलब्ध कराया जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ सभी केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का राज्य सरकारों के अभिकरणों की मार्फत राज्यों की राजभाषाओं में अनुवाद कराने के लिए इन्तजाम किया है। राज्य सरकारों को भारत सरकार द्वारा इस कार्य के लिए आपस में तय पाई गई दर पर संदाय किया जाता है। राज्य सरकार के अभिकरणों द्वारा तैयार किए गए अनुवादों की परीक्षा और उन्हें अंतिम रूप देने का कार्य केन्द्रीय राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा किया जाता है। जिन अनुवादों को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है, उन्हें यथासंभव शीघ्र मुद्रित और प्रकाशित करने तथा जनता को उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है।

Closing down of Haldia Refinery

2158. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:**

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haldia Refinery has shut down its operations; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor and when the work is expected to be re-started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The crude distillation unit of the fuel sector of the Haldia Refinery went on trial runs in the last week of August, 1974. After about four weeks of trials, the unit was shut down as pre-planned to take up the next phase of trials which include the trial runs of the Catalytic Reforming unit. These trials are expected to start in the next few days. After the operations of the Catalytic Reforming unit are stabilized, the crude distillation unit would also be started and guarantee test runs of the crude distillation unit and reformer block units are planned to be carried out during the month of December, 1974.

Accidents due to Sabotage or failure of Railway staff

2159. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether side collision between 338 Down Gaya passenger train and Tower Wagon No. 819 at Burdwan station of the Eastern Railway on 12th August, 1974 was due to the failure of the Railway staff;

(b) whether some enquiry reports of the Railway accidents which were submitted to the Central Government have alleged either sabotage or failure of the Railway staff; and

(c) if so, how many enquiry reports have revealed this fact and the action taken on each report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). Yes.

(b) and (c). Presumbly the reference is to those accidents in which statutory inquiries were held by the officers of the Commission of Railway Safety. In respect of such accidents, which occurred during the period from 1st January, 1974 to 31st October, 1974, reports of inquiries have been received in 7 cases. While 5 of these cases were due to failure of railway staff, the other two were due to failure of persons other than railway staff.

Preliminary reports have also been received in 9 cases in which provisional findings have been given. The provisional findings indicates that five of these cases were due to failure of railway staff and 3 due to failure of persons other than railway staff. The remaining case was due to tampering with the track by some unknown persons. Apprehension of culprits in such cases is the responsibility of the State Government who have already been addressed. Wherever responsibility has been fixed on railway staff, suitable disciplinary action is under progress.

Representation from Samyukta Sadachar Samiti, Gujarat

2160. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Samyukta Sadachar Samiti Gujarat had forwarded to Government a representation on the 5th August, 1974 regarding compliance of provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 by some of the Companies, particularly those covered under the Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies Reserve Bank Direction 1973 in Gujarat issued by the R.B.I. and the Ministry of Finance;

(b) whether his Ministry had examined the representation; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of the Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad has been received and is under examination.

Allotment of Wagons to Gujarat Government

2161. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of wagons allotted to the State Government of Gujarat has been much less than asked for by them;

(b) if so, the reasons for less number of wagons being provided to the State Government;

(c) whether due to the less wagons allotted during the months of September, October and November, 1974, to the State, the essential foodgrains could not be supplied to the drought and famine affected areas in the State; and

(d) if so, what was the total demand during those months and why full number of wagons was not provided to the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Reduction in Import of Crude Oil

2162. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of rude oil into India has been reduced recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b): Taking into account the foreign exchange availability position the foreign exchange allocation for the import of crude oil during the current financial year was Rs. 856 crores. However, due to the increase in the price of crude oil made by the foreign oil companies recently, import of crude oil would be reduced marginally. This is not likely to have any appreciable effect on the country's total requirements of the crude oil. Efforts will be made to meet all the essential requirements necessary for sustained economic development of the country.

Representation regarding non-observance of Safety measures in Electrical Loco Shed, Bhilai

2163. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry got any representation regarding the non-observance of safety measures in Electrical Loco Shed, Bhilai, by the officers and supervisory staff; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No such representation has been received by the Railway Ministry;

(b) Question does not arise.

Nationalisation of Martin Railway-Arrah Bhajpur (Bihar)

2164. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation demanding the nationalisation of Martin Railway-Arrah, Bhajpur (Bihar); and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Representations have been received from time to time regarding nationalisation of the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.

(b) The Central Government has no plans at present to take over this railway as it would not be financially justified. The Bihar Government, however, has been requested to protect this railway from unhealthy road competition, and, to consider its request for financial assistance, in order to improve the efficiency of working of this railway.

Cancellation of trains in Eastern Region

2165. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 900 trains of the Eastern region have been cancelled permanently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are aware that it has caused immense hardship to the travelling public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. Only 60 trains have been cancelled on Northeast Frontier, North Eastern, Eastern and South Eastern Railways.

(b) and (c) These trains have been cancelled due to poor patronisation. The pattern of traffic is, however, being watched and if traffic builds up, suitable augmentation of train services would be considered later.

Demand for abolition of dual system of Advocacy

2166. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the High Courts which permit dual system of advocacy, (Solicitors and Advocates);

(b) whether there is a continuing demand for the abolition of this system; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SROJINI MAHISHI): (a) High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta.

(b) and (c) Divergent views have been expressed on the subject by those concerned with it and as yet Government have not taken any decision thereon.

Visit of the Minister of state to Study Problems of Haldia

2167. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals during his three-day stay in West Bengal visited the construction site at Haldia to make an on-the-spot study of the problems being faced by the project; and

(b) what are the findings of his study?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No Sir.

(b): Does not arise.

Summer and Winter Uniforms to Staff of Metre Gauge Section of Northern Railway

2168. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Railway staff on metre gauge of Northern Railway have not been provided either the summer or winter uniforms due to them;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to supply them winter uniforms at once keeping in view the fact that winter seasons already set in?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) About 95 per cent staff on metre gauge section of Northern Railway has already been supplied with Summer, 1974 uniforms. Supply of Winter, 1974-75 uniforms has also commenced. Efforts are being made to supply remaining Summer and Winter uniforms at the earliest.

(b) Delay in supply of Winter, 1974-75 uniforms is due to power cuts and labour trouble faced by Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur who have been awarded the stitching contract by Northern Railway.

(c) Ministry of Defence Production have been requested to advise Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur to fabricate immediately Winter, 1974-75 uniforms.

Re-organisation of Railway Board

2169. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Miniister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to re-organise Railway Board; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and when it is going to be re-organised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Railway Bogies at different centres

2170. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of railway bogies including First and Second Class, manufactured at various manufacturing Centres during last one year;

(b) the number of newly constructed bogies which have all the amenities required for second class compartments; and

(c) their numbers for broad and metre gauges respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During 1973-74, 1308 bogie coaches were manufactured.

(b) All the III class coaches manufactured during 1973-74 which have now been reclassified as II class have all the specified amenities. Numbers given at (c) below.

(c)	Coaches with III class compartments (now II class)	Other Coaches	Total
B.G.	941	198	1139
M.G.	127	29	156
N.G.	6	7	13

Negotiations for Take-over of Burmah-Shell

2171. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which negotiations stand for Government take over of Burmah-Shell oil interests in the country;

(b) the broad outlines of the terms offered by Government and how do they differ from the terms concluded with ESSO; and

(c) when a final decision will be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Negotiations are in progress. No decision has been taken on the modality of acquiring the assets of Burmah-Shell. The Government are considering the terms, conditions and all other questions in this regard.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Negotiations for Take-over of Caltex

2172. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Caltex has made an offer to let Government take-over its operations in India;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the main features of the negotiations held so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Loss due to Subversive Activities and Violent Agitations

2173. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the Railways due to subversive activities and violent agitations during the period from 1st January, 1974 to 31st October, 1974; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to prevent recurrence of such activities in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Rupees 2.38 crores approximately inclusive of the loss in traffic due to disruption of traffic.

(b) (1) The Railway administration keeps close liaison with the Executive and Intelligence branches of the State Police and they exchange information regarding matters effecting the running of the Railway and Protection of important installations.

(2) Guarding of vulnerable points and patrolling of the track in vulnerable sections is taken up by the State Police and the Railway Protection Force when trouble is apprehended.

(3) In addition to strengthening the security arrangements at Railway Stations, in areas where trouble is likely to occur, action is taken by the Government Railway Police and the Railway Protection Force to escort trains on effected sections.

(4) The local Police arrange patrolling near Railway Stations and the Railway track adjoining areas where trouble may be apprehended.

(5) Steps are also taken to project before the public the baneful effects of national assets like Railway property.

(6) Press communiques/special articles/brochures are being issued by the Railway Board and the Zonal Railways as a preventive measure for such damage/destruction of Railway property. Radio talks are also given by officers and others. The help of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council has been sought in this respect.

(7) The Indian Railways Act, 1890 has been amended in order to make the punishment for destruction of Railway property more deterrent.

Non-Government Companies Registered during 1973-74

2174. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many non-Government companies were registered during 1973-74 State-wise;

(b) what is the authorised capital of those companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) and (b). 3713 non-Government companies limited by shares, with an authorised capital of Rs. 509.83 crores, were registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in the country during 1973-74.

State-wise distribution of these companies and their authorised capital is given in the Statement annexed.

Statement

Statement showing the number and authorised capital of non-Government companies limited by shares registered in all the States and Union Territories in India during 1973-74.

S. No.	States	Number of Companies	Authorised Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109	13,54
2.	Assam	65	6,71
3.	Bihar	116	5,01
4.	Gujarat	245	71,56
5.	Haryana	33	6,10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13	1,04
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	1,44
8.	Karnataka	199	33,02
9.	Kerala	98	8,42
10.	Madhya Pradesh	92	11,44
11.	Maharashtra	865	96,58
12.	Meghalaya	9	49
13.	Orissa	21	2,08
14.	Punjab	135	10,66
15.	Rajasthan	79	6,12
16.	Tamilnadu	238	37,68
17.	Tripura	1	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	171	23,01
19.	West Bengal	577	1,09,08
20.	Chandigarh	21	1,16
21.	*Delhi	595	61,98
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	24	2,60
23.	Pondicherry	4	10
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	..
	TOTAL	3713	5,09,83

Dismissal of certain Officers of Hindusstan Antibiotics

2175. PROF. MADHU DADAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Senior Officers of the Hindustan Antibiotics were "sacked" recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for their dismissal;

(c) whether the All India Coordination Committee of Officers Organisation has made a request for the withdrawal of dismissal notices; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The services of two Officers of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., have been terminated recently.

*Includes one private company with unlimited liability having an authorised capital of Rs. 15 lakhs only.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On receipt of information referred to in part (b) of the question, the matter would be looked into.

Extension of Operation of clearing and forwarding Agents of Hindustan Lever Ltd.

2176. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs. Hindustan Lever Limited has extended the operation of its exclusive contractors called as Clearing and Forwarding Agents in Delhi and elsewhere; and

(b) if so, what steps have Government taken to refer the matter to M.R.T.P. Commission as a Restrictive Trade Practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The agreements of the Company registered under section 35 of the MRTP Act, 1969 does not indicate that any agreement with any "exclusive contractors called as clearing and forwarding agents" has been entered into by the company. The recent inspection conducted under section 209(4) of the companies Act has also not brought-out any such information.

(b) The Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements who has scrutinised the agreements filed by the company does not see any justification for any action under the MRTP Act.

Inferior quality of Food supplied to Passengers in Trains

2177. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether quality of food supplied to passengers in trains has deteriorated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken to improve the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following are some of the measures taken to ensure further improvement in the standard of service:—

(i) Gradual replacement of the conventional dining car service on important long distance trains by picking up 'Ready to Serve' food prepared in modernised kitchens set up at different points enroute enabling better quality of food prepared under more hygienic conditions to be served to passengers.

(ii) Introduction of low-priced packed meals to cater to requirements of bulk of passengers.

(iii) Adoption of modern culinary techniques and appliances at various departmental units, such as provision of hot cases, insulated trolleys, iddli grinding equipment, refrigerators, sterilizers, washing machines etc.

(iv) More emphasis on training of staff employed in departmental catering establishments.

(v) Thorough investigation into all complaints followed by adequate preventive and punitive action against erring staff as well as contractors.

Tactics adopted by Companies to avoid reference to MRTP Commission

2178. SHRI MADHU LIMAYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that different devices and tactics are being adopted by different foreign Companies and their branches and subsidiaries to avoid or stall reference to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Commission;

(b) whether it has also been brought to the notice of the Government that certain elements in the concerned departments are conniving at these tactics; and

(c) if so, the action which Government proposed to take to counteract the evasion and stalling those tactics of foreign Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The details of some of the foreign companies or their subsidiaries who had filed writ-petitions under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India against references made to the Commission for inquiry and report were given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3732 given in the House on 27th August, 1974. Apart from the legal remedy of filing writ-petitions against such references, the method resorted to by some companies in general is to withdraw the applications referred to the Commission for inquiry and report.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The remedy/practice resorted to by the companies as indicated in (a) above do not call for any action.

Representations received against all India reporter Ltd., Nagpur

2179. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received representations against the All India Reporter Limited, Nagpur;

(b) if so, the main allegations contained in these representations; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main allegations are:

Alleged fraudulent capital structure of the company designed to benefit the Chitaleys holding the equity shares to the detriment of the preference shareholders; increases in price of the All India Reporter; heavy benevolent payment to Shri P. P. Deo, the Chairman of the company in the garb of getting professional services; sale of printing machinery to Sri G. W. Bhide at a nominal price; non-maintenance of stock accounts for paper and journals; appointment of relatives of the Managing Director on high salaries; purchase or construction of residential accommodation for the benefit of Chitaleys, creation of bogus firm namely M/s. Mela Ram and Sons, Bombay for diversion of funds; contravention of provisions of Payment of Bonus Act; sale of property/building to the near relatives of Shri Chitaley at nominal prices; large scale concealment of income; unfair labour practices in regard to pay, deduction of overtime wages non willingness of management to pay or increase any D.A. etc.

(c) The books of account of the company have been inspected under section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 but the inspection report does not bring out any material contravention of the Companies Act requiring action. The points contained in the complaints which are of interest to the other Departments have been communicated to them.

Amount paid to American Express engaged in Oil Drilling in Sagar Samrat

2180. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what amount, till now, Government have paid to the American experts engaged in Sagar Samrat working in Bombay High;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment as to which country is least expensive in oil exploration amongst the socialist countries and sterling countries; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of Government's findings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway Accidents during the Last One Year

2181. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents occurred during the last one year:

(b) the loss suffered by Government as a result of these accidents;

(c) total number of persons killed and injured; and

(d) compensation given as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During the period 1st November, 1973 to 31st October, 1974, there were 850 train accidents on the Indian Government Railways in the catogories of collisions derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents was estimated at approximately Rs. 2,21,33,978/-.

(c) In these accidents 269 persons were killed and 843 injured.

(d) No compensation has so far been paid to the dependents of the decreased and injured persons involved in these accidents under Indian Railways Act. The amount of compensation so far paid or sanctioned under the Workmen's Compensation Act to the railway employees involved in the accidents is Rs. 1,33,805.00

Difficulties Faced by Small Scale Plastic Manufacturers in Punjab

2182. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale plastic manufacturers in Punjab are facing difficulties due to non-availability of raw materials;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The plastic processing industry which is largely in the small scale sector is facing difficulties in procurement of plastic resins, throughout the country. This is due to the fact that the indigenous production has not kept pace with the demand. There is no price and distribution control on thermoplastic raw materials.

Efforts are being made to increase indigenous production and make imports to the extent possible.

Inquiry into the Working of Oil and Natural Gas Commission

2183. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities unearthed by Government; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI). (a) to (c). Government appointed a "Committee for the Review of the ONGC" in August 1971 and the Report of the Committee as well as statement of the action taken by the Government thereon were placed on the Table of the House on 12th December, 1972 and 22nd August, 1973 respectively.

Capital Contribution to Mandi-Kulu Corporation by Railways

2184. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether capital contribution to the Mandi-Kulu Corporation has been stopped by the Railways;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the contribution has been stopped and the reasons for stopping the contribution;

(c) the total capital contribution made to the Mandi-Kulu Corporation; and

(d) the names and the addresses of the representatives of the Railways who have been nominated to the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The contribution to the Corporation has been discontinued from 1966-67. The Mandi-Kulu Road Transport Corporation failed to pay interest on the capital invested by the Central Government (Railways) and the Corporation has been incurring recurring heavy losses. This Corporation has since been merged with the newly constituted Himachal State Transport Corporation from 1st October 1974 and Central Government (Railways) have taken a decision in principle to participate in it.

(c) The total capital invested by the Central Government (Railway), in the Mandi-Kulu Road Transport Corporation amounts to Rs. 12.70 lakhs.

(d) The Chief Commercial Superintendent, Northern Railway, Baroda House, New Delhi. These officers are liable to transfer and names change from time to time.

Ticketless Travelling during the First Nine Months of 1974 and 1973

2185. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how does the number of ticketless travellers caught in the various Zonal Railways during the first nine months of the calendar year 1974 compare with the figures for the corresponding period during 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): A statement is attached.

Statement

Railway	Number of Passengers detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets during the First Nine Months of 1974	1973
Central	1,54,530	1,83,594
Eastern	2,21,918	2,44,143
Northern	1,33,009	1,36,441
North Eastern	78,798	97,586
Northeast Frontier	51,861	55,618
Southern	1,16,293	1,29,536
South Central	94,421	1,05,227
South Eastern	1,12,789	1,12,339
Western	2,04,298	1,93,242
TOTAL	11,67,917	12,57,726

Final Report of Committee on Reservations for Travelling on Railways

2186. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on "reservations for travelling on the Railways" has since submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the main findings of the report; and

(c) if not, the likely date for the submission of the final report and the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee have been making studies of the various problems connected with the booking and reservation of seats on Indian Railways. The Committee is being requested to submit the report by 31-12-1974.

New Division for North-East Frontier Railway

2187. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had announced its decision to sanction a new Division for the North-East Frontier Railway in the 4th Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the name of the place at which the Division was sanctioned to be located and the date on which the announcement was made;

(c) whether the Division has since been located at the place mentioned in the announcement and if so, the date of its opening; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date of the opening of the Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No. All that the then Minister of Railways had

indicated in reply to the debates on Railway Budget in Lok Sabha on 5-3-1969 was that if traffic growth warrants, the question of locating a new division on Northeast Frontier Railway could be considered.

(c) No.

(d). The question is still under consideration in consultation with the Government of Assam. In any case in the absence of traffic growth and the current shortage of resources the creation of another division has necessarily to be postponed.

डीजल, पैट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल की वार्षिक आवश्यकता

2188. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या **पैट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में डीजल, पैट्रोलि और मिट्टी के तेल की वार्षिक आवश्यकता कितनी

(ख) इन में से प्रत्येक वस्तु की कितनी कितनी मांग स्वदेशी उत्पादन से पूरी होती है और कितनी इन का आयात करके ; और

(ग) उन में से प्रत्येक वस्तु की कितनी मात्रा का 1973–74 में तथा पहली अप्रेल, 1974 से 30 सितम्बर 1974 तक किन किन देशों से आयात किया गया ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : (क) से (ख): वर्ष 1973–74 में देशीय उत्पादन और आयातों सहित मोटर स्पिरिट (पेट्रोल) डीजल आयल (एच० एस० डी० और एल० डी० ओ०) और मिट्टी के तेल की खपत नीचे दी गई है। पहली अप्रेल, 1974 से 30 सितम्बर, 1974 तक अवधि में उसकी आयातित मात्रा भी नीचे दी गई है :—

(आंकड़े 1000 मी० टनों में)

उत्पाद	1973–74 में खपत	1973–74 में देशीय उत्पादन	1973–74 में आयात	पहली अप्रेल से 30 सितम्बर 1974 तक आयात
मोटर स्पिरिट	1515	1584	—	—
डीजल आयल	6672	6395	600	136
मिट्टी का तेल	3319	2565	888.4	409.8
अन्तरिम आंकड़े				

रूस, कुवैत, ईरान, साउदी अरब, सिंगापुर, सिलोन और ब्रिटेन से आयात किया गया था।

Retrenchment of Old Workers of Dornakal to Absorb Sons/Wards of Strike Breakers

2189. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of old workers (CMR Khalasis) of Dornakal are being retrenched to accommodate the sons and wards of the strike breakers;

(b) whether his Ministry has received any representation against this policy of victimisation; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) On enquiry it is found that only 4 daily rated staff and one substitute, all engaged against purely short term vacancies, were displaced when regularly selected candidates were appointed from the sons of loyal workers. This action of the Railway Administration is correct.

India's participation in an International Oil Conference proposed by French President

2190. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is among the three developing countries invited to take part in preparatory talks in connection with an International Oil Conference proposed by the French President;

(b) if so, the other oil producing and consuming countries participating in the meeting; and

(c) the broad outlines of the proposal prepared by the Government of India for the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). India has been invited by the French President to an international oil conference. Government is not aware of the countries who have accepted the invitation. A decision on whether India would take part in this conference would be taken after considering all aspects of the matter.

Proposal from Shah of Iran for reducing Oil Prices

2191. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news item saying that Shah of Iran would urge oil producing countries to lower their prices by 14 per cent;

(b) if so, the expected oil scarcity position in India that would be avoided as a result thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to enter into fresh agreements with Iran for purchase of oil; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to the effect that the Shah of Iran would try to persuade the oil producing nations to reduce the prices of oil by about 14 per cent. It is not possible to indicate at this stage what will be the reaction of oil producing countries to this suggestion, although at a recent meeting of the Gulf

oil producing countries Saudi Arabia, UAE and Qatar have decided to lower the crude oil posted prices and raise the royalty and income tax rates applicable to the companies with effect from 1st November, 1974.

(c) and (d). No firm decision has been taken so far regarding additional purchase of crude oil from Iran during 1975.

New petrol pumps to be opened by IOC

2192. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new petrol pumps/petrol pumps-*cum*-service stations proposed to be opened by the Indian Oil Corporation in the Capital during the current year;

(b) their locations and when they are proposed to be set up;

(c) the justification of opening these petrol pumps when quite a large number of petrol pumps are already functioning here; and

(d) whether before opening a petrol pump at a particular site, it would be ensured that there is no objection to the opening of the petrol pump there by the residents nearby or by the schools located near the site?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Three new retail outlets are proposed to be opened during the remaining period of 1974-75 at (i) Shahadara-4/7 G. T. Road (Delhi); (ii) New Delhi-1900 ft. away from the National By-Pass; and (iii) Vinobapuri, New Delhi. All these retail outlets are expected to be commissioned by March 1975.

(c) Potential of the areas where the outlets are proposed to be located justify their development based on vehicular traffic and the requirements of the residents/Industries located nearby.

(d) Necessary 'no objection' from the district authorities is obtained before developing a retail outlet. No clearance from the residents or schools is required since the sites are carved out by the Delhi Administration taking all relevant factors into account.

Air-conditioning of offices of senior officers

2193. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few posts of Senior Scale Officers in Railway have been upgraded and the word 'Senior' have been added before their designation like Sr. DOs(T), Sr. DCs., Sr. DAO. Sr. DEN and their existing offices have been air-conditioned; and

(b) the offices on Railways where the rooms of such Senior Scale Officers mentioned in part (a) above have been air-conditioned, Division/zone-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, some posts have been upgraded and redesignated as Senior Divisional Officers. The Government have decided to impose, as an economy measure, temporary restrictions on the provision of Air Conditioners to the recently upgraded divisional officers and no further offices of the Senior Officers in the Divisional Offices of the Railway will be air-conditioned till the above restrictions continue.

(b) The information is being collected.

Delay in settling pension cases for Retired Employees

2194. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it takes considerable time in obtaining A.G.'s sanction to the grant of Pension for Retiring Railway Staff;

(b) whether pensions are not granted to retiring staff on the very date he ceases to be in Service; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to sanction provisional pension on the very date of retirement based on the last pay drawn and also to pay them their P.F., Gratuity and other dues immediately on retirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Sanction of the A. G. is not required for the grant of pensions for Railway employees as they are sanctioned by the competent authorities on the Railways In he majority of cases, the payment of pensionary benefits are arranged within a period of three months or less from the date of retirement. However, in a few abnormal type of cases, like staff not vacating quarters, non-production of legal documents by heirs of the deceased employees etc., there is some delay in the payment of settlement dues. Instructions have, however, been issued from time to time stressing on the Railway Administrations, the need for epeditious disposal of settlement dues.

(c) Extant instructions already provide for the payment of anticipatory pensionary benefits where it is apprehended that the pensionary benefits cannot be finally assessed and settled by the date of retirement of a Railway Servant. The Payment of anticipatory pensionary benefits is required to be so arranged that it is not delayed beyond the date from/on which it becomes due. Extant rules also provide for payment of P. F. and other dues, when a subscriber quits service.

Wasteful expenditure on grant of increment to loyal workers

2195. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff who stuck to work during the last May, 1974 Strike have been or are being granted additional (not advance) increments involving recurring expenditure of crores of rupees annually; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to stop such avoidable expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Dedicated staff who continued to work in the face of intimidation, violance and threat to their lives have been granted one advance increment with effect from 1-6-1974. The subsequent increment in the scale of pay would be allowed, on the normal date *i.e.* on the date on which the normal increment would fall due but for the grant of advance increment and not on the anniversary of the grant of advance increment.

(b) Considering the hardships and threats to personal safety faced by such staff as stuck to their posts and performed arduous duties during the strike period, they certainly deserved the concession so granted.

Job analysis in personnel branch of D. S. Office, Danapur (Eastern Railway)

2196. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2285 on the 27th November, 1973 regarding creation of additional posts (Ministerial) in D. S. Office, Danapur for implementing Third Pay Commission's recommendations and state:

(a) whether the administrative approval for creation of 151 clerical posts has been communicated; and

(b) if not, the reasons for such abnormal delay and when the sanction will be communicated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) In the context of the present financial conditions in the country and the Railways, a complete ban has been imposed on creation of such posts. The proposal for creation of additional posts in the Personnel Branch of Danapur Divisional office has to wait for better times.

Multinational Corporations in India

2197. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any control over the multinational corporations having shares in the companies in India;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) how much investment these multinational corporations have made in industrial sector, pharmaceutical sector, fertiliser sector, separately;

(d) what amount these multinational corporations have remitted abroad in these sectors during the last three years;

(e) whether Department of Company Affairs have any representative in Indian subsidiaries of these multinational corporations boards; and

(f) if so, particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Government's policy regarding control over investments of Multinational corporations in the companies in India has been spelt out in the guidelines for the administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 issued by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

(c) Investment of multinational corporations in the share capital of their subsidiary companies in India in the Industrial sector, pharmaceutical sector, fertiliser sector as in 1972-73 was as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

(i) Industrial Sector	149.70
(ii) Pharmaceutical Sector	19.90
(iii) Fertiliser Sector	0.15

(d) According to the information maintained by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, the total amount remitted abroad by Indian subsidiaries of multinationals in these sectors during the last three years *viz.*, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	Year	Remittances
(i) Pharmaceutical	1969-70	3.30
	1970-71	3.79
	1971-72	3.13
(ii) Industrial	1969-70	22.07
	1970-71	27.20
	1971-72	18.78
(iii) Fertilizers	1969-70	NIL
	1970-71	NIL
	1971-72	NIL

(e) and (f). Government has not appointed any Directors in any of the Indian Subsidiaries of multinational corporations under Section 408(1) of the Companies Act, 1956.

Medical facilities at Balasore, Talcher and Berhampur

2198. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at Bhadrak Railway Station there is a dispensary for the employees at South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether there is less staff concentration at Balasore, Talcher and Berhampur where health unit facilities are provided to the employees, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, there is a Health Unit at Bhadrak.

(b) and (c). There is less concentration of staff at Balasore, Talcher and Berhampur and the Health Unit facilities provided are commensurate with the average daily attendance of patients.

Presentation of documents pertaining to legislation in Parliament both in English and Hindi languages

2199. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been completed to present in Parliament various documents and other papers pertaining to legislation both in the link language as well as in the official language at the introduction stage;

(b) if not, by what time the practice is likely to take effect; and

(c) what are the difficulties coming in the way in getting this done at pre-introduction stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR SAROJINI [illegible]): (a) to (c). Under article 3[illegible] of the Constitution, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the [illegible] texts of all Bills to be [illegible] introduced in Parliament or amendments thereto be moved in either House of Parliament shall be in the English language. No such law has been enacted by Parliament so far.

2. Section 3(2) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 provides that the authoritative text in the English language of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in Hindi authorised in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under the Act. Although the provisions of this section have not been formally brought into force so far, due to certain practical difficulties like lack of adequate printing capacity for Hindi in the Government Press, as a matter of fact, Hindi translations of all Bills (substantive and amending) introduced in Parliament are made available to Members of Parliament even at the stage of introduction of the Bills since 1970. This course has been followed to achieve the object of presenting legislation in Parliament both in English and Hindi by stages.

Violation of section 147 of Companies Act by Gujarat Saving Unit Pvt. Ltd. and Navjeevan Trading Finance Pvt. Ltd.

2200. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Gujarat Saving Unit Pvt Ltd and M/s Navjeevan Trading Finance Pvt. Ltd. have been found to have violated the provisions of section 147 of the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against these Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Action for the default is being pursued by the Registrar of Companies in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

12 hrs.

RE: REPORTED SETTING ON FIRE OF JHUGGIS OF LABOURERS IN DELHI

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, there has ben ae ghastly incident in Delhi, where the jhuggis of labourers were set fire to because they refused to work for low wages. Two valuable lives have been lost.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Such a brutal thing has happened in the capital. So, a mere calling attention notice will not do.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: (मुरेना) : ठेकेदार ने जानबूझ कर मजदूरों की झोंपड़ी में आग लगायी है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: (चेतरा) : मामला बड़ा गम्भीर है, इस पर आप को काल अटेंशन स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : योजना बद्ध तरीके से झोंपड़ी में आग लगा कर दो बच्चों को जान से मारा गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी मेम्बर को बुलाया नहीं, अपने आप सब खड़े हो गए।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, I have tabled a calling attention motion....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion against Prof. Chattopadhyaya....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आग झुग्गियों में लग गई है उस के बारे में मैं उन को कह सकता हूं कि वह स्टेटमेंट दें। इसमें एडजर्नमेंट मोशन की पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री [illegible] : काल अटेंशन तो [illegible] होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैंने स्वीकार कर लिया है।

12.01 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—*Contd*

IMPORT LICENCE CASE—*Contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, there is my privilege motion against Prof. Chattopadhyaya.

MR. SPEAKER: Until I give my ruling on the earlier motion, you cannot take up another one.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To save the energy as well as the time of the House, if you give half a minute....

MR. SPEAKER: I gave a ruling yesterday that we will not take anything new unless the earlier one is disposed of. In spite of that ruling, again you are raising it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is my right under the rules to raise one motion a day.

MR. SPEAKER: Not until this is disposed of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Professor Chattopadhyaya has categorically stated that no licence has been given improperly.....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I have not called him. Prof. Chattopadhyaya.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this has reference to the privilege motion against me which, to my mind, deals with the following points. Firstly, if the licences were issued according to the rules, why they have been impounded since? During the course of the CBI investigation, trafficking in licence was suspected. The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports issued a show

cause notice on the licenses, asking them to explain why their licences could not be cancelled and, during the pendency, the licences have been rendered inoperative. The act of rendering the licence inoperative is on the ground of suspected trafficking and not on the eligibility or otherwise of the licence.

The second question is whether the firms in question have been indulging in trafficking in licences. I said in the Lok Sabha on the 9th September, which has been referred to by hon. Members, and I quote:

> "Nothing to our knowledge has been brought raising or warranting any doubt that these licences have been trafficked into".

I also said then and I would like to reiterate now :

> "If it is brought to our knowledge, we will look into it."

This is precisely what is being done.

Third. Whether these firms are benami, non-existent, black-listed and their Income-tax verifications have not been ascertained?

Available records show that these firms are established quota holders, do not figure in the list of firms debarred or kept in abeyance by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, and their Income-tax verifications, either in respect of payment or exemption, were duly ascertained before the grant of licences.

Fourth. The names of certain officers of the Ministry have been mentioned.

As this point has already been clarified by the Home Minister on behalf of the Government, I do not like to say anything more except that unless something to the contrary comes to the eye of law, the presumption of their innocence should not be questioned simply because their names have been mentioned in a sensitive context.

Finally, as regards the point of "Reports" of CBI, I would submit that besides an interim CBI Report on the verification of the authorship of the letter dated 17th November, 1972, and another Report of verification into an application purporting to bear the signature of several M.Ps., I was referring to a letter from the CBI to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports with regard to the alleged trafficking in licences by the importers in question.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, from what I have said, it will be clear that there is no inconsistency between my earlier submissions before the House and the subsequent course of events.

I would like to humbly affirm that I never had the slightest intention to mislead this august House

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a point of order, Sir. I have already written to you, giving detailed analysis....

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order on what?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On what he has stated.

Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, on the floor of Parliament, on 27th August, categorically, stated:

> "The licence has been issued strictly on merits and it is maintained that the licences are issued in accordance with the rules and regulations. There is nothing illegal or irregular and that allegation of bribery is absolutely incorrect. The reference made by some hon. Members about some bribery or money considerations in issuing licences is extremely unfortunate...."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bose]

He firmly said that it was absolutely unfortunate and he further said that the licences were issued purely on merits....

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This is the point.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why not? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting Mr. Mishra? (*Interruptions*).

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): He cannot address the Speaker like this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I rise on a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down.

I am sorry, Mr. Shyamanandan Mishra started it. There was nothing. I have a right to ask the Member to be relevant.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What was he doing then? We must be allowed to perform our duty.

DR. KAILAS: We cannot tolerate this sort of behaviour with the Speaker by Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra .....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to the point of order. I had asked him to make only his point of order and in between there was no intervention [illegible]

[illegible] (*Interruptions*) [illegible] Minister of this Ministry [illegible] how are they [illegible] (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you make unnecessary observations which have nothing to do with the point of order?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Have you allowed him to raise the point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he wanted to raise a point of order, and when he was making a regular speech, I interrupted him to be relevant to the point of order and then Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, in between, made an intervention.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने बड़े रोष के साथ कहा था कि हम सदन की कार्रवाई को नहीं चलने देंगे। मैं भी एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। सदन में आपका सम्मान नहीं करेंगे, आपकी रूलिंग नहीं मानेंगे, आपको अक्षिप्त नहीं देंगे तो हम भी इनको बोलने नहीं देंगे और हम भी इनको नहीं सुनेंगे।

[illegible] : डाक्टिनेट इसलिए है कि आपस में शांति से बहस की जाए और सब को साथ ले कर चला जाए। सब को [illegible] करना पड़ता है। अगर इस तरह से आप लोग [illegible] पैदा करेंगे, [illegible] करेंगे तो कोई काम तो होगा ही नहीं और नहीं काम चलेगा। मैं दोनों [illegible] से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि शांति से काम लें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE: I gave a notice under the Rules this morning....

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister wants to say something.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE: Leave it to me. I [illegible] [illegible] (*Interruptions*) [illegible] Minister of this Ministry [illegible] how are they [illegible] (*Interruptions*) [illegible] will [illegible]

[illegible] consider. Bearing the fact [illegible] that she is a lady Member, [illegible].

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I am not getting up as a lady. It does not concern me at all whether Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu considers me a lady or a gentleman. That is his business. It makes no difference to me what others may think of me.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Don't be so ungallant.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am sorry, I was a little late and, therefore, I did not hear the remarks made by the hon. friend opposite, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. But it is obvious from what I hear from the other side.... (*Interruptions*). Why I lend credence to what is being said on this side is that day after day I hear the hon. Members from the other side attempting to cast aspersions on your impartiality here, not outside, and on what we consider the dignity of the Speaker. Obviously, if some such things is stated or done by the opposite side, members on this side feel agitated. Nobody wants shouting—but we cannot have it that one side, the smaller side of the House is always shouting and is holding the House to ransom.... (*Interruptions*). If Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has not said anything against me, Sir, then I have absolutely nothing to say.

I wish to appeal to the hon. House to realise that we have got very little work done in this session. We have a heavy agenda and there are many important issues. The situation in the country and the world deserves serious consideration. I request [illegible] sides. Unless hon. Members on the Opposition co-operate in this, what is the point in merely asking this side to keep quiet.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Place all the CBI reports on the Table of the House.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is no Government worth the name. You want to run away? You want to shield the criminals and that is why you went to the court in defiance of the assurance given to the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): How far are you going to allow him to speak all sorts of things? Unless you regulate the House according to the Rules, it will be very difficult for us to function. It is not their monopoly. We know the procedure.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Personal reference is made to me, by the hon. Prime Minister who did not happen to be present in the House at that time and on the basis of the information from her friends here she has come to certain unwarranted conclusions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why do you allow him? Under what rule do you allow him?

SHRI PILOO MODY:*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Let him not talk like that. This should not be allowed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Unbearable remark is made against us.

* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, why did you use that word?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I would like to submit to this House, I have great respect for the House and for hon. Members. Mr. Piloo Mody said....* (*Interruption*). What does it mean?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; no such word should be used; in spite of the interruptions and noise, nobody should use such word. They will not form part of the proceedings. They will not be put in the proceedings of the House. Order, please. May I request you, whatever be the difference, whatever be your views, please express them in a better way, in a calm manner?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What has happened just now is a clear indication of who observes decorum and who does not. We have been observing that there is organised systematic attempt on the part of the ruling party to scuttle opposition from performing its duty. What happened this morning when the hon. Member Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, about whom I must say,..that with all the respect he commands in the House, he is being prevented from getting his due in making a contribution in this House. His views and my views are diametrically opposite on many matters but I do feel the hon. Member, Mr. Bosu, who happens to be the Chief Whip and Secretary of the Party and has got a place in the House, is being prevented from performing his duty.

Secondly, when he began his speech only after two or three words the Chair was pleased to say that he should not proceed in the matter and there were organised and systematic interruptions on the part of the ruling party. Some times, with due deference to the Chair, if I may say so, there are interruptions from the Chair and this is a matter which is bound to irritate us.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me make my position clear. In the very beginning without my permission he started reading the privilege motion on which I said the ruling was given yesterday that, so long as one privilege motion is under consideration the other cannot be taken up. He sat down and the other item came. You can see the record. He started making a regular speech and I just said he should speak only on the point of order raised. In the meanwhile, what Mr. Mishra, said followed. Even when I call the attention of the Member to relevancy and you say why do I obstruct then I cannot help it. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has made a statement and arising out of that this is the point of order that I want to make.

Sir, my point of order is: Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya on the Floor of Parliament categorically stated that the licences have been strictly issued on merits and it is maintained that the licences are in accordance with the rules and regulations.

Now, Sir, also on 9th September, he said:

> "I, therefore, decided in September, 1973, that some relief may be accorded to such of the importers of Yanam and Mahe, who fulfilled the rules of eligibility."

My submission is that the issue of special additional licences was discontinued from October, 1959. That is number One. My second point is that the concern's application was rejected earlier because it did not fulfil the conditions laid down in the relevant public notice for the grant of such licences.

In that context, I want to ask the hon. Minister as to how these special additional licences were granted even though it was totally banned from October, 1959.

* Not recorded

My third point is this: How can they suddenly make up the lapses that were there in the original application which debarred them from receiving the licences.

My contention therefore is that the statement made on the floor of the Parliament is totally false. He has misled the House and it is wholly unture.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu this is not a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Today, the hon Minister has made the statement and the matter should now rest there You should now go to the next business. Everybody goes on speaking endlessly. This matter cannot go on endlessly. He has already made a statement. It cannot go on endlessly.

MR. SPEAKER: I would listen to the point of order for a minute each. You have made a speech in other matters. And then the Minister gave a reply.

Don't make a speech like Mr. Bosu. I now find that—he himself says that —he is asking questions. You can raise a point of order. Now, all of you will please sit down.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Sir, may I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. I do not object to what the hon. Members say here. But, what I do object to, is the manner in which the Chair is addressed. I would like your ruling as to what degree of courtesy are required of the hon Members in this Houses in addressing the Chair?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (*)

MR. SPEAKER: What all is said by the hon. Member just now will not form part of the record.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) मुझे एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेंज करना है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर आप ने एक विरोध पक्ष के सदस्य को मौका दिया अब आप इधर के सदस्य को मौका दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को भी दूंगा । लेकिन आप को खड़ा तो होना चाहिए ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह . मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस कुर्सी पर बैठे है । आप एक बार इन की तरफ देखें, एक बार इधर देखे । बार बार उन को ही मौका मिलता है, हम को मौका नही मिलता । अभी आप ने ज्योतिर्मय बसु को मौका दिया तो अब श्रीमती माया रे को मौका दीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जहां तक देखने का सवाल है आप उधर ही देखिए लेकिन मौका इधर ही दीजिए ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप न उधर देखिए और न इधर देखिए, आप सामने देखिए तो मैं दिखाई दूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की तरफ जरूर देखूगा लेकिन आप शान्ति रखिए । यह रोज ऐसे ही चलना ठीक नही है । क्यों कि आप ज्यादा हैं, चेयर अकेली है इसलिए आप मेरा भी ख्याल रखें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । फिजिकली भी इस तरह से रोज चलना इम्पासिबल है ।

*Not recorded.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत हम लोगों ने कुछ मंत्रियों के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन के प्रस्तावों की सूचना दी थी — आप ने हमें वे मामले उठाने की इजाजत दी। अब नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत :

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place and while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto:"

आगे कहा गया है। आप ने रिफ्यूज तो नहीं किया, हमें इजाजत दी, इसलिए मैं आगे का पढ़ रहा हूं।

"Provided further that the Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time...."

अब दूसरी स्टेज आती है

"If objecting to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than twenty-five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted. If less than twenty-five members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House."

मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वह चाहती हैं कि नियमों के अनुसार सब काम चले तो अब आप नियमों का पालन कीजिए।....

(व्यवधान) . . . यह गला फाड़ कर चिल्ला हैं, यही नियमों का पालन हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्रियों ने वक्तव्य दे दिया। अब आप को निर्णय करना है। लेकिन निर्णय करने से पहले मंत्रियों के वक्तव्यों में कहां खामियां हैं, कहां कमी है, किस तरह से उन्होंने सदन के सामने सारे तथ्य रखने से इन्कार किया....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बताइए कि यह कहां लिखा है कि मंत्रियों के बाद भी यह चलेगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आप कोई फैसला करें उस से पहले आप अगर हमें नहीं सुनेंगे तो आप को फैसला करने में मदद नहीं मिलेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चार दिन आप को ही सुनता रहा।

श्री मधु लिमये मैं बता रहा हूं कि क्या प्रोसीजर होना चाहिए, आप मुझे सुनिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आप की मदद करना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी मदद तो अच्छी कर रहे हैं आप। मैं जरूर मदद ले लूंगा अगर जरूरत पड़ी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को यह फैसला करना है कि क्या मंत्रियों के सारे आश्वासन जिन के बारे में दावा कर रहे हैं उन्होंने पूरे कर दिए क्यों कि उन्होंने जांच के परिणामों से सदन को सूचित कर दिया, क्या वे इस से पूरे हो गए? हमारा कहना है कि वे आश्वासन तब तक पूरे नहीं होंगे जब तक की सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर नहीं रख दी जाती। अब आप को फैसला करना है, आप को हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा करनी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो पोजीशन अभी बता दी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने बता दी जो गृह मंत्री ने चिट्ठी लिखी थी उस के बारे में। लेकिन सदन को दिए गए आश्वासन पूरे होंगे या नहीं, वे पूरे हो गए या नहीं, इस का निर्णय कौन करेगा ? यह निर्णय बहुमत नहीं कर सकता। बहुमत तो इन के साथ है। लेकीन सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए। उस के बिना सदन को विश्वास में लिया गया यह नहीं माना जाएगा। यह हमारा कहना है और यह मंत्री महोदय बारी-बारी से बयान दे रहे हैं लेकिन वे सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट रखने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मैं पहले से खड़ा था, मुझे रेकग्नाइज कीजिए।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पहले सुन लीजिए।

मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नियम संख्या 349, 350, 351, 352 और 353 के अनुसार है। मैं आप से इस के साथ एक अनुरोध यह भी करना चाहूंगा कि 349 से लेकर 353 तक के नियमों को आप एक अलग से साइक्लोस्टाइल करा कर मेम्बरों को भेज दें जिस से सदन की कार्यवाही चलाने में सुविधा हो जाए।

349—: Rules to be observed by members while present in the House.

350—Member to speak when called by Speaker;

351—Mode of addressing the House.

352—Rules to be observed while speaking;

353—Procedure regarding allegation against a person.

मैं इन नियमों को आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं और आप की व्यवस्था इस में चाहता हूं अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि मैं सदन की कार्य वाही नहीं चलने दूंगा जब तक सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट नहीं आती है। इस प्रकार की बातें सदन में पहले भी कही जा चुकी हैं। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सदन रूल्स और रेगूलेशन के अनुसार चलेगा, आपके आदेशों के अनुसार चलेगा या इन के डराने धमकाने से चलेगा ? यह बड़े ही धिक्कार की बात है कि कोई मेम्बर इस तरह की बात करता है। उन को इस तरह की भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए नहीं तो मैं आप की सेवा में यह अपील करना चाहता हूं कि इससे भी कड़े शब्दों का प्रयोग करना हम लोग भी जानते हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता (हूं **व्यवधान**).. मैंने एक भी संसदीय शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया है, यद्यपि हम भी इन से कड़े शब्दों का व्यवहार करना जानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नियम सं० 349 350, 351, 352 और 353 के तहत आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। मैं आप से अनुरोध है, करना चाहता हूं प्रतिदिन कार्य संचालन के लिये सदन के सामने एक कार्य सूची होती अब इस लिये जो बातें हो चुकी हैं उन को समाप्त कर के कार्य सूची के अनुसार सदन की कार्यवाही चलायें। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर अपना रूलिंग दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूलिंग तो कई बार दे चुका हूं—हाउस कार्य सूची के मुताबिक चलना चाहिए, एक दूसरे की बात सुननी चाहिए, रुकावट नहीं डालनी चाहिए, शान्ति से बैठना चाहिए, जब एक बोलता हो तो दूसरे को नहीं बोलना चाहिये, शाउट नही करना चाहिए, एक दूसरे पर रौब नहीं डालना चाहिये गलत लफ्ज का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये और इस हाउस की परम्परा, डिगनिटी और डैकोरम को रखना चाहिये। ये बातें मैं बहुतदफा कह चुका हूं— बार बार क्या कहूं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : ठीक है, आप इन नियमों को साइक्लोस्टाइल करा कर सदस्यों को भिजवा दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग अब इस मामले को यहीं छोड़िये . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : जी नहीं, मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर खड़ा हूं—जब मेरी टर्न आती है तो आप कहते हैं कि इस को यहीं छोड़ दीजिये। आप हमेशा ऐसा करते हैं—मैं नहीं छोड़ रहा हूं ।

श्री समर गुह (कन्टाई) : आप हिम्मत दिखायें तो छोड़ सकते हैं—सी. बी. आई. की पूरी रिपोर्ट यहां पेश करायें तो छोड़ सकते हैं। रिपोर्ट पेश करा दें तो आप को छोड़ेंगे, हाउस को छोड़ेंगे, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो कहा है उस को मानेंगे –लेकिन पहले पूरी रिपोर्ट टेबिल पर आनी चाहिये। रिपोर्ट का पेश होना देश के सम्मान के लिये, पार्लियामेंट्री इंस्टीट्यूशन के सम्मान के लिये जरूरी है। आज सारे देश की निगाह हमारी पार्लियामेंट पर है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इसे समझना चाहिये . . . . .(**व्यवधान**) . . . .

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) : मि० स्पीकर, जिस मामले को ले कर यह झगड़ा चल रहा है, जिस को चार पांच रोज हो गये हैं, वह सी. बी. आई रिपोर्ट के बारे में है। वह सही हो या गलत हो, यह दूसरी बात है—लेकिन उस वक्त जो अण्डरटेकिंग, जो एश्योरेंस दी गई थी, उस के अनुसार इस रिपोर्ट को हाउस के सामने . . . .(**व्यवधान**) . . .

मैं यह फर्मा रहा था—आप कहते हैं कि आप रूलिंग नहीं दे सकते हैं, जब कि आप ने पहले रूलिंग दिया था, जिस को लोगों ने एक ढंग से समझा, लेकिन बाद में पता चला कि उस रूलिंग का मतलब वह नहीं था जो लोग समझते थे। फिर आप ने कहा कि मैं इस मामले में रूलिंग नहीं दूंगा। सरकार पर छोड़ देता हूं, उन की खुशी है वह रिपोर्ट दें या न दें; लेकिन मैं सी. बी. आई. रिपोर्ट पर रूलिंग नहीं दूंगा। इसीलिये यह मामला आगे चल रहा है . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you distort my words?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is what you said: I am not going to give a ruling; I leave it to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday when Home Minister asked my guidance as to what part of that was prejudicial to the judicial proceedings and what part was not. I said that it was not my function to sit as a court and tell the court that this was prejudicial and this was not prejudicial. It is not the Speaker's job. I am not concerned with it. I have considered it after a detailed study of everything. I know my limitations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nobody wants to interfere with the process of law in courts. Even if we want to, we cannot interfere. But there is the question of the rights of this House as a sovereign Parliament to judge the conduct or misconduct of one of its Members.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the basic thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How can the House give its judgement unless facts are known?

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): We are interested in having a full stop put to this matter in so far as we can, but certain of your observations a little while ago have complicated the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: In what manner?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I will explain. With all respect and humility, in relation to what you have been pleased to observe a little while ago as well as in pursuance of the implications of what you had observed yesterday, I would like to submit that the point in regard to the CBI report

having to be laid on the Table of the House has been before us and as far as we can understand it, you gave the ruling that the document should normally be put on the Table of the House, but if Government had some objection or other, you would give them a sort of the benefit of the doubt.....

MR. SPEAKER: No. Please do not misquote me.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We have not got the CBI report or any text purporting to be so. But we have heard from you yesterday that certain documents docketed in a different way—Appendix A, Appendix B etc.—have been placed before you by the Home Minister. I am not concerned if the Home Minister or any member or any citizen has any private confabulation with you and submits to you certain documents for your private, personal consideration and advice. But on this occasion, the Home Minister has submitted to you certain documents in a public capacity, appertaining to a matter of which the Parliament had taken notice in a very serious manner last session and we had gone away with the impression, and the whole country had the impression, that the matter would be examined by Parliament before even judicial proceedings were instituted. But in the absence of any paramount legal arguments about the hands of the Government being tied we have been told that the Government would not do anything in the matter. In the meantime, they have submitted before you some documents. You told us yesterday that you are not going to bother about them. But I say and I am sure my friends would support me in the contention, that since these documents relate to something of which Parliament has already taken cognizance and since they are sent to you in an official capacity by the Home Minister, you are under a bounden obligation consistently with your prerogative as the spokesman of the House to have them examined and the only methodology to get them examined is through a parliamentary methodology. You have neither eyes to see nor ears to hear except through the eyes and ears of Parliament. Therefore, following Mr. Lenthall's observations in the 17th century, which have become part of parliamentary history, no matter howsoever the Prime Minister might laugh it away, you are under an obligation to examine it only by a parliamentary mechanism. Therefore, it is in order, and nothing else is in order, after having intimated to the House that you are kept in possession of certain documents sent to you by the Home Minister that you have to have them examined by a committee of the House, confidentially or otherwise, under your directions. We have to clear ourselves before the country. Parliament's reputation has to be preserved, not the reputation of the Prime Minister or the Congress Government in this country. We must do all we can to see that our members are exonerated from the blame that attaches to them even by suspicion, which might not be warranted. Therefore, I am not interested in smearing Shri L. N. Mishra or XYZ; I am not interested in it. I am sick to death hearing the names of Ministers, who are supposed to be culprits according to the allegations of some of us. I am not interested of some of us. I am not interested in it at all. But we are all interested in the honour and integrity of Parliament. And if after the last session we did not do anything, what will the country say?

Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit seems to imagine that he can do a vanishing trick. He made a statement as Home Minister which, his successor in office, to his commiseration is holding as a baby, but the other gentleman never even turns up. Is this the manner in which we can carry on in an orderly

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

fashion? The Prime Minister does not seem to bother about it. But we are bothered because the honour of Parliament is at stake.

You, Sir, have said in this House that you are in possession of documents supplied to you by the Home Minister. You have to examine them, and you can only examine them, through the method of a parliamentary committee, but under your direction. Do it in whichever way you like, give them whichever rational instructions you think it necessary to give them, but have it examined.

When those documents are examined, those documents might justify the government's conduct, those documents might justify you in coming to the conclusion that the government need not do anything more on it, and we shall be satisfied with it. But there must be a parliamentary examination, the examination by you would have to be a parliamentary examination because, I repeat, you have neither eyes to see nor ears to hear, except what the Parliament gives to you. Sir, you have a bounden obligation to examine this matter to save the honour of the House. You have to do it, and if you chose not to do it, it is your business.

श्री म[illegible] लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इकट्ठे अपनी बात कहूंगा सारे प्वाइंट्स आफ आर्डर के बारे में इसलिये बीच में मुझे न टोकिये। इस समय मैं प्रोसीजर के सवाल पर हूं कि हम कहां तक आये। जो चार प्रिवलेज के नोटिस दिये गये थे उस पर आप ने हमारी प्रीलिमनरी बातें सुनीं। उस के बाद मंत्रियों को मौका दिया। इस के दौरान दो प्रश्न उठे। एक सी. बी. आई. की रिपोर्ट के बारे में और इन मंत्रियों ने जो ध्यान दिये उस के बारे में। आप को आगे क्या करना चाहिये, दो प्रश्नों के ऊपर मैं आप का स्पष्ट निर्णय चाहता हूं।

कल आप ने कहा कि सबजुडिस वाले मामले में मैं अपनी कोई राय नहीं देना चाहता। लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रखने की जो मांग की गई है वह व्यापक सदन की मान हानि का जो सवाल है उस के संदर्भ में की गई है। तो सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह बार बार कहना चाहूंगा कि सब-जुडिस का सवाल प्रिविलेज के मामले में बिल्कुल नहीं आ सकता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय प्रिविलेज का सवाल उठता है आर्टिकिल 105(3) के तहत और आप के जो रूल हैं उस के नियम 118 के तहत। अब कांस्टीट्यूशन खोले बिना काम नहीं चलेगा। आर्टिकिल 105(3) इस प्रकार है :

"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law".

ऐसा कोई कानून आज नहीं है।

"and until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution."

केवल हम को इतना ही स्पष्ट करना है कि 26 जनवरी, 1950 को हाउस आफ कामन्स के सब-जूडिस के बारे में क्या अधिकार हैं, और वह बन्धनकारक हैं आप के लिये, आप उस से अलग नहीं हो सकते क्योंकि हमारे और सदन के अधिकारों का सवाल है।

शकधर की किताब में यह लिखा हुआ है :

The following observations have been made on the *sub judice* rule in regard to privilege questions.

यह कोटेशन में है । यह माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी की तरह का कोटेशन नहीं है :

"So far as privilege matters are concerned, a Legislature is the sole judge of its privileges and the rules of *sub judice* does not apply."

यह एक मिनट में मामला आप खत्म कर सकते हैं । लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं, खेद के साथ, कि आप के ऊपर जो दायित्व इस संविधान ने और हमारे नियमों ने डाला है उस दायित्व को आप सोचते हैं कि न निभायें और समझौते के और सरकार के सौजन्य से यह मामला हल हो जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: No. not at all.

श्री मधु लिमये : यही कहा, आप ने सरकार पर छोड़ा दिया । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप को अपने दायित्व को निभाना है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या कहा गया है :

"The Committee of Presiding Officers.....

आप बार बार उस का हवाला देते हैं । जो आर्टिकिल 105 में दिया गया है :

"The Committee of Presiding Officers has considered the scope of the rule of *sub judice* and recommended the following guide-lines:

(1) Freedom of speech is a primary right whereas the rule of *sub judice* is a self-imposed restriction."

प्राइमरी राइट जो संविधान से निकलता है। और सुविधा के लिये हम लोग अपने ऊपर जो बन्धन या रोक लगाते हैं उनमें श्रेष्ठ कौन सा है उस का फैसला करने में एक मिनट नहीं लगना चाहिये ।

"(2) The rule of *sub judice* has no application in privilege matters."

अब मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल यह है, माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को हम ने सुना मैं कोटेशन से आप का समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन उन्होंने घुमाफिराकर बात क्या कही कि सी. बी. आई. की रिपोर्ट एक नहीं है । यह तो माननीय चट्टोपाध्याय के पत्र से ही स्पष्ट होता है interim reports mainly from the CBI कि सी० बी० आई०, की ही रिपोर्ट नहीं है और ऐजेन्सीज की रिपोर्ट भी इस बारे में है । तो घुमाफिरा कर क्या तर्क दिया गया कि अगर यह सदन की मेज पर रखी जायगी तो अदालत की प्रोसीडिंग्स प्रजुडिस हो जायेंगे । और यह तर्क दिया 18 तारीख को, और यही तर्क 14 तारीख को तुल मोहन राम ने दिया । इस का स्त्रोत एक ही है । क्या माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी, क्या तुल मोहन राम और क्या माननीय एच आर० गोखले, सभी सब-जुडिस का आधार ले रहे है । तो इस का स्त्रोत है प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ब्रेन का । तुल-मोहन राम का लेटर भी उसी से निकला । अब आप को इस बात पर निर्णय देना है एक और सब-जुडिस वास्तव में हाउस आफ कामन्स में तो दूसरा की रिवाज है ....

MR. SPEAKER: I am very clear about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दूसरे पहलू पर आ रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा इसमें न पढ़िए। जो सब-जुडिस का रूल है इसके बारे में मैं क्लीयर हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप हमेशा ही क्लीयर रहते है इसीलिए सारा हाऊस कनफ्यूज्ड हो जाता है।

Every Member of this House remarked on Friday last.

MR. SPEAKER: If you refuse to understand, what can I do?

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे कहने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक किताब है।

The Law of Parliamentary Privileges in U.K. and in India

इस में सब में जुडिस के रूल का दुसरा प्रोपोजीशन बताया गया है।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There is no controversy on this. All that is not necessary. The rule of *sub judice* is not applicable to privilege question. That is a clear proposition. But that is not the question here.

13 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इनको रोकिए। प्रिवलेजिज के मामले में लोक सभा के अधिकतर किसी भी अदालत से सुप्रिम कोर्ट से भी अलग और श्रेष्ठ है। मामला सदन में पैंडिन्ग है। सब-जूडिस का आखिर कार मतलब क्या है under consideration of the court. यह पार्लियामैन्ट भी प्रिवलेजिज के मामले में सर्वोच्च कोर्ट है।

The matter is pending in the House which means under consideration of Parliament.

इस के बारे में पृष्ठ 226 पर इन्होंने कहा है :

"Comments outside the House on matters which are pending the decision of the Speaker or a Committee of the House or even in the House may also amount to a contempt of the House on the grounds of an affront to the dignit of the House in attempting to influence its decision or pre-judging an issue."

इसका मतलब है कि जिस तरह कोर्ट में मामला चल रहा है बाहर कोई उसकी चर्चा करेगा तो कोर्ट कहती है

It is an affront to our dignity. This is an attempt to prejudge and prejudice the pending case.

उसी तरह जब।

Parliament is seized of the privilege matter.

अगर बाहर की कोई भी आथोरिटी जैसे मैजिस्ट्रेट की कोर्ट हो कोई एंक्शन हो क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड का या कुछ और हो कान्स्टीटूयूशन से सुपरियर नहीं है। 105 आर्टिकल के सामने क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की जो धाराएं है जिनको इन्होंने साइट किया है सब को झुकना है। क्रिमीनल प्रोसीजर कोड कोई चीज नही है जब मामला पार्लियामैन्ट के विचाराधीन है, सब-जडिस वगैरह कोई मामला नहीं आता है। मैं आपका सदन की मान हानि के सवाल के ऊपर में स्पष्ट निदेश चाहता हूं। निर्णय करने के लिए सी०बी०आई० की और अन्य एजंसियों की सभी रिपोर्टें सदन के सामने रखना जरूरी है इससे आप निकल नहीं सकते हैं।

प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय के बयान के बारे में प्वान्ट आफ आर्डर का मेरा अंतिम मुद्दा है। इन्होंने अपने भाषण के दौरान में कहा आप इनके बयान को देख लें —

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : जितनी देर माननीय सदस्य कागज खोजने में लगाते हैं उतनी देर में मैं कल एंड शकधर की पुस्तक

जिसको इन्होंने कोट किया है, उसमें जो पृष्ठ 924 पर लिखा है उसको पढ देना चाहता हूं। उसमें लिखा है।

> जो सदस्य व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हो उसे यह अधिकार है कि अध्यक्ष द्वारा निर्णय दिये जाने से पहले वह अपनी बात केस कह।

अब आपने निर्णय दे दिया है। फिर ये कैसे उठा सकते है। यह किताब में लिखा हुआ है। इस किताब में यह बात लिखकर इन्होंने हमें भारी परेशानी में डाल दिया है। इन्होंने कागज खोजने में इतनी देर लगा दी है। इनको चाहिए था कि कागज पहले से लेकर चलते।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : कोन गड़बड़ी कर रहा है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : वह कागज ढूढ रहे थे इस बीच इन्होंने अपनी बात कह ली है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी भी उस दिन कागज ढूढ रहे थे या नहीं?

श्री मधु लिमये : कागज नहीं ढूढ रहा हू क्योंकि प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय का बयान मेरे पास है ही नहीं। उन्होने अपने बयान में कहा कि सी बी आई की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है, केवल सी बी आई का काम र मिनिस्ट्री के नाम से एक पत्र है। अभी कहा है। हाउस के सामने यह गलत बयानी हो रही है आपके सामने हो रही है। आपको मैंने दो बार यह पत्र पढ कर सुनाया था जिस में उन्होंने कहा था—ये उनके शब्द हैं :

> "Certain consequential action had to be taken on receipt of the interim reports mainly from the CBI."

अब क्या रिपोर्ट नहीं है पत्र है? रिपोर्ट को गायब कर दिया है इन्होंने आपके सामने यह सब हो रहा है। दूसरी बात है मनलीफाम दी सी बी आई। इसका मतलब है अदर इनवैस्टीगेटिंग एजेंसीज की रिपोर्टस का जिक्र तक नही करते हैं जिन्होंने इंन्डो बन्गला देश ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के ऊपर छापा मारा इन रिपोर्टस का ये जिक्र तक नहीं करते हैं। सदन को जान बूझ कर गुमराह कर रहे हैं। इस लिए आप हमारे प्रिवलेज मोशन को ले लें और सी बी आई रिपोर्टस के बारे में स्पष्ट निर्णय दे।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): In fact we have never disputed that the right of the House is supreme where the question of privilege is involved and you, in your wisdom, allowed so much of debates on them. What their objective to-day is that under the garb of raising points of order what is virtually being discussed is a ruling which you have given yesterday. Even for the purposes of privilege, if the rights of this House are utterly supreme, then, it only means that this House can debate and discuss the privilege. But whether or not in such a debate a document has to be tabled is a matter for which various considerations will come. You, in your wisdom, have yesterday stated that you are not going to decide that issue, whether it has to be tabled or not. When that decision has been taken and communicated that is not to be laid on the Table of the House at your command, they are virtually asking again and again every day that it has to be laid on the Table of the House and that you should give such a direction. Whether under the garb of raising a point of order or a point of disorder, whatever it may be, it is virtually nothing but re-agitating the issue on which you have given your

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

ruling. Therefore, I seek your protection that if the ruling has been given yesterday, it was a ruling that you are not going to determine and decide whether the document is to be tabled or not in connection with the privilege. That is the ruling that has been given and it is final and binding on everybody and I submit nobody should be allowed to agitate that issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to elicit one information—whether yesterday in the meeting of the Congress Party executive it was decided that the CBI report will not be tabled in the House. We want to know that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I just want to reiterate what I submitted the other day, just to put the matter in the proper perspective. What exactly the point of order I am raising is just this. You must now proceed and determine the question as to whether the privilege motion which has been given notice of is admissible or not. That is the only matter we are now discussing and all the others are ancillary matters.

The proposition my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, has propounded that during the deliberations of a question of privilege, the question of *sub-judice* does not come, is unexceptionable. I do not challenge that proposition. The question now is whether this privilege motion should be admitted for consideration or whether he must be permitted to ask for the leave of the House. That is where we are now. As an exceptional case, my friends who gave notice of the motion, were given freedom to speak. The incriminated Ministers were permitted to reply to that. You should now proceed to the question of ruling. Then, Sir, I would submit, having heard everything, that there are two considerations from which there cannot be any escape.

Sir, Rule 224 says about conditions of admissibility. Please see Rule 224, sub-rule (iii)—It says where 'the matter requires the intervention of the House.' The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, and then, these conditions are given, and under sub-clause (iii) you have this 'the matter requires the intervention of the House'. What is the allegation here? The allegation is in respect of certain assurance which was given and they say this assurance has not been carried out and therefore there is contempt of the House and so on. That was the main allegation, As to whether the assurance was given, as to whether it was deliberately not carried out, what are the contents of that assurance, whether the assurance is in the same form as it is propounded, these are all questions on which there are very serious doubts. Mr. Gokhale held out the proposition yesterday that the assurance was not what friends from the opposition said it was. And here one question arises. Who is to determine? How it is to be determined? My submission is that the rules provide a machinery which decides these things. The machinery is given under Rule 323. It says:

> "There shall be a Committee on Government Assurances to scrutinize the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. given by Ministers, from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on—
>
> (a) the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. have been implemented.."

My submission is this. There is a Committee already which is constituted by you. That Committee has got the jurisdiction to determine

what assurances have been given and how they have been carried out, etc. Please let me conclude....

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute, please. Now everything is before us. I have given the ruling and after all that, this is going on, points of order, this and that. May I tell you one thing? My ruling yesterday arose out of a letter which the Home Minister wrote to me during lunch time, which reached me at about 3-30 or so. I think that was on the 22nd. In that letter he had sought my guidance about which matter in the C.B.I. Report will prejudice the judicial proceedings and which will not. And, in the meanwhile, he sent me that report also.

I made it clear ysterday that it is not the Speaker's job to mark out that these lines or these observations will prejudice the Court's decision or these will not prejudice, etc. I am in no position to express such opinion, nor is it my duty or function. This was the sense of my observation yesterday.

As far as the laying of the C.B.I. Report is concerned, well, it is not for the Speaker to lay on the Table on behalf of the Government. It is their business to do it or not to do it. This was what I said yesterday and I still hold it. As for the privilege motion and the position explained by my hon. friends, Sarvashri Bosu, Limaye, Mishra and Vajpayee and others that the rule of *subjudice* does not apply to the proceedings regarding privileges motion, I have no difference of opinion over that. I am going to see the proceedings and the observations which have been made because so much has gone on record. After that I want to give my ruling. It is because so many th ngs have been said, I thought, I must see them again before I give my observation so that you may not be in a position to say later that something has been left out.

I am very clear that I cannot decide on judicial proceedings. Mr. Home Minister's letter put me in great difficulty. I am sending it back today. It is their business to lay or not to lay.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please fix a date for your ruling.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, if it is your position that you are giving a ruling then I will not proceed further but if they are going to speak then I may be allowed to continue.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought you have finished. Before you, Mr. Mishra, was standing. I told him I will give him one minute for his point of order. After that I am not going to listen. You, please, finish in one minute. I have to conduct the proceedings of the House. I have to listen to the points of order. Let me know how can I refuse a point of order. Mr. Sezhiyan says that he has not made his observation even once.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What I was submitting to you, was that under the rules, mere violation of an assurance will not constitute a breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to study the rules. What is the use of forcing so many things on me again?

If all of you speak simultaneously I cannot listen to you. What is all this? Please sit down. You are all addressing the Chair. After all, there should be some procedure or method. You cannot force me like this. These are privileges which cannot be discussed here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Why don't you allow me to make my submission?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to you. I am calling the other hon. Member. Mr. Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Banerjee, if you want, I can yield to you.

Sir, the Chair has given guidance to the House in the situation in which the House finds itself at the moment. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you all kindly to sit down?

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Earlier, we had complained of a breach of privilege against the Ministers. They have come out with a statement that they have not committed any breach of privilege. We made our complaints on the basis of certain concrete grounds. We had quoted from the proceedings of the House. Now it is only interpreting the statement of the hon. Minister as against the factual statement made by the hon. Ministers on that side of the House that they have not committed a breach of privilege. How do you solve this problem now? These are the questions. Today the hon. Minister of Commerce said that he had not committed a breach of privilege although we have made it categorically clear that he said earlier that no injustice had been done and that every case had been considered on merits and all the licences were granted in consideration of justice and equity.

It now transpires that the charge-sheet itself contains that these licences had been cancelled. Now they say they were given on the basis of justice and equity. What was the reason for this?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, we are also entitled to know what is happening here. There must be an end to this matter. Instead, there is a regular discussion that is going on.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In fact, it was backed by quotation that the licences were granted in a very shady manner. And now that is being proved by the charge-sheet which has been submitted. That can be solved only by the production of the C.B.I. Report before us. Otherwise, it cannot be solved.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप मिश्रा जी आप प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर बोल रहे थे।

श्री श्याम नदन मिश्र: जी हां। मैं तो बोल रहा था। और मैं क्या कर रहा था?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूं देखने की कि क्या बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have to consider whether we can proceed with the discussion of the privilege motion without the production of the document. We have been landed in a blind alley. We cannot proceed a step further in this matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are not proceeding with the privilege motion at all because it has not been admitted. We proceed with the privilege motion only when it is admitted. The question is whether the privilege motion is in conformity with the rules. It is not...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not interrupt now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It had been pointed out to you in the last two or three days that we act as the highest court of justice in the matter of privilege. We are guided by our own laws in this matter. There is no appeal from us in the matter of privilege. This has been pointed out to you during the course of the discussion. But may I add to it a further argument? Even when criminal proceedings are going on, commissions of inquiry have been appointed. What happened in the case of the murder of Din Dayal

Upadhyaya? A Commission of Inquiry called the Chandrachud Inquiry Commission was appointed. Similarly in other cases, commissions have been appointed. In a case in which offences have been committed in Parliament, we do not require any commission to go into them; we can examine the matter ourselves.

Therefore, this rule would not apply even when criminal proceedings have been going on in certain courts. May I also say this that the Chair will have to bear in mind that this inquiry was conducted in lieu of an inquiry by the House at that stage, and it was never the contention of the other side of the House that after the investigation had been conducted by the CBI it would not be open for the House to appoint a committee? So it is incumbent on them to produce the document even for the purpose, the limited purpose, of the consideration of the motions of privilege in this matter. We cannot proceed an inch further without that.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I must have risen umpteen times. I had written to you yesterday and today. Please tell us what is the rule under which I cannot get an opportunity to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: If you take shelter under points of order, it will only mean endless prolongation of the matter.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have not expressed myself. How do you know that I am going to take shelter under a point of order? I have written to you yesterday and today. I am not shouting. You are not giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): If shouting is necessary to catch your eye, let me shout.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is not the way to conduct the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That is very bad—if everybody advises me like that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: You are calling only those who are shouting. You do not allow those who go by the law, those who write to you.

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Mr. Mavalankar is a very responsible person.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Prime Minister just now was concerned that there is very important business connected with her great programmes, particularly the programmes that they have crashed through at Narora.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is the point? We are not going to allow this. Let nothing happen here. What is the point of order? We will not allow this. The matter is a point of order. Let it come.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Are you ashmed of Narora? I thought they should be proud about it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are ashamed of Narora being talked about by the B.L.D. That is a grand alliance. They may mind their business.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I mentioned this in view of what the Prime Minister has said. It is true that legislation in this House has been very largely upset as a result of this particular thing on the licence scandal. You will recall and I will ask the Prime Minister also to check from her Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, that we all in the Opposition had given him a guarantee of a certain amount of official hours in which the Government business can go on provided that the

[Shri Piloo Mody]

House is not steam-rollered in this fashion.

The issue in point is very simple. On the first day of this session, 11th November at 12 O'clock the Home Minister should have placed the report on the Table of the House and asked the House for its opinion on how to proceed with this business. This was not done. You in your wisdom did not choose to pull up the Minister for not having performed his duty and thereafter privilege motions had to be introduced because it meant that certain assurances given by more than one Minister were not carried out. Therefore a series of privilege motions against all manner of Ministers were introduced in the House. Each one of these will be proceeded with, one by one, till the 20th December or later if you choose to extend the session or earlier if the Prime Minister wishes to dissolve Parliament. It will continue because after all the assurances given by representatives of 44 per cent of the people to representatives of 56 per cent of the people clearly stated that this report and what should have happened as a result of it should be a matter for the House and the House alone to discuss. A ruling like this was supposed to come out of you. You did not give that ruling. You gave a ruling full of ifs and buts and gave the Government any number of loopholes to escape.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very clear ruling. There is also a rule on that subject. So, it is not only a ruling but quoting a rule also. Why do you mention it every day and say it is not clear? It is a definite ruling.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you think that my understanding is wrong can you not have the patience till I have finished and then correct me?

MR. SPEAKER: What 'ifs and buts' were there? Kindly read it out. Let me know where is the 'if' and where is the 'but'. Please quote my ruling. It is a clear ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY: I wish you were not so sensitive on that particular ruling because not only did I not understand it; none of my colleagues also did not understand it; Stephen did not understand it; Sathe did not understand it. Salve did not understand it, Bhagwat Jha Azad did not understand it, the Home Minister too did not understand it. What is the point of defending that ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: If it was not clear to you, let me know where it was not clear.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I may tell you that you quoted the rules, but you did not give a ruling. There is a difference. Please let me finish.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you lose your temper? Please do not do it

SHRI PILOO MODY: As a result of that ruling, Government did not know what to do and the Home Minister has written you a letter.

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister has never mentioned the ruling in his letter. He asked my opinion as to what part will affect the judicial proceedings and what part not. I am prepared to show you the letter in my chamber. You are a very respected member and it does not look nice that we should quarrel over it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: My quarrel is not with you. My qurrel is with the Government. Why do you unnecessarily come into this? The Home Minister read out a letter, which ended by saying, "I seek your guidance." But your reply was not read out.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are aware of the reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now when the Home Minister is asking for your guidance, why is it that you do not give him clear guidance by saying, "In my opinion, I think you should place the report on the Table"? The bone of contention is very simple. All of us in the opposition are firmly convinced that there is some hanky-panky going on, the report has something revealing to say and that we are being deprived of that because they think that as a result of this, the scandal is going to go up further.

The Home Minister the other day said, and we have all now accepted, that the *sub judice* situation does not apply in this position. Yet, the Home Minister read the Cr. P. C. How does the CBI report in any way come under the Cr.P.C.? I do not want to get confused by lawyers, but I want to know what has an investigating agency to do with the Cr.P.C. You go and consult any good judicial expert, not these quacks who could not do well at the legal profession and have come to politics.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It has the same relation which the profession of architect has to the construction of a building. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY: Therefore, all the trouble that has arisen in the last week and more arises from this simple fact that the report has not been placed on the Table. I have said it once, I have said it many times. My colleagues here in the opposition have also said it that in Parliament we will be continuing this till that report has been placed on the Table. The Government because it can subvert procedures more freely than the opposition, will not be allowed to shield anyone as a result of not placing that report on the Table of the House.

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THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): We do not want to shield anyone.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is giving lunch to the visting Parliamentary Delegation and the time has been fixed at 1.30. So, we will take it up again tomorrow. Then I will hear only Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Sezhiyan and Shri P. G. Mavalankar and that also only purely on points of orders, for not more than half an hour.

We will now adjourn to meet again at 2.45 p.m.

13.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamand Harbour): Sir, I am told, a visitor has been found with an explosive in the Gallery. It will be desirable if the details are given to the House.... (*Interruptions*) I would like the correct facts to be given to the House before we take up any other work.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मुझे श्री बसु की तरह जानकारी मिली है कि विजिटर्ज गैलरी में कोई एक्स प्लोसिव वगैरह मिले है। जिस तरह जर्मनी में राइशटेग फायर केश हुआ था और उसके नाम पर पार्लियामेन्ट्री डैमोक्रेसी को खतम किया था हिटलर ने क्या उसी तरह से रघुरमैया जी भी खुलासा करेंगे कि आप ही ऐसे लोगों को और एक्सप्लोसिव्ज मे गैलरी को नहीं भेज रहे हैं ताकि इस देश में पार्लियामेन्ट्री

[श्री मधुलिमये]

डैमोक्रेसी को खत्म करके राइसटेग फायर केस के बाद जर्मनी में जिस तरह की तानाशाही आई थी उसी तरह की तानाशाही इस देश में भी आए और आप उसको लाना चाहते हैं.. (इंटरप्शंज) मेरा चार्ज है आपके ऊपर कि यू आर प्लांटिंग पीपल विद एक्सप्लोसिव्ज ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : बिल्कुल गलत है, बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है ।

श्री मधु लिमये: राइशटग फायर केस इस देश में एनक्ट किया जा रहा है ।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): What he says is baseless, has no foundation. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Will all of you sit down?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) पास किसने दिया है ? यह राइटिस्ट्स तत्वों की कांस्पिरेसी है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, will you kindly sit down?

Now, a certain thing has been mentioned in the House. I am not aware of it myself....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Are you ever informed about anything? You are always kept in the dark.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In these days of trouble, if people keep me out of everything, I think, it is a blessing..

श्री मधु लिमये: आपके लिए ब्लैसिंग है । हमारे लिए डिजास्टर है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have my own light and nobody need give me any light.

A certain thing has been brought to the notice of the House by some hon. members. As far as I can understand, they say that somebody has been found with an explosive in the Visitors' Gallery. But, beyond that, we do not know what the facts are, I do not think, it is proper at this stage to throw accusations against anybody that he is responsible or that they are responsible. We do not know. But I think that, since the matter has been mentioned, if there is any information, I can pass on the information to the House; if there is no information, then information may be given. (*Interruptions*) I am now in-charge of the House. This thing has happened in the House. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has no business as far as the precincts of the House are concerned. It is the responsibility of the Speaker. Let this be very clear.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why have you been kept in the dark? This is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Nobody mentioned the name of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Somebody said that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs must come forward with a statement. That is why I pointed out that it was not the business of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs at all. It is the Speaker who must pass on this information and whatever information is to be given to the Speaker, we have got our own security staff here, they are at it and they will collect the information and that information will be passed on to the House. I am only saying that it is not right to attribute motives. If that is darkness, I am quite happy to live in that darkness.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Something has gone on record—what Shri Madhu Limaye has said....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have also said that it is unfortunate.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is the second incident. Last time one man came with a knife. He was caught, reprimanded and punished by this House.

Hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was on his legs and he accused that he was a member of the Youth Congress and a Congressman.

It is very clear that all accusations made by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Bosu are baseless. He was arrested while attacking a Congress rally recently held. I can prove that he belongs to the group of JP. Even to-day the other person raised the slogan of JP Zindabad. They want to escape the responsibility. That is why they have planted him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have nothing to say about what my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye has said or what Shri Vayalar Ravi has said. It is upto you what portion you want to keep and what portion you want to expunge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not expunging anything.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My young friend, Shri Ravi has mentioned the name of JP. It is an insinuation. I want to draw your attention that Mr. Bansilal has made a public statement.... (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. I am not allowing anything to go on record. You are going far beyond. We have a knack of enlarging on things.

Now, papers to be laid.

14.57 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MARKET BORROWING IN NOVEMBER, 1974.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English Versions) indicating the result of the Central Government Market Borrowing in November, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8570/74]

REPORTS RE. THE METTUR CHEMICALS AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD., THE SYSTRONICS LTD., AHMEDABAD AND M/S. TELERAD (P) LTD., BOMBAY AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS THEREON

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi version) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

(i) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation Limited and the Order dated the 27th September, 1971 of the Central Government thereon.

(ii) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of Systronics (a division of Sarabhai Sons Private Limited) Ahmedabad and the Order dated the 20th July, 1973 of the Central Government thereon.

(iii) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Telerad Private Limited, Bombay and the Order dated the 21st February, 1974 of the Central Government thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8571/74].

14.58 hrs.

RE: PRICE OF RAW JUTE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The jute-growers in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Bihar are being completely ruined by keeping the raw jute prices at much below the economic level or cost of production. The areas include Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Bihar, UP, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura. The Government of India's Jute Corporation are helping the jute mill-owners and big jute traders and, as a result, the rural economy in these regions, particularly that of the jute peasantry, is being completely ruined. On the one hand, there is the phenomenon of abnormally high prices for food and other items of daily use and, on the other hand, the jute producers' products are being sold at below the cost of production day after day and year after year.

In Calcutta, some days ago, even the West Bengal Ministers openly condemned the Commerce Minister Prof. Chattopadhyaya's present policy and revealed that this was being done in order to further the interest of the jute mill owners and the jute tycoons. The Government must see that the jute growers get at least Rs. 250 per quintal and the Jute Corporation must make sufficient purchases so that the jute is sold by the growers at sellers' market.

Only last year the growers had an extremely hard time as their crop fetched only Rs. 40-42 per maund. This year if they get even Rs. 80 or Rs. 85, no harm will be done to the industry which has a very wide margin of profit due to overseas orders at very high prices in hessian and sacking. Now the jute growers in West Bengal are facing an artificial demand squeeze manipulated by the jute millowners and jute tycoons in collaboration with the Central Government and the Commerce Ministry and the Jute Corporation which is aimed at forcing a steep fall in the prices of raw jute. Raw jute prices have fallen in some districts abnormally causing serious distress to the jute growers. Now the West Bengal Co-operative Jute Organisation have bought things worth a crore of rupees and that is rotting in the godowns but the Jute Corporation have not come forward to purchase.

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All this came up yesterday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am just concluding in one minute, Sir. I had earlier requested that the Commerce Minister must give a reply because it concerns lakhs and lakhs of jute growing peasantry in the eastern region of the country. You know the jute growing peasantry have been fleeced for the last so many decades and they are in a miserable condition. Every year they have to give a pound of flesh because they produce jute. If this thing continues I would only earn the Government of India that jute fields will be converted into paddy fields and wheat fields and jute mills will go out of existence. If they do not come forward with giving economic and profitable prices to the jute peasantry and providing food in sufficient quantity through a national food budget-because, by sale of jute, we earn a lot of foreign exchange,—if they do not come to the rescue of the jute growers areas under jute will be discouraged and the jute mills will be facing a crisis. I would request you to make the necessary observation now. Yesterday you have made observation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not make any observation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ....that Commerce Minister must come forward with a statement, but 24 hours have passed and your observation has

been treated with utmost discourtesy by them. I would like you to make an observation as to how in such a vital problem the Government is sitting tight, because their god-fathers, the millowners and tycoons will be required to pay crores of rupees through Professor D. P. Chattopadhayaya.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. There has to be a limit. I am not allowing you. Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

15.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the remaining part of the current week will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amdt.) Ordinance, 1974 and consideration and passing of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Bill, 1974.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Muruganantham, absent. Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The statement should come, Sir. How do you expect us to follow the Chair when the Government flouts every opinion of the Chair? You must be categorical.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Don't try to play that subtle game which you are playing....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why don't you say one word for the jute-growers?

DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के मार्फत गृह मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में सेंसस विभाग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की छंटनी का फैसला रद्द कर दें। अभी मालूम हुआ है कि 40 कर्मचारियों की छंटनी आलरेडी हो चुकी है और 65 लोगों की छंटनी इस के बाद होने वाली है। वहां काम करने वाले जितने कर्मचारी सेंसस विभाग में हैं वे 1970 से काम कर रहे हैं। उन सब की सूची मेरे पास है। उन तमाम लोगों को छांटने का यह फैसला कर चुके हैं। ग्रुप बना कर के उन की छंटनी शुरु हो गई है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जो लोग इतने दिनों से काम कर रहे हैं उन की छंटनी न की जाय। मैं फिर इसी सिलसिले में याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want it to be discussed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: नहीं, डिस्कशन नहीं चाहता। सुनिए तो सही। दिल्ली की गवर्नमेंट ने यह फैसला किया है कि 1974 के दिसम्बर, तक उन को वह रख रहे हैं और यू पी की सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि 1975 तक उनको रखा जाय। केरल की सरकार ने भी फैसला किया है .. (व्यवधान) ... लेकिन बिहार की सरकार ने अभी से छंटनी करने का जो फैसला किया है वह गलत है। इस से वहां भयंकर असंतोष है। इसलिये

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री इस के ऊपर एक बयान दें और आदेश दें वहां विभाग को कि उनकी छंटनी न हो, बिहार सरकार ऐसा न करे।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I forgot to mention a slight charge. In the order of business for today Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill has been put down for discussion. After this we propose, in view of the urgency, to take up discussion on the Resolution seeking disappoval of the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amdt.) Ordinance, 1974 and consideration and passing of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Bill, 1974. After this the Supplementary Demands and other items will come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I had been raising the question about non-payment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees every now and then. The Central Government employees are entitled to four instalments of dearness allowance, namely, on 1st June, 1974, 1st July, 1974, 1st September, 1974 and 1st October, 1974. Government have accepted the recommendation of the Pay Commission. They have promised to implement their recommendation that whenever there is a ten-point raise in price index the employees will be entitled to one instalment of the dearness allowance. Sir, the winter is approaching and if the Central Government employees had been paid these instalments of dearness allowance they could have purchased woollen clothing for their children. But Sir, I am told, when a mass deputation of 10,000 employees went to the residence of Shri C. Subramaniam, he promised that he will refer the matter to the Cabinet. Now, Sir, this recommendation had been accepted by the Cabinet. Sir, there are 28 lakh Central Government employees. They should be paid all the four instalments of the dearness allowance immediately. I am prepared to table a Calling Attention motion. I am prepared to move an adjournment motion about it. Why should these Central Government employees wait?

Sir, the Finance Minister should make a statement. If he does not make a statement, I shall move an adjournment motion and shall see that this House concedes to this demand. Twenty-eight lakhs employees have been agitating for this. The Government have accepted the Third Pay Commission's recommendations. My demand is that a decision should be taken by Government. If they change the formula then there would be another strike by the Central Government employees. In spite of these provocative actions being taken by Government using the MISA and D. I. R. the Central Government employees are not going to take it lying down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise an issue for the information of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and also the Finance Minister which is of a very serious nature and has arisen in the Bank of Baroda.

Sir, the Chairman of the Bank of Baroda, Shri V. D. Thakker has misused his powers. You will be surprised and shocked to know that he has advanced a sum of Rs. 44 lakhs to five companies in Bombay with which his daughter and son-in-law are associated as partners or directors. This is the complaint that has been lodged with the Finance Minister by Members of Parliament on both sides of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You forget the old adage that 'charity begins at home.'

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are right. In this particular case I want to draw the attention of the House to one thing. Actually they had advanced the amounts to the companies whose work is extremely small. You will be surprised to know that Messrs. Relic and Company has the net worth of Rs. 18,000/- but the amount that has been advanced to them is Rs. 18,50,000. The second

company is Messrs. Rel Apparel Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., whose net worth is Rs. 73,000/- but the advance paid to them is Rs. 15,75,000/-; the third company is M/s. Alpine Electrical Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd. whose net worth is Rs. 41,000/- but the amount advanced to them is Rs. 7,64,000/-; the fourth companies is M/s. Alpine Insulations (P) Ltd. whose net worth is 'nil' but the amount advanced to them is Rs. 50,000/- the fourth company is M/s. Alpine Plastics Pvt. Ltd., whose net worth is Rs. 50,000/- but the amount advance to them is Rs. 1,75,000/-.

Therefore, the total, amount advanced by the Chairman is Rs. 44,14,000/-. I would like to seek a statement from hon. Minister for Finance on the floor of the House as to whether the previous approval of the Board of Directors has already been taken. Sensing that probably the trade unionist will raise the issue both inside and outside the House and sensing this fear, the Chairman of Bank of Baroda suspended the General Secretary of the All-India Bank of Baroda Employees' Federation. Seeing that the General Secretary of All-India Bank of Baroda Employees' Federation, Shri Rajagopalan is likely to raise the issue and create a public furore over this, he has been summarily suspended from the head office of the Bank of Baroda. This action is calculated to purchase peace.

I am now happy to note that many Members on both sides of the House approached the Finance Minister. And he has agreed that he would look into the matter. Shri Limaye was also assured by him that he would look into the matter.

Therefore, in the light of this assurance, I demand a statement from the Finance Minister on the floor of the House on both the fraudulant practices by the Chairman of the Bank of Baroda and also the vindictive attitude taken by him by the suspension of a trade unionist General Secretary of the Federation. Could we not demand from the Minister on the floor of the House that he must not be continued as the Chairman of the Bank of Baroda?

श्री जनेश्वर प्रसाद (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, करीब करीब एक महीना होने जा रहा है—अपर इन्डिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी इलाहाबाद की तरफ जा रही थी, भरवारी स्टेशन के पास उस में आग लग गई। वहां के लोगों का कहना है कि 100 लोग उस में मर गये, लेकिन सरकार का कहना है कि केवल 59 लोग मरे हैं। कोई हयादार सरकार होती, तो रेल मंत्री उसी क्षण इस्तीफा दे देते, क्योंकि अपर इण्डिया गाड़ी में किसी भी जगह जंजीर नहीं लगी हुई थी। रेल मंत्री साहब मिर्जापुर जाते हैं, वहां इस लिए रुके रहते हैं कि उन को ले जाने के लिए स्पैशल गाड़ी आयेगी। उप रेल मंत्री स्पैशल ट्रेन से वहां जाते हैं, वी० आई० पी० स्टेशन पर गाड़ी इस लिए रुक जाती है कि उस को सिगनल नहीं मिलता, इस पर वहां स्टेशन सुप्रीन्टेन्डेन्ट पर इतने तैश में आते हैं कि उस को छुट्टी लने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है। तो ये लोग अपनी शान में वहां गये थे। उस के बाद वहां दावत में जाते हैं, जल्से में जाते हैं। पूरे इलाहाबाद में रेल मंत्रालय के प्रति लोगों में नफरत हो गई है। मैं मांग करूंगा कि इसी हफ्ते में या अगले हफ्ते में—जो रेल दुर्घटना हुई थी—उस पर खुली चर्चा होनी चाहिए और रेल मंत्री को तत्काल बरखास्त करने के लिए संसद-कार्य मंत्री को वक्तव्य लाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात—लगातार अखबारों में छपता जा रहा है—दो दिन तक छपा है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का जो शिविर नरौरा में हुई है, उस में 15 लाख रुपया सरकारी खजाने से खर्च हुआ है . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . इस पर भी वक्तव्य आना चाहिए।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : कहां इलाहाबाद, कहां नरोरा ।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Shri Mishra has said that for the Congress party meeting at Narora Rs. 15 lakhs were spent from government funds. Are you going to retain it on the record?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Why not?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is a total lie and falsehood.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirajinkil): It is lie land.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I again say this is unfortunate. What a particular party does is its business and it should not be brought into the proceedings of the House. But there are certain rules regarding expunction once it is there on record. Again I say it is uncalled for; it is unfortunate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He was expunged from the Opposition only for that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw your attention to one point. Perhaps at that time you were also in the House. When the Netaji Inquiry Commission Report was submitted, I raised the point that this report should be discussed in the House. The hon. Speaker indicated that he had no objection to it and I had given notice of a motion which had, also been admitted by the Speaker. But since it is under rule 184 and requires the concurrence of the concerned Minister, I was informed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he would let me know whether Government had any objection or not. I have not yet been informed of it. I very mildly put it to you that nobody in this world can restrain me from forcing Government to have the subject discussed in the House. I hope Government will spare me the predicament of creating such a situation and will agree to a discussion of the Report and announce as soon as possible that when the Netaji Inquiry Committee report will be taken up for discussion in the House.

Another point. Today I find that the Election Commissioner has made a statement at Madras that there is no possibility of having a Lok Sabha snap election till July 1975. I do not know whether Government has allowed or permitted the Election Commissioner to make this statement. You know this matter is agitating the minds of MPs and different political parties. I am not concerned with whether the Lok Sabha is dissolved or not; in fact, I moved a resolution for its dissolution. That is not the point. But when this matter is agitating the minds of MPs and political parties, why should the Commissioner, of his own, make such a statement? Because there is a Proclamation of Emergency and anything may happen at any time despite certain constitutional provisions or legal enactments, the delimitation process might be obviated through Ordinances. Therefore the Government should come out with a clear statement whether the statement made by the Election Commissioner is correct and valid and whether they will not apply any extraordinary provision to obviate constitutional or legal requirements. They should categorically say that there will not be or there will be elections before the completion of the delimitation work.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: (Jamshedpur): I wish to raise a very serious matter. Bangla Desh has awarded 21 years' contract to six western firms—two of them are American: namely,—Atlantic Richfield of the United States and the Superior Oil Company of Canada—in the Indian territory for oil exploration in about 30,000 sq. miles of the

offshore areas from south of Sunderbans in the west to somewhere near Chittagong in the East. According to the contract singned, oil exploration wrok has to begin by the middle of December this year. This matter is very serious and should not be treated ordinarily by the Government of India they should immediately stop this oil exploration in Indian Waters of the Bay of Bengal and immediately call the Bangla Desh ambassador in Delhi to explain the position and settle the matter and start our own oil exploration work to avoid encroachment and any conflict.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय पहली बात—पिछले सप्ताह में हम लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले थे—रेलवे के जिन कर्मचारियों को निकाल दिया गया है उन को काम पर वापस लाने के बारे में—अपील करने के लिये। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम लोगों के द्वारा निर्देश दिये जा चुके हैं। और उन निर्देशों का पालन होगा। ऐसी हालत में रेल मंत्री तत्काल आदेश क्यों नहीं जारी करते? उन को नया आदेश जारी करना चाहिये कि जिन लोगों के खिलाफ हिंसा और सबोटाज के चार्जेज नहीं हैं और जो अपराधी नहीं हैं उनको तत्काल काम पर वापस लिया जाय? इस के बारे में यह स्पष्ट आश्वासन है और मैं इस आश्वासन का पालन चाहता हूं?

दूसरी बात यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन ने विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षकों के बारे में जो सिफारिशें कीं और जिन को सरकार ने स्वीकारा है। राज्यों में भी वे सिफारिशें परिचालित की गई हैं—मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से ब्यान चाहता हूं—इन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये नूरुल हसन साहब ने क्या किया है, क्या वे सो रहे हैं?

तीसरी बात—कुछ दिन पहले इकोनामिक टाइम्ज में "सेन्चुरीएन्का" की एनुअल मीटिंग की रिपोर्ट आई थी उससे पता चलेगा कि श्री सिन्थटिक्स और सेन्चुरीएन्का बिड़ला-बांगड़ जो औद्योगिक गुट हैं, इनकी कम्पनियां हैं। ये नाइलोन-फिलामेन्ट यार्न तैयार करती हैं। इनके बारे में व्यापार मंत्री जी ने सदन में आश्वासन दिया था—विगत साल—कि उसको भी वालन्ट्री प्राइस कन्ट्रोल सिस्टम में लाया जायेगा। अब मैं यदि आप के दल के बारे में कहूंगा तो मेरे मित्र वलायुर रवि मुझसे नाराज हो जाते हैं—लेकिन क्या आप इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि आश्वासन दिया था तब 14 महीने और 15 महीने के बाद भी इस आश्वासन का पालन नहीं होता है और इनका मुनाफा दो गुना और तीन गुना बढ़ जाता है जब कि प्रोडक्शन घटता है यानी घटे हुए प्रोडक्शन के बावजूद मुनाफा डबल हो जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार के ये लोग दामाद हैं, क्या बिड़ला और बांगड़? इनके खिलाफ़ किसी तरह की कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की जा सकती है—मैं इसका स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं?

अन्तिम बात—मेरा जो 19 सितम्बर का प्रस्ताव है और जिसको स्पीकर ने भी स्वीकारा है . . . . . .

श्रीमती सहोरदरा बाई राय (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दामाद शब्द प्रोसीडिंग्ज में से निकाल दिया जाय।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने आपके दामाद नहीं कहा है मैंने सरकार के दामाद कहा है। सरकार के दामाद का दूसरा मतलब होता है। इन्दिरा जी का तो दामाद हो ही नहीं सकता।

श्री बी० आर० [illegible] (बहराइच) : सरकार के तो साले होते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनकी बातें नोट कीजिये—ये सरकार के साले हैं।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैं इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस चाहता हूं। बार-बार संसद कार्य मंत्री आश्वासन देते हैं कि हम विचार करेंगे लेकिन विचार नहीं हो पा रहा है। यह प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है—यह पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर के बारे में है यह भूतपूर्व पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर के बारे में है :

"That this House resolves that a parliamentary committee be set up to enquire into the following charges against the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry:

(a) the reduction in the price of naptha for petro-chemical industry within 26 days of the order of Rs. 1320 per ton as a result of which the Mafatlals, the Union Carbide and the Sahu-Jain group have greatly profited;

(b) a deliberate prices gap of nearly Rs. 18,000 per ton in the price of DMT—imported and indigenous—allowed by the Government in the interests of the monopoly users of DMT.

(c) the increase in the price of essential drugs sanctioned by the Government;

(d) higher prices paid for Saudi-Arabia as compared to the Iraqi crude involving a *quid proquo*—

ईराक ने दोस्ती के तौर पर आप को सस्ता क्रूड आयल दिया और पट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर ने गुप्त रुप से सऊदी अरेबिया के साथ करार किया जिनमें ज्यादा प्राइस दी गई। ईराक ने प्रोटेस्ट किया है कि दोस्ती क्या इसी प्रकार निभाते हैं ?

(e) Oceana deal

यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैंडल है जो अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है।

(f) The Government's secret agreement with ESSO.

The House further directs that the committee look into the question of gratification, if any, involved in these transaction."

अकेले नेफ्था के ऐसे मामले में भूतपूर्व पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर ने जो मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं श्री देवकान्त बरुआ ने ढाई करोड़ रु० वसूल किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कालिदास और भास के नाटकों में राज दरबार में विदूषक का भी एक रोल होता है। आज के राज दरबार में श्री देवकान्त बरुआ भी अपना रोल अदा कर रहे हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, इन्होंने कहा है कि ढाई करोड़ रुपया वसूल किया है माननीय बरुआ जी ने। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका क्या प्रमाण है इन के पास अगर प्रमाण नहीं है तो यह इन शब्दों को वापस ले नहीं तो प्रमाण पेश करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनका पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री में इतना खराब रोल रहा है कि उन के आचरण की जांच होनी चाहिये इसकी मैं मांग कर रहा हूं।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: How can the hon. member make insinuations like this?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नोटिस दिये बिना कोई काम नहीं करता हूं। यह मामला कई दफ़ा यहां उठा चुका हूं। आप अगर चाहते हैं जैसा माननीय बनर्जी ने कहा तो मैं नोटिसेज साइक्लोस्टाइल तैयार करा लूंगा।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : उपाध्याक्ष जी, मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। आजादी के बाद माइका की स्थिति बराबर खराब होती रही है। सरकार ने कोयले पर तो जरूर ध्यान दिया लेकिन माइका पर सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। 1969 में माइया माइन्स जो काम में थी उन

की संख्या 619 थी जो कि 1972 में घट 436-कर रह गई और 1973 में 381 रह गई है। मैंने बार-बार माइका ऐक्सपोर्ट के संबंध में और माइका माइन्स जो बन्द है उनके संबंध में सरकार से सदन में वक्तव्य की मांग की है। जसे रुग्ण कपडा मिलों को अपने हाथ में लिया है। वैसे ही माइका माइन्स जो बन्द पड़ी हुई है उनको सरकार अपने हाथ में लेकर चलाये। ऐक्सपोर्ट माइका गिर रहा है। और सरकार ने जब से प्रवेश किया है एम० एम० टी० सी० ने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है लेकिन फिर भी फ्लोर प्राइस बढ़ा कर उसमें लाभ दिखाना यह न्यायोचित नहीं है। इस लिये मैं संसदीय मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वाणिज्य मंत्री सदन के सामने एक बयान दें माइका की स्थिति क्या है और माइका माइन्स बन्द पड़ी हुई है। सरकार उनको अपने हाथ में लेकर चलायेगी कि नहीं? और जो ऐक्सपोर्ट गिरता जा रहा है उसके संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है यह बातें स्पष्ट की जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी पिछली बार इस सदन मे अनेकों बार मंत्रियों द्वारा आश्वासन दिये गए हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के कमिश्नर के रिपोर्ट पर, जिस पर कि पिछले अनेकों वर्षों से चर्चा नहीं हुई है, चर्चा होगी। लेकिन अभी तक उन आश्वसनों की पूर्ति नहीं हुई। संसदकार्य मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप इस सेशन में उस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करायेंगे? शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स अमेंडमेंट बिल आना है, वह पेंडिंग पड़ा हुआ है, उसे आप कब तक लानेवाले हैं इस सदन मे अनेकों बार घोषणा कि गई कि दल-बदलवाला कानून विधेयक आने वाला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस को कब चर्चा के लिये आप ला रहे हैं। आपने आश्वासन दिया कि हम लायेंगे। तो उस पर कब चर्चा होगी?

रतलाम डिबीजन में काफी रेलवे कर्मचारी काम पर नही लिया गया है उन के बारे में स्पष्ट वक्तव्य दिलायें। इसी प्रकार विक्रम विश्व विद्यालय उज्जैन में अनेकों घपले गबन घोटाले चल रहे हैं। वहां के इस-चांसलर के ऊपर 10, 12 केसेज न्यायमालय में चले हुए हैं। उस बारे में भी आप कोई चर्चा कराना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, as the House knows Gujarat is under President's Rule for the last eight months and more. If you kindly recall my submission to you in the last session of our Parliament, I had said that whenever any State of the Indian Union is under President's Rule, some way should be found to enable members, particularly belonging to that State, to raise matters which are of great concern to the people of that State, on the floor of the House. I find for several weeks and months that a number of important issues, which are concerning the people of my State, are not being brought to the notice of the country through the parliamentary discussion forum. There is a Parliamentary Committee on Gujarat which met only three times during the last eight months and more, on 24th June, 26th August and 19th October. Sir, you will be sorry to note that on all these three occasions when we met, although it was given to me to raise at each meeting nearly hundred issues affecting the lives and problems of my people, practically none of them were discussed! At each of these three meetings the discussion ended in a few hours and each time we were told that these issues would be taken up in the next meeting, or

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

in Parliament through questions, etc. But, whenever we ask questions in Parliament, answers are given either in an evasive manner or a promise is made that a statement will be laid on the Table. When it was done last week, I invited the attention of the Chair and of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who I now see is leaving the Chamber, to the fact that these assurances are not properly implemented. Assurances are given that information is being collected. When the information is collected and brought before the House through the answer given to the Member, my objection is that those assurances are not fulfilled because the answers given to us afterwards are also incomplete and even misleading.

I want to ask you as to what is the remedy left in the hands of Members of Parliament belonging to a particular State which happens to be under the President's Rule for more than six months. Where is the remedy? If you cannot discuss them on the floor of the House, if you cannot discuss them in Parliamentary Committees, if we cannot raise matters through Questions, do you mean to suggest that the people of that particular State which happens to be under the President's Rule should be deprived of all justice, all opportunity of their grievances being redressed properly through parliamentary means?

So, I repeat in all seriousness and earnestness a suggestion which I made in the last session. I hope, the hon. Minister will not give me a ritual reply because it is for him and the Leader of the House to look into the question seriously. The suggestion is that whenever a particular State of the Indian Union is under the President's Rule, at least 2 hours' discussion every fortnight during the session of Lok Sabha should be allowed on the problems and questions arising out of the difficulties of that particular State. If you have 2 hours' discussion every fortnight in the Lok Sabha and also in the Rajya Sabha, then, I am sure the people of that particular State who happen to be under the President's Rule can get some opportunity of their grievances being heard and redressed. Today, it is Gujarat. Tomorrow, it can be any other State. My submission is that these people should not feel that they are not cared for or they are not bothered about by the hon. Members of Parliament in the whole country.

Having said that, I would make only three points for the consideration of the House, particularly for the three Ministers concerned. I am sorry to say that more than 7,000 textile workers of various textile mills belonging to the city of Ahmedabad, my constituency, are thrown out of job for the last six weeks and more because of the closure of the third shift of several textile mills. Now, I find that even the second shift in some of the textile mills of Ahmedabad is being closed. The House is discussing the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill. I know, we will have an opportunity of speaking on that. But that is about sick textile undertakings....

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I do not want to interrupt him. May I say that we have already taken 45 minutes on this? He can mention only the items. May I request him to be brief because so much other Government business is to go on after this?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: With great respect to my hon. friend, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I take strong objection to the manner in which he asked me to sit down when you, Sir, have not asked me to sit down. I thought the Chair would ask me to sit down.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I only requested you.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I make an earnest appeal through the Chair to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Leader of the House to kindly see to it that the people of the States which are under the President's Rule are not denied of their legitimate dues and justice...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That you have said already.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Then, the question of textile mills has to be discussed. I am not talking of sick mills only. I am talking of the regular textile mills which are run in Ahmedabad. Several of them have closed their third shift. Now some are closing their second shift. More than 7,000 textile workers of my constituency are already out of job for nearly six weeks. Is it not important? It comes to 7,000 multiplied at least by, that is, at least 49,000 people of my constituency. When they are out of job for two months or so, should I keep quiet?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I hope, there will be some time given for a discussion on hat.

I also feel agitated that a number of problems concerning the students and teachers of high schools and colleges and universities in Gujarat are left unanswered. The professors of colleges of the Sardar Patel University at Vallabh Vidyanagar in Kaira district are disturbed because their provident fund and gratuity proposals are not being implemented. The students of the school of Planning in Ahmedabad are on strike. The Drawing teachers in Ahmedabad in Gujarat are on strike. In various other places, colleges and universities are continuously disturbed because young people, the students, are not getting anything by way of redress of their grievances. We go on discussing only scandals and give no time for important issues. It is the Government's fault that they do not lay the CBI Report on the Table of the House and make proceedings longer.

Thirdly, the people of Gujarat, instead of getting assurances about a little extra ration, a little more of sugar quota, have been now asked to accept a cut of 100 g. of sugar beginning from the new year which in Gujarat begins after Diwali. This is the kind of gift which the President's administration in Gujarat and the Central Government in Delhi are giving to the people of Gujarat. Instead of raising the sugar quota, they are reducing it. I hope, this aspect of the matter will be looked into by the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

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I hope, all these three matters will be taken up in the House either this week or definitely next week.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार)

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर भागलपुर बिहार का एक बड़ा शहर है। वहां से पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की गाड़ियां बराड़ीघाट तक आती हैं। समाचार पत्रों में यह छपा है कि आगामी माह से रेल मंत्री की कृपा से वे गाड़ियां बन्द की जा रही हैं। उसी तरह से साहिबपुर कमाल से मुंगेर तक जाने वाली जो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की गाड़ियां थीं वे भी बन्द की जा रही हैं। साथ-साथ भागलपुर में जो स्टीमर सर्विस थी रेलवे के द्वारा जो स्टीमर सर्विस चलाई जाती थी वह भी बन्द की जाने वाली है। दो वर्ष पहले 1972 में इन्होंने महादेवपुरघाट से बराड़ी तक जो मालवाहक जहाज जाते थे, यानि माल गाड़ियों के डिब्बे होते जाते थे उनको भी बन्द किया गया है। मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री के माध्यम से रेल मंत्री

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :]

से आग्रह करता हूं कि भागलपुर से वराड़ी घाट तक जाने वाली रेल गाड़ियां और साहिब पुर घाट से मुंगेर घाट तक चलने वाली रेल की सेवा बन्द ना की जाए। एक ओर रेल मंत्री अपने इलाके में नई-नई रेलवे लाइन बिछा रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चलने वाली जो गाड़ियां हैं उनको बन्द करने की उनकी योजना है। यह ठीक नहीं है।

पटना में गंगा पर पुल बन रहा है। वहां पर प्राइवेट फैरी की जो सर्विस थी बच्चा सिंह एंड कम्पनी से मिल करके रेल मंत्री नाजायज लाखों रुपये की रकम ले कर के अपनी रेलवे स्टीमर सर्विस बन्द कर रहे हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये।

कटिहार एन० एफ० आर का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है। वहां पर गत हड़ताल के दौरान बहुत से कर्मचारियों को सेवा से अलग कर दिया गया था। आज तक उन में से लगभग 27 कर्मचारियों को सेवा में नहीं लिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि संसदीय कार्य मंत्री रेल मंत्री से इस सम्बन्ध में आग्रह करें ताकि उनको सेवा में लिया जा सके।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I wish to raise two points.

Last week you know how agitated we were on the issue of cotton prices. It was agreed that it would be taken up in the Business Advisory Committee. I had given a notice signed by so many members for a discussion under rule 193 and I was promised that, in the Business Advisory Committee, it would be taken up. But I do not know why a discussion on such a vital issue that is today affecting the millions of our cultivators has not been included in the agenda for this week. In Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Mysore and all other cotton-producing States, only because the Reserve Bank is not willing to provide money, because we have imposed a credit squeeze, the state of affairs is such that the cotton prices are crashing and there is virtually a panic. What is the policy of the Government? In the name of anti-inflationary measures if we want to destroy our cultivators themselves, then where are we leading the country to? Therefore, you will appreciate that we have asked for a decision. I would like to have a positive assurance. Will you take up this matter any time after 6 O'clock, but at least take this up for discussion immediately.

The other point I wish to make was that production of foodgrains in this country is in a chaotic condition because the water rates vary widely from State to State. They vary from Rs. 3 to 30. There is a wide gap. I cannot understand the rationale behind it. For the whole country cannot we have a rational policy in regard to water rates? Why are you yielding to the water lords? This is a another item which we want to be discussed if you want a better agricultural growth.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I wish to draw the attention of the House to a decision of the Cochin Refinery's management to close down the drum plant. They are throwing out of employment hundreds of workers. I am the President of the Union, the only union in that plant. About 37 permanent workers and 100 casual workers are threatened with unemployment. It means that not merely

they are going to throw out of employment 200 people but there is another aspect also. The coal tar is being used for road-building and the Kerala Government has now to depend upon other refineries for their coal tar requirements for road construction programmes. I would, therefore, request the Government to revise their policy in this matter.

Another matter about which I have already spoken in this House is the matter of 300 starving families. 300 families are starving because Mr. Sethna, the reputed scientist has taken a decision to put a ceiling with regard to the variable DA. I have no quarrel with him. We are all opposed to it and 300 families are starving on account of that decision. I want these two issues to be looked into and I hope the Minister will reply to it.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I have heard with great respect to all the suggestions made. Various important suggestions have been made, very urgent and very necessary suggestions have been made for discussion. Every thing is important. Each is as important as the other. I am in the hands of the House. But where to find time to discuss all these? I am saying that everything is important. Whatever you say is important. But we have to find time and here I seek your help to find time. I seek the help of the House as also of the Business Advisory Committee. But I will certainly convey all the suggestions to the Ministers concerned. Now, kindly let us proceed to the next business.

15.48 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): I move:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri Narsingh Narain Pandey, Sant Bux Singh and Priya Ranjan Das Munsi to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Chandrajit Yadav, B.P. Maurya and Shanker Dayal Sharma."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Sarvashri Narsingh Narain Pandey, Sant Bux Singh and Priya Ranjan Das Munshi to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sarvashri Chandrajit Yadav, B. P. Maurya and Shankar Day Sharma."

The motion was adopted.

15.49 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) ORDINANCE AND SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we resume the discussion on the resolution seeking disapproval of the sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 and the Bill to replace it.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): As I was saying yesterday the Government started running the textile mills where the mills were making losses and they wanted to help and then return the mills to the owners. Later on, the workers had to start a movement and a campaign that the government should not return these mills to the erstwhile owners but nationalise them and run them. It is good that the Government has done it and we welcome it. At the same time while introducing this Bill Government should have borne in mind that we are dealing with an industry and industrialists at least more than 100 years old. These are the industrialists who have made huge profits in the early period by helping national movement and fattening their profits by the swadeshi movement in the good old days and later joined British rulers. They are very well-versed in the matter of how to earn their profits. They have managed this time also. We should have been much more cautious in drafting this Bill. You say, we are going to pay a certain 'amount' to the millowners. You know that workers would not swallow the word compensation and that is why you said, certain amount to the millowners. Do you think that these millowners were making losses and that they have put their babies on your lap? They never made any losses at all. You can find out from the reports that there was a fraud of Rs. 96 lakhs in Indo group mills. There were five mills in Tamilnadu wherein there was a fraud. A Committee was appointed. A report was given. But the Government has not brought out that report. These mills were not making any losses. Do you know to what extent they swallowed the provident fund, leave wages, earned wages of the workers etc. who swallowed these to celebrate the marriages of the girls and women of these industrialists? This is how the frauds took place. And now the Government comes up with a Bill that a certain amount and a compensation has to be paid to these people. Government have given us a big list of what they are going to pay to the millowners. But they have not shown such sympathetic attitude, or they have not been modest enough to give a list of how much is due to the workers by way of provident fund dues, gratuity, leave salary, wages, bonus, etc. which have been swallowed by the millowners. Have you at all taken account of these things, to see, what are the dues to the workers? No, you have not done that. You have put in the first item what is the amount to be paid to the mill owners and you have relegated this to the second item. And then you say, you will pay to the workers the amount after the take over. What about pre-take-over balance? This is my question. Who is responsible for that? Provident fund is eaten up by the millowners. Then you say, you are not responsible. When you took over the mills, I know, the workers have given their provident fund to the Government to run the mill as liquid capital. What are you going to do about it? We demand that the first priority should be given to the workers and not to millowners.

Your argument is that these are the secured loans of the banks, the nationalised banks and they must be given the first priority. When did millowners take these loans? When the banks were not nationalised at all.

These private banks were a party to the frauds done by mill-owners. These loans are not secured loans. First priority must be given to the workers and all their dues should be given first. Through you, Sir, I would like to tell Mr. Pai that every pie due to the workers must be paid by the Government to them.

And if the Government does not yield to the demand of the workers the workers could not take this lying down. There will be strikes all over the country. Not only the workers of these nationalised textile mills but also the workers of the private mills will support them. I would like to know what plan you have for production in the textile mills. It is not a small number. 103 textile mills are being taken over. The owners of the private mills have cheated you very well. Mr. Madhu Limaye has given ample statistics I need not repeat them. But I may say you had imposed that standard cloth was compulsory to be produced by the private mills as well as nationalised mills. These private mill-owners never produced the standard cloth. When you fined them they smillingly paid your fine because their profits were much more than the fine they were paying. I do not say we should produce cloth by which we will be losing but at the same time the textile mills should be able to provide cloth to the millions of workers and peasants in this country. I can assure you the workers will surely cooperate with you when you help them. If through this Bill you are going to deprive them of their own earned wages and bonus then I do not think you will get any cooperation from the workers. The workers produce thousands of yards of cloth on the machines but when they come out of the mill at the end of the day they are found to be wearing torn dhoti. He is not able to purchase the same cloth which he produces. Therefore, you have to satisfy these workers by bringing down the prices and you will have to take the lead in this.

My last point is about the running of this national textile corporation. Every now and then we hear a lot of hue and cry that there is corruption. You have to look into the functioning of the National Textiles Corporation.

There are certain private mill owners who have taken recourse to making losses. Do you know where they have diverted their money? There are really no losses. They have diverted their capital into other industries. They have gone into chemicals, pharmaceuticals and engineering, wherever they can make 400 to 600 per cent profit. That is why I tell you they have not gone into losses at all.

16 hrs.

Taking this recourse, they are deliberately doing this sort of thing. For instance, I may tell you that there is one Mill in Kanpur known as Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills. They are making losses. And now they feel that the Government may take over this Mill. The millowner has started telling that the machinery is not in order. I would like the Minister to look into the matter..

There is another mill in Buldana. For so many years this Mill is closed and nobody is looking into the matter. Why cannot the Government take over this mill which is closed for so many years and run it? My second point is this. You will have to look into the functioning of the Government run mills. For God's sake do not punish the workers if they point out a certain thing. The workers, in their honesty try to catch hold of the manager of some theft, instead of punishing that manager or any other culprit, the worker is punished. And this is what has happened in the India United Mills. There a trade unionist was suspended because he reported about the theft in the mill. In the Ayodhya Mills in this very city, the functioning of the same is no good. This should be looked into and investigation should be done

[Smt. Roza Deshpande]

My last point is this. When these 103 sick textile mills are being taken over by Government, under what law are they going to be governed? I do not want this kind of participation of labour in the management as you find in Bombay. When a worker points out to you a certain theft or fraud the worker is punished and not the management. This sort of participation of the workers in the management is not that I want. I want that these 103 textile mills should be governed by the Industrial Disputes Act. In Bombay they are governed by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. I would like to know as to what way you are going to find out. Take for example the National Textile Corporation. If mills are taken over by the N.T.C. then all these 103 sick textile mills should be governed by the Industrial Relations Act. So, a central legislation should immediately be brought in and all these 103 sick textile mills should be governed by the Industrial Disputes Act.

Again I would like to emphasise that on page 2 of the Bill you have defined the textile which includes yarn or fabrics made either wholly or parly of cotton, wool, jute, synthetic and artificial (man-made) fibres. You will include in this 'silk' and "synthetics' also. As Mr. Limaye has stated, I demand that wages and salaries that are due to the employees should be given topmost priority. If this is not done, I am sure, a wholehearted support will not be given by the Opposition. And all the workers in these 103 sick textile Mills will have to fight the Government if this is not done. And there would be an opposition all over India. This is my warning.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) उपाध्यक्ष जी, सब से पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान "रुग्ण कपड़ा उपक्रम" का जो हिन्दी अनुवाद आता है, उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। आदमी बीमार पड़ सकता है, सचेतन जीव बीमार पड़ सकता है, मिल कैसे बीमार हो जायगी, रुग्ण हो जायगी—यह समझ में नहीं आता है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय—मौर्य जी—हिन्दी के ज्ञाता भी हैं औरजानकार भी हैं, प्रेमी भी हैं, इसलिये इस में संशोधन करें—रुग्ण कपड़ा मिल के स्थान पर बन्द कपड़ा मिल कह सकते हैं

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : नग्न मिल कहिये।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं—श्री मधु लिमये जी, भाई राम सिंह वर्मा और श्रीमती रोजर देशपाण्डे जी ने कहा है कि राष्ट्रीकरण का यह जो उपक्रम हमारे सामने आया है, इस का हम स्वागत करते हैं और हर क्षेत्र में इस का स्वागत किया गया है। लेकिन इस के साथ मुझे यह भी कहने को मजबूर होना पड़ा है कि जिन उद्देश्यों को लेकर राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाता है, इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति कहां तक होती है? होता यह है— चाहे कोयले की खानों का राष्ट्रीकरण हो या इन बन्द कपड़ा मिलों का राष्ट्रीकरण हो—ये अफसरशाही के चंगुल में फंस कर इस तरह से बरबाद हो जाती हैं कि राष्ट्रीकरण का सपना चूर चूर हो जाता है। इस लिये मैं सरकार से सब से पहले यह कहना चाहता हूं, सुझाव देना चाहता हूं, सलाह देना चाहता हूं और साथ साथ चेतावनी भी देना चाहता हूं कि अफसरशाही के शिकजें से उनको छुड़ा कर रखिये, तब समाजवादी लक्ष्य पूरा हो सकता है, अन्य

न इन की तरक्की होती है और न मजदूरों को राहत मिलती है। राहत मिलती है—बड़े बड़े अफसरों को।

राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद की स्थिति क्या है? 103 मिलों का राष्ट्रीकरण किया गया—ऐसा लगता है कि जब से आपने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और इन का प्रोडक्शन शुरु हुआ, तब से कपड़े के दामों में वृद्धि होने लगी। कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय भी ऐसा ही हुआ था। कोयले की मोनोपाली तो सरकार के हाथ में है, लेकिन कपड़े में तो सरकार की मोनोपाली नहीं है, प्राइवेट मिलें भी चलती हैं—इस लिए जब आप राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलों के कपड़े का दाम बढ़ायेंगे तो इससे फायदा पूंजीपतियों को होगा, पूंजी-स्वामियों को होगा। इसलिए इन 103 मिलों के अन्दर जो प्रोडक्शन हो, उनके मूल्यों को कन्ट्रोल में रखना पड़ेगा और उसी के अनुपात से जो निजी मिल वाले ह, उन से भी कहें कि इसी के अनुपात में अपने उत्पादित कपड़े का दाम भी निर्धारित करें।

मंत्री महोदय और इस सदन को याद होगा—श्रीमती रोजा देशपांडे जी ने ठीक ही कहा था—जब नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की स्थापना हुई थी, उससे बहुत बड़ी बड़ी आशायें बंधी थी और 1973 के अप्रैल में जब श्री के० पी० त्रिपाठी उसके चेयरमैन बनाये गये थे, उस समय भी यह सोचा गया था कि उन के द्वारा इस में कुछ बुनियादी काम होगा, समाजवादी काम होगा। लेकिन चार महीने के बाद श्री त्रिपाठी को क्यों रिजाइन करना पड़ा? उस समय भी यह बात उठी थी —उन्होंने जो रेजिगनेशन लटर लिखा था उसमें कहा था कि अधिकारी वग के कारण उनको त्याग-पत्र देना पड़ा है। चूंकि वे लोग नहीं चाहते थे कि किसी तरह का कोई प्रगतिशील कदम इसमें बढ़ाया जाय। सबसे पहले मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वे उन मद्दों को देखें, क्योंकि वे मुद्दे बहुत महत्व पूर्ण हैं।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान उन बातों की ओर नहीं खींचना चाहता हूं जिन के बारे में हमारे पूर्व-वक्ता बोल चुके हैं। श्री रामसिंह भाई ने ठीक ही कहा था—मजदूरों का हित आप को सबसे पहले देखना होगा। क्योंकि दूसरे जो टैक्सटाइल मिल वाले हैं, वे जब मजदूरों के खिलाफ कोई कदम उठाते हैं तो हम उनकी गरदन पकड़ते हैं, इसलिए सबसे पहले हमें ही इसमें मार्गदर्शन देना होगा—इसलिये सब से पहले मजदूरों का जो बकाया है, वह उन को मिलना ही चाहिए और जो उन की सही मजदूरी है, वह उनको मिलनी चाहिए।

अब प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि सही मजदूरी का क्या अर्थ है? सही मजदूरी का अर्थ है कि सबके लिए एक विधान आप के यहां बनना चाहिए। जितनी टैक्सटाइल मिल्ज आपने ली हैं उनमें मजदूरों को जो मजदूरी मिलती है, उसमें समानता नहीं है, कहीं कम मिलती है और कहीं ज्यादा मिलती है। उदाहरण के तौर पर आप को बतलाऊं—गया कौटन एण्ड जूट मिल आप ने ली है, जो बिहार में है। वहां के मजदूरों को कम पैसा मिलता है, लेकिन जो मिलें आपने कानपुर या बम्बई में ली हैं या अहमदाबाद में ली हैं वहां के मजदूरों को अधिक मजदूरी मिलती है। इसलिए हमारा अनुरोध है कि सबके लिए एक पैटन स्थापित करें, सब को एक सा मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात—कम से कम इन सरकारी अधिगृहणवाली जो 103 मिलें हैं—इन में जो कपड़ा बने व गरीबों के पास पहुंचे। कल एक भाई ने ठीक ही सलाह दी थी कि आप इन मिलों में 100 या 200 किस्म का कपड़ा मत बनाइये या हजार किस्म का कपड़ा मत बनाइये, सिर्फ दो-तीन तरह का ही कपड़ा बनाइये, मोटा कपड़ा बनाइये और उसपर दाम छापिये जिससे बेचने वाला शोषण न कर सके। इस लिए हमारी इन 103 कपड़ा

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

मिलों से जो उत्पादन हो, वह गरीबों के पास पहुंचे और वह समझें कि सरकार वास्तव में हमारे लिये कुछ कर रही है—हमें शोषण से बचा रही है।

इस समय बहुत अधिक मात्रा में कपड़ा निर्यात हो रहा है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 150 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक का निर्यात भारत के टैक्सटाइल का हो रहा है। आप इन मिलों में से कुछ मिलों को छांट लें, 25 प्रतिशत मिलों को एक्सपोर्ट के लिये निर्धारित कर दें, उन का जो माल बनेगा वह एक्सपोर्ट होगा। यदि आप ऐसा कर सकेंगे तो उसी पैटर्न पर दूसरे लोग भी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकेंगे तथा शेष माल को गरीबों के लिये उपलब्ध करायें।

हमारे यहां जिन टैक्सटाइल मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया गया है, इन के उत्पादन की एजेन्सीज ऐसे लोगों को मिल गई है जो काफी लूट रहे है, ये वही लोग है जो पहले भी लूटते थे और आज भी लूट रहे हैं। आप के यहां बहुत से शिक्षित बेरोजगारी और दूसरे लोग पड़े हुए हैं जिन के पास काम नहीं है, आप ये एजेंसियां उन को दें। जैसे आप ने गैस सिलैण्डर की एजेन्सियां एक्स-सोल्जर्स को दी है, पैट्रोल पम्पस का काम शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को दिया है, उसी तरह से इन मिलों के उत्पादन की एजेन्सियां ऐसे लोगों को दें ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

आप की सभी टैक्सटाइल मिलें देश के विभिन्न भागों में फैली हुई हैं—मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इन के लिये एक छोटी सी सलाह कार समिति बनाए, जिसमें एक एक्सपर्ट हो, एक मैनेजमेंट का आदमी हो, एक मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधि हो और अगर आप उस में उचित समझें तो वहां के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि एम०एल०ए० या एम० पी० को उस में डालिये, जिस से कि उन के ऊपर नियन्त्रण रह सके। वरना वहां के लोग निरंकुश हो जायेंगे। मैं अपने यहां देखता हूं—गया जूट एण्ड काटन मिल का अधिग्रहण हो रहा है, वहां, इसी तरह की बातें हैं। जो पुराने मजदूर हैं उन की नौकरी को खत्म कर के नई नियुक्तियां हो रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि पुराने मजदूरों को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये और उन के बाद नये लोग बहाल होने चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय न लेकर एक दो बातें और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। गया काटन एण्ड जूट मिल्स बिहार की एक बड़ी मिल है, गया जिले में और कोई दूसरी फैक्टरी नहीं थी, उस के अधिग्रहण के लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी और उस समय के विदेश व्यापार मंत्री—श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र—दोनों के पास हम लोग एप्लीकेशन लेकर गये थे, व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी मैंने लिखा कि उस उसका अधिग्रहण किया जाय। उसी की परिणामस्वरूप उस का अधिग्रहण किया गया। उस का ठीक ढंग से कारोबार नहीं चल रहा है। आप उस की जांच करा लें। उस में विस्तार की संभावना भी है। पिछली बार जब मिल बंद हुई थी तो दो हजार मजदूर उस में काम करते थे और अब 1100 मजदूर काम करते होंगे। उस में विस्तार की सम्भावना है, जगह है और स्कीम भी है। फिर भी क्यों नहीं विस्तार किया जा रहा है। इस को आप देख लें।

जो 103 मिलें आप लेने जा रहे हैं उन में जिन लोगों को आप मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर, डाइरेक्टर या मैनेजर करके बैठाय उन पर उत्तरदायित्व दीजिए। पब्लिक सैक्टर की सबसे बड़ी बुराई यह है कि जो आदमी हैड होता है, अगर उसमें नुकसान भी होता है तब भी उसकी उन्नति

होती चली जाती है। आप कहिए कि तुम्हारे हाथ में यह मिल थी है, तुम अगर इसका प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ाते हो, मैनेजमेंट ठीक नहीं करते हो तो तुम्हारी उन्नति नहीं की जाएगी। यह जवाब देही आप तय कीजिए। आखिर कारण क्या है कि उसी तरह की जो निजी मिलें हैं उन में फायदा होता है और सरकारी मिलों में नुकसान होता है? श्रीमती रोजा देशपांडे ने ठीक ही कहा कि जब नुकसान होने लगता है तो मजदूरों को तो इसके लिए दंडित किया जाता है लेकिन हैड को नहीं किया जाता है। इस सदन में बहुत लोगों की काफी जानकारी है, और माननीय रामसिंह वर्मा जी ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन को आप देखें तथा समय निकाल कर मंत्री भी स्वयं इन मिलों का भ्रमण करें जिस से उन का उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे (मंदसौर): उपाध्यक्ष जी सरकार द्वारा रुग्ण कपड़ा उद्योग को अपने हाथ में लेने सम्बन्धी जो विधेयक है और उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा जो अध्यादेश निकाला गया उस पर चर्चा हो रही है। सरकार ने न तो कपड़े के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में, न उसके वितरण के सम्बन्ध में, न उसकी क्वालीटी के सम्बन्ध में कोई अपनी निश्चित नीति निर्धारित की है, और इसीलिए आज इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हुई कि सरकार को पहले एक बार 57 और फिर 46 कुल मिला कर 103 मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेना पड़ा। और इतनी जल्दबाजी में किया कि सुप्रिम कोर्ट को भी सरकार पर कुछ स्ट्रिक्चर्स पास करने पड़े जो वांछनीय नहीं कहा जा सकता। सरकार का मन्तव्य रहा कि कपड़ा उद्योग को सुधारा जाये। जन-साधारण को अच्छा कपड़ा मिले और कपड़े की क्वालीटी में सुधार हो, इस लिए इनको लेना चाहते हैं। लेकिन सरकार ने पिछले करीब 15 सालों से कुछ मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले रखा था उसके बाद भी सरकार कुछ मिलों को नहीं सुधार सकी। और कुछ मिलों को सुधारा तो उन मिलों को फिर उन्हीं मिल मालिकों को दे दिया। उदाहरण के लिए राजस्थान की मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया ठीक करने के लिए। लेकिन ठीक करने के बाद उन्हीं मिल मालिकों को फिर वापस दे दिया समझ में नहीं आता ऐसा क्यों किया? शायद सरकार को बदले में कुछ मिला हो। एक तरफ सरकार रुग्ण मिलों को राष्ट्रीकरण इस लिए कर रही है कि उन को अच्छे ढंग से चलाए। तो जब चलाने के लिए लिया था तो पूरी तरह ठीक करने के बाद उन को वापिस करने के पीछे कुछ रहस्य अवश्य है। अनेकों मिलें ऐसी हैं जो इन से भी खराब हालत में हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में रतलाम में सज्जन मिल है जिस पर मजदूरों का काफी बकाया रहा। इस सज्जन मिल ने 10 प्रतिशत कपड़ा जनता के लिए बनाने की बात कही, लेकिन बनाया नहीं जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है उस पर फाइन हुआ वह भी नहीं दिया और आज तक उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। भाई राम सिंह जी पहले ही कहें कि वह मिल अच्छी है, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि उन्होंने जो कपड़ा बनाया वह जनता के लिए नहीं बनाया। यदि पूरा था तो 20 मीटर का था तो 20 मीटर से कम कपड़ा दिया गया जो कि पकड़ा भी गया। ग्वालियर की एक मिल ने ऐसा ही किया जो बिड़ला द्वारा संचालित है। उसके खिलाफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। 20 मीटर के स्थान पर 18 मीटर के कपड़े के थान पकड़े गये, पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में वह कपड़े पकड़े गये।

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० वी० नायर): मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सिल्क मिल्स की परिभाषा में जो भी भविष्य में आ जायगा, चाहे बिड़ला का, टाटा का, राजा का या रानी का हो, विशिष्ट-

[श्री बी० बी० मोर्ये]

पूर्वक उस को टेक ओवर कर लिया जायगा। इतना आप विश्वास रखें।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : आखिर सरकार की कोई निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिए। कपड़े का पहले हम काफी निर्यात करते थे, लेकिन आज वह घटा है। भले ही मिल मालिक या सरकार वित्तीय कठिनाई या अन्य बहाना करे। आखिर इस का कारण क्या है? क्या मिल मालिकों ने मजदूरों का शोषण नहीं किया है? क्या सरकार अपने कर्तव्य को निभा रही है? मध्य प्रदेश में सनावद सूती मिल में क्या हम वह सूत नहीं तैयार कर सकते, जो आम लोगों के काम का हो? आज हम को भारी मात्रा में लौंग स्टेपिल काटन बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है जिस के लिये काफ़ी विदेशी मुद्रा देनी पड़ती है। स्वयं मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि गत वर्ष लांग स्टेपिल काटन, मशीनरी, डाइज और कैमिकल्स के आयात में करीब 1,200, 1,300 करोड़ रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ी। लेकिन निर्यात किया 700 करोड़ रु० का। हमने विदेशी मुद्रा ज्यादा खर्च की बनिस्बत कमाने के। आखिर हमारी नीति ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिस से विदेशी मुद्रा अधिक कमायें। और इसी आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि सरकार की कपड़ा उद्योग सम्बन्धी निश्चित नीति नहीं है। और यह बिल भी अपूर्ण है।

मजदूरों की भविष्य निधि, ग्रैचुटी, पेंशन आदि के बारे में क्या होगा यह बातें बिल में स्पष्टतः नहीं बतायी गई हैं। कुछ मिलें ऐसी हैं जिन को आप ने लिया है उन पर मजदूरों का पिछला काफ़ी बकाया है भविष्य निधि का। मध्य प्रदेश की आलवा मिल के ऊपर लगभग 80 लाख के करीब बकाया है। आखिर इस का पेमेन्ट कौन करेगा? किस तरह से होगा? आप कह रहे हैं कि पिछला नहीं देंगे, भविष्य का देंगे। लेकिन जो मजदूरों से पैसा लिया गया है वह तो उन को मिलना ही चाहिये। कल्याण मिल पर 22 लाख रु० इसी प्रकार हीरा मिल पर भी काफ़ी बाकी है, और स्वदेशी मिल पर 35 लाख से ऊपर रुपया मजदूरों का बाकी है। इस को भी आप अपने हाथ में लिया है? इसी प्रकार से बरहानपुर तापती मिल है वहां के मजदूरों ने मिल चलाने के लिये अपने वेतन में से पैसा काट कर दिया। आज उन का पैसा भी मिल मालिक डकार गये। क्या आप उन के पैसे की रक्षा कर सकेंगे? उज्जैन के विनोद मिल की भी यही हालत है। मंदसौर, मध्य प्रदेश के एक और मिल की तो और भी बुरी दशा है। आपने नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन बनाया है। कल मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो स्टेट की कौरपोरेशन्स बनेंगी वह सबसिडियरी होंगी। नियंत्रण नेशनल कौरपोरेशन का होगा और हमारे नियंत्रण से वह बाहर नहीं जा सकतीं। लेकिन अखबारों में इस प्रकार का समाचार छपा है कि गुजरात उससे बाहर रहना चाहता है। टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया के 18 अक्टूबर में निम्न समाचार छपा है :

"The State Government have pointed out that the running of the textile mills required decentralised management, familiarity with local conditions and procedures that facilitate quick decisions."

आप तो कह रहे हैं कि हमारे नियंत्रण में रहेंगी और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का विचार है कि लोकल कंडीशन्स के हिसाब से डीसेन्ट्रेलाइज करना चाहिये। पूरा पूरा उन का नियंत्रण रहे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या स्थिति होगी?

बिल के उद्देश्यों में बताया गया है कि :

"....of different varieties of cloth and yarn and provide employment continuously to the large number of employees in these mills, it has become necessary to nationalise the said undertakings."

आप एम्प्लायमेंट की बात कह रहे हैं। जो मजदूर हैं उनको निरंतर करने की बात कर रहे हैं। लेकिन बहुत सी मिलें हैं जिन के अन्दर आपकी एक्सेस लेबर हो सकती है। अब क्या आप उनको निकालेंगे ? अगर निकालेंगे तो उनका भविष्य क्या होगा ? मैं आप से इस के बारे में आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि लेबर को निकाला नहीं जाएगा। आप कहेंगे कि इतने लूम्ज के पीछे इतनी लेबर चाहिए, इतनी स्पिंडल्ज के पीछे इतना व्यय आना चाहिये और उसके हिसाब से ही लेबर रखेंगे और जो एक्सेस लेबर होगी उस को निकाल देंगे। लेकिन अगर मैनेजमेंट सही नहीं है तो उसका क्या होगा ? अगर पचास आदमी आपको चाहिये और आपके पास अस्सी हैं तो तीस को जो एक्स्ट्रा हैं क्या उनको आप अलग करेंगे? या उन का भविष्य क्या होगा ? क्या इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी? अगर ऐसा है तो इसका समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहता हूं इसके सम्बन्ध में कि मजदूरों के हितों की पूरी पूरी रक्षा की जायेगी। उनकी नौकरी की उन्नति, भविष्य निधि की व अन्य बातों की।

लोक सभा के अन्दर दो सितम्बर को यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत हो चुका था। और इस पर विचार इस सत्र में भी सम्भव था। सरकार के पास पहले से ही मिलों का प्रबन्ध था, फिर 21 सितम्बर को अध्यादेश जारी करने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ गई? पहले भी सिक मिल्ज के नाम पर आप इन मिलों को चला रहे थे। 21 सितम्बर को अध्यादेश और 22 सितम्बर को आपने तमिलनाडु में एक मिल का अधिग्रहण किया। यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने स्ट्रिक्चर्ज पास किए जो कि अखबारों में छपे हैं। मैं उनको उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है :

"The Supreme Court today passed strictures on the way in which the National Textile Corporation, a Central Government undertaking, took over possession of a textile mill in Tamil Nadu soon after the promulgation of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance on the night of September 21...."

यह समाचार इकनामिक टाइम्स के 8 अक्टूबर के अंक में छपा है। 21 तारीख को आपने आर्डिनेंस निकाला। 22 को आपके द्वारा एक मिल का अधिग्रहण किया गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट कहती है कि सरकार ने जो किया वह ठीक नहीं था, इस प्रकार का टेक ओवल ठीक नहीं था। इस प्रकार की जल्दबाजी की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। यह चीज काफी चर्चा और विवाद का विषय बनी हुई है। क्या सरकार धैर्य से यह कार्य नहीं कर सकती थी और आज भी जल्दबाजी की जा रही है।

आप अध्यादेश के स्थान पर एक बिल लाए हैं जिस को आप चाहते हैं कि सदन स्वीकार करे। आपको चाहिए था कि आप एक विस्तृत विधेयक लाते जिस पर सदन विचार करता और उसको स्वीकार करता। जल्दबाजी में आप को यह काम नहीं करना चाहिये था। निश्चित नीति के आधार पर कोई ज्यादा अच्छा बिल आपको बना कर हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहिये था जिस में आपको चाहिये था कि आप मजदूरों के हितों को सुरक्षित करते।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाडे]

मजदूरों के मैनेजमेंट में पार्टिसिपेशन की बात बहुत दिनों से चल रही है । इसके सम्बन्ध में इस विधेयक में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । साठे जी ने कहा था कि कॉटन ग्रोअर्ज की क्या दशा है उसका आपने ख्याल नहीं किया है । कपास के भाव चार हजार प्रति खण्डी से गिर कर दो हजार ही रह गए हैं, यानी आधे हो गए है। ग्रोअर्ज के हितों का आपको संरक्षण करना चाहिये था । उनको उचित मूल्य उन के उत्पादन का मिले इस की आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये थी। अगर यही हालत रही तो क्या वे आगे से कपास पैदा करेंगे ? आउड नट आदि का उत्पादन वे प्रारम्भ नही कर देंगे ? आप ने कपड़ा व सुत के वितरण की बात कही है , लेकिन सुत के अभाव मे हथ करघे मे काम करने वाले जो लोग है, पावर लूम्ज पर काम करने वाले जो हैं उन को सूत ठीक नही मिल रहा है । अन्यथा हथकरघे व पावर लूम पर कपड़े का उत्पादन और बढ़ता, मिलो से ज्यादा ये लोग काम करते । उन के वास्ते आपने कुछ व्यवस्था की है । सिक मिल्ज को अपने हाथ मे ले कर, उनका नैशनलाइजेशन कर के सभी समस्याओ का समाधान नही हो सकता है । उत्पादन और वितरण आपको ठीक करना चाहिये, आपकी वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक नही है, साधारण जनता को सस्ता कपड़ा उपलब्ध नही, आम जनता जो कपड़ा पहनती है उसकी उपलब्धि की आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। यह कहा गया है कि आम जनता के इस्तेमाल का कपड़ा वह से बढ़ा कर 18 या 20 प्रतिशत आप करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह बीस प्रतिशत होना चाहिये। मिलों पर यह बंधन अनिवार्य हो । काश्तकारों के हितों का आपको संरक्षण करना चाहिये। मजदूरों के हितों की आपको देखभाल करनी चाहिये, उनकी भविष्यनिधि, उनकी ग्रेचुइटी आदि के जो सवाल उठाए गए हैं, उन को आपको हल करना चाहिये, उन को आपको संरक्षण प्रदान करना चाहिये । इसके साथ ही कृपया यह भी स्पष्ट करें कि उनके मुआवजे का आधार क्या है ? क्या निश्चित पद्धति अपनाई गई है ?

इन शब्दो के साथ यह जो अध्यादेश निकाला गया है इस का मैं निरनुमोदन करता हू और निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल मंत्री महोदय लाने की चेष्टा करे ताकि हम उस पर खुल कर विचार कर सके और उसका समर्थन कर सके । अन्यथा इस कदम से न तो आम जनता को कपड़ा सस्ता उपलब्ध होगा न हेण्डलूम या पावरलूम वालों को सस्ता सुत ही उपलब्ध हो सकेगा, न मजदूरो का भविष्य ही सुरक्षित रह सकेगा ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Bill that has been brought forward, and I would like to congratulate the Government for having taken a major step in nationalising a substantial chunk of the textile mills of the country. Even this can make a dent if we pursue a right policy.

16.29 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair*].

To begin with, I would like to submit that it is absolutely imperative that we evolve a national textile policy if we really want to make any impact on the deteriorating textile situation in the country. By only taking over sick mills, is the Government going to be a nursing home? Why did we not, as is usual, take the

bold decision of nationalising the entire textile industry in the country? Then, you would have been able to formulate a policy of deciding whether 4300 varieties of cloth should be produced or whether only 300 varieties of cloth should be produced. Then, you would have been able to decide whether a remunerative price should be paid to the cotton-grower, what should be the ratio between that price, the price for processing and ultimately the price of cloth. Then, you would have been able to decide how much of the cotton at all will be required to be imported. Then you would have been able to decide whether the fine and the superfine varieties of cloth required for only 0.5 per cent of our population should be allowed to be produced. All this you cannot decide today because what we are going to take with us are only 103 sick mills in which we will have to invest a large capital for modernisation and other things and then alone we will be able to be in a position to create an impact in competition with the mills which are in the hands of the exploiters. That is why I say that a national policy will have to be evolved.

In this Bill I would beg one thing of the Minister. I am really in a way happy but, at the same time, I am also a little apprehensive. This big and difficult Bill has been given to you at the very outset, as a first charge. I am not disputing your ability to pilot this Bill. But what an uphill task has been given to you. What a difficult and impossible task has been given to you. I know you are capable of rising to the occasion..

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Not impossible for him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a good beginning, provided he is able to rise to our expectations and the occasion and accept the suggestions which will be made and which come from all sections of the House relating to the rights of the workers.

Now, if you see Section 5, it takes away all the rights. I would just invite your attention to this section: Section 5(2) says:

"For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that,——

(a) save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act, no claim for wages, bonus, rates, rent, taxes, provident fund, pension, gratuity or any other dues in relation to a sick textile undertaking in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the National Textile Corporation."

The appointed day is 1st April, 1974. Now, what are we trying to do? Whom are we trying to protect? You are giving Rs. 39 crores to the employers and out of this amount, if you take away these prior claims, then this will go only to pay the secured loans and the Government dues. Now, what are the secured loans? The loans of the banks given to these mills which were taken over. What I would like to know is that if there is a prior and continuing liability, after all the bank loans still remain as loans and they need not be paid off in a lumpsum, you can pay them from your continuing profits. What is the urgency of putting it on the priority list? Suppose this loan is given by the State Government. What is the urgency of paying it? After all, this is also a Government undertaking and it is Government money and it will remain like that. But what happens to the hard-earned wages, money, gratuity, bonus, provident fund etc which run into crores of rupees? As pointed out by an hon. Member, what is the fault of that worker? Where will he go? We say that we are a social welfare State.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

We say we are a State which wants to defend the rights of the downtrodden and the weaker sections. That is our pledge to this country. What fault have these workers committed? What crime have they committed? They have served these mills. These are their whole life's savings. You are not only the son of a worker but you have spent your life in the struggle of the working class. Has the worker got any bank balance? Has he got any assets kept aside, except his provident fund? He has no savings, he has no dividends. he has no shares, and anything of that kind at all. He elies only on his provident fund, or gratuity. I am glad you said that gratuity you will consider, that is, for the entire service. But bear with me, your officers are misleading you. It is not fair I should say. Under the gratuity Act the entire service will be taken into consideration under the definition. That is why they have allowed you that concession. Yet, the position is, you will not be able to give gratuity because you have put it in the last item, part II of this Schedule. After paying everything if there is something remaining, then only gratuity will come in. Do you know the calculations made? I will show case by case. I don't want to go into details. You see the item of 57.50 lakhs for Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand Mills which you have provided.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । सदन में क्वोरम नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum. Mr. Sathe will continue.

18.37 hrs.

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have an announcement to make.

Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that today, at about 12-25 P.M., a visitor calling himself Satenderjeet Singh, son of Sardar Surendra Singh, attempted to enter the Visitors' Gallery of Lok Sabha after getting his pass checked at the checking post. A Watch and Ward Assistant of the Lok Sabha Secretariat on duty near the Visitors' Gallery Gate asked him to declare the belongings on his person. He noticed something bulging out in his coat pocket. On search, it was found to be a glass jar containing some explosives attached to a fuse and crackers. The said visitor immediately took out a dagger hidden on his person and attempted to assault the Watch and Ward Assistant. However he was overpowered by the Watch and Ward Assistant with the help of other Watch and Ward Assistants. He was taken into custody by the Watch and Ward Officer. This is a serious matter. I bring it to the notice of the House for such action as the House may deem fit.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): It is a very serious matter, that is, somebody trying to enter Visitors Gallery with explosives. I would like to know the name of the person who had issued the pass. This is the product of the atmosphere which is being created in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name of the sponsoring member is Shri D. S. Pradhan. (*Interruptions*).

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, it had been stated earlier that when Members issue passes sufficient discretion should be used to find out whether the visitor is a genuine one or not. I would like to know whether

in this case, whosoever Member has issued the pass, he tried to use this discretion or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far as the question put by Dr. Austin is concerned, I think, we all have been intimated by Lok Sabha Secretariat that we take responsibility for every visitor we sponsor. So, this must have been done in this case. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Some hon. Members have brought the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. It will not be allowed to go on record. If they want to bring Shri Jayaprakash in this matter, I would say it is pre-planned. (*Interruptions*).

I may make it clear I do not want to make any allegation but if any allegation is made without probing it properly that is not right. The whole issue should be referred to the privileges committee. How can they bring in the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan?

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : किसी ने नाम नहीं लिया है ये ऐसे ही कह रहे हैं। चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका क्यों निकल आया है ?

Sir, I want to make a submission to you....

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: (Gorakhpur): Sir, nobody has mentioned the name. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the duty of the Chair and the Lok Sabha to take cognisance of it.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The hon. Member says that nobody has mentioned the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If Mr. Mehta's submission concerns the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, I can assure you that I have not heard that name being mentioned and other Members also say the same thing. So, will you kindly stop from making further submissions and allow the motion to be moved?

SHRI P.M. MEHTA: Sir, I want to make a submission further. This is a very serious matter. In the last session some Congress Member issued a pass to one individual and this incident happened. These are very serious things and therefore, it is a direct case of breach of privilege and therefore, this matter should be referred to the to the Privileges Committee for a thorough probe.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Who was responsible for this incident? This should be probed into.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Sir, no further probe is necessary.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): Sir, this is an extremely serious matter, causing concern to the entire House. I am sorry you have come to the point that the name of parties and the name of persons is mentioned. I think the name of B.L.D. was mentioned. I am sorry that this has happened. This is a matter of concern to the entire House. So let us forget what has been said to this moment.

We should also begin recording our great appreciation for the watch and ward staff who have done a very very good job. And, let the Minister move his motion.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I appreciate the sentiments expressed in favour of the great work done by the watch and ward staff. I am sure

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

the whole House will join the hon. Member in applauding their services to the House. But, sir, in other respects, this is a serious matter and I think it should be non-controvercial because all of us are interested in the sanctity and dignity of the House. In accordance with the previous practice of this House, I beg to move:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Satenderjeet Singh, S/o Sardar Surendra Singh, who at 12-25 hours today attempted to enter the Visitors' Gallery of Lok Sabha with explosives and a dager hidden on his person and who when asked to declare his belongings on his person attempted to assault a Watch and Ward Assistant of Lok Sabha Secretariat on duty near the Visitors' Gallery gate with the dagger and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of this House."

"This House further resolves that without prejudice to any other action to which he may be liable under the law, the said Satenderjeet Sinh be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Friday, the 20th December, 1974 for the aforesaid contempt of the House and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir, this is not sufficient. The entire matter should be probed into properly by a Parliamentary Committee because the whole House is interested as to who is at the root of all these things that took place and, therefore, a Parlimentary Committee is absolutely necessary. This is not enough and this is not sufficient.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : सभापति जी, जो घटना हुई है इसे कोई भी पसंद नहीं करेगा। सभी इस की निन्दा करेंगे। परन्तु जिस प्रकार से घटना हो रही है और जितनी सख्ती यहां पर बरती जाती है, उतनी ही इस प्रकार की घटना दिनों-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। अब जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रस्ताव रखा है। यह समाचार पत्रों में छपेगा, इस देश में ऐसे लोग भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं जो थोड़ा कर के अखबारों में बहुत नाम चाहते हैं, कुछ लोग अखबारों में नाम निकलावने के लिए ऐसी घटनाएं यहां आ कर करते हैं ऐसे लोग हैं, तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह जो कुछ सजा दी है इस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन यह भावना लोगों में दिनों दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, आखिर क्यों ? पहले ऐसी घटनाएं नहीं होती थीं, इस सेशन में दो घटनाएं हुई हैं..... (व्यवधान)....

मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि जो कुछ घटना जिन परिस्थितियों में घटी है उस की जांच होनी चाहिए। यह आये दिन सदन में इस प्रकार की घटना होती है, इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में एक समिति बनाई जाय। जब भी कोई एसी घटना हो उस घटना की जांच उस समिति द्वारा बड़े विस्तार से की जाये ताकि हमें पता लगे कि किन परिस्थितियों में ऐसा हुआ है ? वह क्यों ऐसा करना चाहते हैं ? उस के मन में कौन सा रोष है ? सारी बातों की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए एक समिति बनानी चाहिए.....

श्री वसन्त साठे (अकोला) : आप एक तरह से इस का समर्थन करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : समर्थन की बात नहीं है।.... (व्यवधान).....

श्री वसन्त साठे : आप इस की घोर निन्दा करने के बजाय इसका समर्थन करते हैं...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा है कि इस का समर्थन कोई नहीं करेगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

लोग ऐसी हरकत क्यों करते हैं इस की जांच होनी चाहिए ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप मेहरबानी करके ऐसी चीज का समर्थन मत करें । कठोर निन्दा करें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप क समझ में नहीं आता तो मैं क्या करूं ? मैंने प्रारंभ में यह बात कही है ।

श्री बसंत साठे : आप दूसरे से इस का समर्थन करने की बात कर रहे हैं, यह मेहरबानी कर के मत करें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यहां पर ऐसी घटनाएं जो होती हैं, वह लोग क्यों ऐसा करते हैं इस की जांच हो ताकि हमें पता लगे ।

श्री बसंत साठे : अब और ज्यादा आग में घी मत डालें ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I have no grouse against the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who has moved this motion for our acceptance. I do agree with what he intends to do. But my point is that the security starts from the very gate outside. He has been caught here. This is taking place repeatedly—I do not understand how. I know of several boys coming from the Calcutta (West Bengal) area. They have been searched throughly and they feel insulted. But I do not know. Sometimes they are caught just in the gallery. How can they pass through this long way where so many security people are there? Why don't you accept the proposal for an inquiry into this matter to find out how this is taking place?

Not only that. Some people complain against some actions of Government. May be that is a reason why this is taking place. So what is the objection in accepting Shri Mehta's suggestion to set up a committee to find out why again and again this is taking place? In this short time, this is the fourth incident that is taking place. So why not come forward with that proposal also?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvathupuzha): To inquire into what?

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : सभापति जी, प्रस्ताव संसद कार्य मंत्री ने रखा है वह प्रस्ताव बिलकुल ही अपनी जगह पर एक मुनासिब प्रस्ताव है । जहां तक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी की बात है मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य जो पासेज ईश्यू करते हैं जिस के बारे में हमारे सेक्रटैरिएट ने बार बार लिखा है कि पासेज ईश्यू करते समय देखाना चाहिए कि हम किस को पासेज ईश्यू कर रहे हैं, अगर इतनी जिम्मेदारी वे अपने ऊपर डाल लें और उस के बाद उस का निर्वहन करें तो ऐसी बड़ी घटनाएं रोकी जा सकती हैं ।

श्रीमन, यह एक ऐसा समय है जिस में देश के अन्दर और देश के बाहर बहुत सी एसी शक्तियां हैं जो आज हमारे देश में जनतन्त्र को खत्म कराना चाहती हैं, पार्लियामेन्ट्री डमोक्रसी को खत्म कराना चाहती हैं और आज उनका एक बड़ा शस्त्र, मुहाज, बन रहा है । उस मुहाज की तरफ आज इस लोक सभा को, पार्लियामेन्ट को, देश की जनता को बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से देखना चाहिये कि वे कौन से लोग हैं, वे कौन सी शक्तियां हैं, जो आज इस तरह की स्थिति पदा कर रही हैं । यह बात सही है कि यह पहली घटना नहीं है—इस मौके पर मैं अपने सिक्योरिटी स्टाफ के लोगों का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं, जिन के पास असलाह नहीं है, बिना असलाह के उन्होंने आज इतना बड़ा काम किया कि कोई छुरा लेकर आता है, कोई डैगर लेकर आता है, कोई रिवाल्वर लेकर आता है, उन निहत्थे लोगों ने अपनी जान को जोखिम में डाल कर ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ा । अभी

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

कुछ समय पहले आप ने देखा होगा कि हमारे एक सिक्योरिटी गार्ड को चोट भी लगी। मैं आज सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो उन को आर्म्ड करना चाहिये, जिस से वे अपना भी प्रोटेक्शन कर सकें और हमारा भी प्रोटेक्शन कर सकें। आज जरूरत इस बात की पैदा हो गई है कि इन चीजों पर काफी गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ—संसद कार्य मंत्री जी का जो प्रस्ताव है, वह बहुत अच्छा और न्याय संगत प्रस्ताव है—मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी,.....

सभा पति महोदय : अगर इस मोशन पर बोलना जरूरी है तो माननीय सदस्य बोलें,

लेकिन एक मिनट से ज्यादा समय न लें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं कुछ सवाल उठा रहा हूं—इस तरह की घटनाय पिछले दिनों से अक्सर हो रही हैं और ज्यों-ज्यों देश में दक्षिण-पक्षी और प्रतिक्रियावादी दलों का खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है, त्यों-त्यों पार्लियामेन्ट्री डमोक्रसी को खत्म करने के लिये तरह तरह के हथकण्डे अपनाये जा रहे हैं। उन्हीं हथकण्डों में से इसे भी मैं एक हथकण्डा मानता हूं।

मैं पार्लियामेन्ट्री अफेअर्स मिनिस्टर से जानना चाहता हूं—क्या यह बात सच है कि जो साहब दर्शक दीर्घा के बाहर पकड़े गये हैं और जिन के पास से डैगर और दूसरे अस्त्र मिले हैं—क्या व दक्षिणपक्षी और रिएक्शनरी पार्टीज का जो सम्मेलन पिछले कुछ दिनों से दिल्ली में हो रहा है, उस में डेलीगेट हो कर आये थे? मैं आप से यह इन्फर्मेशन चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मुझ कुछ इस की जानकारी मिली है, उसी बुनियाद पर मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वास्तविकता क्या है—व इस सम्मेलन में डेलीगेट होकर आये थे या नहीं?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The motion is before the House and the whole House is considering the problem. There is therefore no need to appoint any parliamentary committee to consider this question. The House should be asked to give a decision on the motion. We express our appreciation of the Watch and Ward staff and we condemn this kind of attitude on the part of an irresponsible young man. The motion has been put forward by the hon. Minister of Parlimentary Affairs and we can decide on it. There is no need for a Parlimentary Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told that Mr. D. S. Pradhan has sponsored this visitor and if he is here in the House and wants to give any personal explanation he may do so—he is not in the House.

Is it necessary that we should give more time to this motion? As the House knows it is a subject on which every Member can have a minute or two. It is for the House to decide.

We are racing agaist time, so far as legislative business is concerned. So, let us dispose of this quickly.

17 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I move for closure of the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow two or three members one minute each and they put it to the vote of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am surprised that this incident has occurred and I condemn this. Three days back a friend of mine, Shri Nariawala, a chartered accountant from Bombay, who is the Vice-Chairman of the All India Chartered Accountants Association of India, came to Delhi and he got a pass through me to watch the proceedings. He was asked to remove his shoes and then his socks and in that way he was humiliated. When he protested to me, I asked him to take it with good humour. When there are such strict security arrangements I do not know how anybody could possibly enter with a bomb or a dagger the gallery or even the approach to the gallery.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The information which I have received is that he was apprehended outside the gallery, at the doors.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are not against taking stringent measures. From today onwards I know that there would be a rigorous search of the visitors and so no self-respecting person would like to come here. Already there are so many restrictions. Now the passes are issued only for one hour. When our relations or friends come to see us the only things we could give them are a pass for the gallery, a tin of ghee and a cup of tea. So, instead of merely putting some restrictions on these, I would request you to kindly have a probe into the matter. Why are people doing it? How could we prevent it? We have to consider all these aspects. I will conclude by saying that the search should not be so rigorous as to give the feeling of humilitation, as it happened in the case of my friend, Shri Narjalwala.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I fully support the motion moved by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. While supporting the motion I would like to say that this incident cannot be viewed in isolation. All of us know that reactionary forces, in conjunction with extremist forces and others, are not interested in the orderly functioning of democratic institutions. They say so openly. They are on record saying that 10 lakh people will gherrao Parliament... (*interruptions*) You may say anything, but it is a fact... (*interruptions*) You may shout anything but I will not yield until I have had my say. So, please listen to me... (*interruptions*).

First, therefore, let us congratulate the watch and ward staff for having detected it. Because, we want the business of the House to be conducted in an orderly fashion. I agree with some of the hon. Members of the opposition that we should tighten the security measures. In fact, this point has been discussed here earlier also. If some members feel that this was detected only in the gallery, whereas it should have been done much earlier, let us have some checkposts outside also.

As regards this matter, the person was detected outside the Gallery, not inside the Gallery as some Members tried to make it out. Let the security be tightened outside so that adequate protection may be given to Members and we work without fear.

I would, therefore, say that this problem has to be viewed in all its totality. No Parliamentary Committee is necessary. The Speaker himself can do it or the General Purposes Committee is there—all party leaders are there—and we can discuss the matter and take adequate measures.

श्री रामकवर (डौंक) : सभापति जी, संसद कार्य मंत्री जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस का हम विरोध नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरे दिन भर में दो, चार लोग आते हैं जो सदन की कार्यवाही देखना चाहते हैं ; हम लोगों की कठिनाई यह है कि एक सदस्य के दस्तखत केवल एक पास ही इशू किया जा सकता है । अगर

[श्री रामकंवर]

हमारे मेहमान आ जाते हैं और सदन की कार्यवाही देखना चाहते हैं तो हम को उन के लिये पास बनवाने के लिये दूसरे सदस्यों से दस्तखत कराने पड़ते हैं। अगर एक सदस्य 10 लोगों की जिम्मेदारी लेता है तो उस के ही दस्तखतों पर 10 पास इशू कर दिये जायें ताकि अगर कोई दर्शक गलती करेगा तो मैं स्वयं उस के लिये जिम्मेदार होऊंगा।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir.....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I move a closure motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar, there is a motion for closure.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let me make a submission. I want to help the House.

सभापति महोदय : माननीय मावलंकर जी, अगर मैं आपको अनुमति दे दूं तो फिर दूसरों को नहीं रोक सकूंगा।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : मान्यवर, जो घटना घटी है, वह निन्दनीय है। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य लगा माननीय साठे ने मेरे दल को उस में घसीटने की कोशिश की। इसलिये यह बात साफ होनी चाहिये। मेरे दल के बारे में जो कहा गया है कि वह बिल्कुल असत्य है। जहां तक इस तरह की घटना है उन को सुरक्षा जयप्रकाश जी का बाद बाद की जाती है और उन का सम्बन्ध इस प्रकार की घटनाओं से जोड़ते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सदन की एक समिति बनायी जाय जो इस की जांच करे। तब पता लगेगा कि जयप्रकाश जी हैं या कांग्रेस के लोग ही इस तरह की घटना करवाने में शामिल हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the motion to vote.....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: On a point of order, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will it go on like this?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have a point of order, Sir. I am not speaking on the motion. In all sincerity, I am on a point of order. I am not entering into the merits of the Minister's motion at all.

My point of order is this, that whenever such unfortunate and serious occasions arise, why should any Member either on the Government Benches or on the Opposition Benches suddenly go into the motives or allegations? That is what makes everything impossible and time-consuming. My point of order is this. Whenever any person is caught, whether he is caught in the gallery or before he entered the Gallery—after all, the Watch and Ward people are doing their job extremely carefully, with tremendous difficulties; there are all kinds of difficulties; that is a serious and delicate job—, once we are seized of the matter by arresting somebody who is guilty, then the House expects the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Government to come forward with a motion saying what kind of punishment should be given for the offence caused, and I would like the Government, through that motion, to tell this House what precisely was the information available about the offence, who was the offender.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps you were not in the House. That has already been reported and the motion is already before the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point is this. It may be 'X' or 'Y' or 'Z'. But why should we bring in here Government or Opposition or other unnecessary details? We should not do that. The House must get full information as to who the men was, what was his background, etc. Let us not bring in the name of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and his supporters or opponents in this debate.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : सभापति जी, पहले एक गुप्ता यहां पकड़ा गया था जिस को सजा हुई। 16 तारीख को पटना में हमारा प्रदर्शन हुआ उस में उस ने ही हल्ला करवाया। हमारी मिटिंग में डिस्टरबेंस किया और वह पुलिस द्वारा पकड़ा गया। इस से पता चलता है कि कोई साजिश इस देश में राजनीतिक है। यह जो कहते है यह बात नहीं है, बल्कि जो गुप्ता पकड़ा गया जिस को सजा हुई वह 16 तारीख की मीटिंग में पटना में पकड़ा गया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो पुलिस का इन्वेस्टीगेशन हो और जो उस का परिणाम निकले वह हम को बताया जाय और संसद कार्य मंत्री बतायें कि इस के पीछे कौन है, किसका हाथ है? राजनीतिक हाथ है या व्यक्तिगत काम है, यह बात हमारे सामने आनी चाहिये। लेकिन एक घटना से पता चलता है कि इस के पीछे साजिश है। पार्लियामेंट ने सजा दी, कोर्ट ने सजा दी, और वही गुप्ता पटना के गांधी मैदान में पकड़ा गया। सभापति जी, आप भी उस मीटिंग में थे। इसलिये मालूम होता है कि इस के पीछे कोई साजिश है।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : धनबाद युवक कांग्रेस का वह सेक्रटरी है, जिस की आप चर्चा कर रहे हैं। वह आप की ही पार्टी का मेम्बर है। . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उसी गुप्ता ने वहां शोर मचाया। मैं चाहता हूं सरकार की तरफ से जो पुलिस केस हो और जो बात निकले हम लोगों को सदन में बताया जाय। और वाच और वार्ड की पूरी सहायता होनी चाहिये। मंत्री जी ने जो प्रस्ताव आप के सामने रखा है, मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House resolves that the person calling himself Satenderjeet Singh, S/o Sardar Surendra Singh, who at 12.25 hours today attempted to enter the Visitors' Gallery of Lok Sabha with explosives and a dagger hidden on his person and who when asked to declare his belongings on his person attempted to assault a Watch and Ward Assistant of Lok Sabha Secretariat on duty near the Visitors' Gallery gate with the dagger and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately has committed a grave offence and is guilty of the contempt of the House."

"This House further resolves that, without prejudice to any other action to which he may be liable under the law, the said Satenderjeet Singh be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Friday, the 20th December, 1974, for the aforesaid contempt of the House and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

17.15 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) ORDINANCE, 1974 AND

SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION BILL—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we resume the discussion on the Statutory Resolution regarding the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill.

Mr. Vasant Sathe to continue his speech.

श्री वसंत साठे : मैं एक गम्भीर मुद्दे पर बोल रहा था जबकि आपने इस घटना का उल्लेख करना शुरू किया। मैं कह रहा था कि मजदूरों की गाढ़ी कमाई का सारी जिन्दगी का पैसा जिस पर वे बुढ़ापे में अवलम्बित रहते हैं, उनके बाल बच्चे रहते हैं, छीना जा रहा है, उनको उससे वंचित किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए मजदूर किसी भी तरह से गुनहगार नहीं हैं, जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। मजदूर ने क्या किया है ? उसने मिल की सेवा की जिसे आप ले रहे हैं। वह उसकी अर्न्ड इनकम है, उसका कमाया हुआ पैसा है। जहां तक बैंक के पैसे का ताल्लुक है वह तो चालू मिल में लगा रहेगा जो आप ले रहे हैं, यह पैसा आप बैंक को कल भी वापिस कर सकते हैं, ब्याज उस पर आप दे सकते हैं। सरकार का पैसा जनता का पैसा है, वह भी आप बाद में ले सकते हैं। क्यों आप बैंक का पैसा पहले लेना चाहते हैं। यह दलील दी जाएगी आपके अधिकारियों की तरफ से कि सरकार ने जो पैसा दिया उसके वास्ते हमें प्रायोरिटी होती है, जब जब इस तरह के मामले होते हैं, कानून ऐसे हैं कि उनका प्रायोर क्लेम होता है। अब हम क्या कर सकते हैं। कानून को आप बदलिये वगैरह वगैरह। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि इसी कानून में आप व्यवस्था कर सकते थे इसकी कि किस को प्रायोरिटी देनी है और किस को नहीं। आप कह सकते थे मजदूरों का क्लेम शैड्यूल में पार्ट ए में पहला आएगा, बाकी के कानून

Notwithstanding any provision in any other Act, this will prevail.

Why are you afraid? What is the obstruction of other sections?

मेरा निवेदन है इस मुद्दे पर कोई भी समझदार व्यक्ति कभी सहमत नहीं होगा कि मजदूरों की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा, उसके बुढ़ापे का सहारा किसी भी तरह से उससे छीन लिया जाए, उससे उसको वंचित कर दिया जाए। आप कहते है कि हमने कहां वंचित किया है वह मालिक से ले ले। मालिक से वह क्या लेगा ? मालिक की मिल तो आप ने ले ली। वह मिल का नौकर था। मालिक की खानगी जायदाद के खिलाफ वह कुड़की या सिविल सूट या डिक्री ला सकता है ? कोर्ट में साफ कह दिया जाएगा।

You were the servants of the mills. Proceed against the mills.

आपने यह कानून में यदि कह दिया कि हम जिम्मेदार नहीं तो वह न तो घर का रहेगा और न ही घाट का। इसको आप बदलिये। क्या यह कभी सोचा जा सकता है कि इस

तरह से एक कानून जो हमारे देश के तथा मजदूरों के हित में हो वह बन सकता है ? आप कहते हैं कि मिल चले, मुनाफे में चले, मजदूरों के उत्साहपूर्ण योगदान से चले । लेकिन दूसरे एक ही स्ट्रोक से आपने कह दिया कि तुम्हारी पिछली कमाई सब रद्द, अब नए सिरे से काम करो । ऐसी अवस्था मे क्या मजदूर दिल लगा कर काम कर सकता है ? नही कर सकता है । यदि आप उसका सहयोग चाहते हैं तो वह इस तरह से आपको प्राप्त नही हो सकता है । एक एक करके अभी तक हम कानून ऐसे लाते गए है जो मजदूरो को हम से दूर धकेलने मे सहायक होते रहे है, उन के उत्सा२ को ही मद करते रहे हैं । अब यह लास्ट स्ट्रा आन दी केमल्ज बैक है । यह उन के साथ सब से बडा धोखा होगा । आपको उलटे यह कहना चाहिये था कि मजदूर मिल को चलाएं । मैनेजमेंट का जो क्लाज आपने डाला है उस मे आप यह कहते कि "मजदूरो के नुमाइन्दे उस में रहेंगे और वे इन मिलो को चलाएगे । आप को समाजवाद का यह नक्शा हमारे सामने रखना चाहिये था, एक आदर्श आप को इसका ले कर हमारे सामने रखना चाहिये था । यह आपने नही किया । यह किया जा सकता था । आपने कहा है कि नैशनल टैक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन की एक ही पालिसी रहेगी, अलग अलग नही रहेगी । आपको जो नया बिल लाना है इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेसन्ज बिल, उसे आप जल्दी लाए और तमाम नैशनलाइज्ड टैक्सटाइल मिल्ज के मजदूरों पर आप उसको लागू करें । आपने केसिज ... लड़े होंगे । अभी तक ऐसा देखा गया है कि बहुत सी स्टेट्स में कुछ ऐसे कानून हैं कि टेक ओवर मिल हो गई तो सारे जितने कानून मजदूरों के हक मे थे, उनको ससपेंड कर दिया गया । बम्बई में बम्बई इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंज एक्ट, मध्य प्रदेश मे इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्ज एक्ट तथा जो इंडस्ट्रियल आर्डर थे उन तक को भी ससपेंड कर दिया गया । चाहे वह बरहानपुर की मिल हो या हिंगनघाट की महाराष्ट्र मे हो, चाहे नागपुर की मार्डन मिल हो चाहे राजनदगांव की बी एण्ड सी मिल हो, इंदौर की मिल हो ऐसे अध्यादेश निकाल दिए गए कि सारे स्टैंडिग आर्डर भी ससपेंड कर दिए गए, मजदूरो के जो कुछ बुनियादी हक थे उन को रद्द कर दिया गया । डिसमिस्ड एम्प्लायी इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट के तहत कोर्ट में नही जा सकता । डी० ए० मे दो तिहाई की कटौती कर दी गई, इन कटौतियो के बल पर मिल चालू है लेकिन उनके बनियादी हकूक ससपेंडिड है । आपको तो माडल एम्प्लायर बन कर दिखाना चाहिये था, आदर्श उपस्थित करना चाहिये था । मजदूरो को सुरक्षा प्रदान करनी चाहिये थी ताकि उत्साह से वे उत्पादन के काम में हिस्सा ले सकें, साथी बन सके, साझीदार बन सके । इस तरह का कुछ प्रयत्न आपको करना चाहिये था । लेकिन आप उल्टा ही काम कर रहे हैं । उनके हक आप छीन रहे हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में कल को क्या मजदूर राष्ट्री -

[श्री बसन्त साठे]

करण के हक मे होगा ? और फिर यह राष्ट्रीयकरण मजदूरो के हक मे कैसे जाएगा ? राष्ट्रीयकरण मालिको के हक के लिये नही होना चाहिये। मालिको ने पाप किए तो उन पापो के ऊपर आप उनको दक्षिणा देना चाहते है ? यह कहना चाहते है कि आपने लूट कर ली आज तक इस वास्ते आपको यह 49 करोड हम दक्षिणा के रूप मे ऊपर से आप पर मेहरबानी करके, बखशीश के तौर पर दे रहे है। क्या यह उनको सजा के तौर पर दिया जा रहा है ? मजदूरो का उन्होने नुक्सान किया । मजदूरो का पैसा उन्होने दबाया । प्राविडेट फड का पैसा वेतन से काट लेने के पद्रह दिन के अदर अन्दर उनको जमा करवाना चाहिये प्राविडेड फड कमिशनर के पास यह एक्ट में है । उन्होने लाखो रुपया मजदूरो की तन्ख्वाह मे से काट लिया लेकिन जमा नही करवाया ई एस आई का पैसा मजदूरो का काट लिया लेकिन जमा नही करवाया यह पैसा चोरी का नही था । मजदूरो का पैसा था । सरकार को आपको धोखा दे कर उन्होने यह पैसा दबा कर रखा.... लिया । आपने कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई नहीं की यह पैसा, उन से वसूल नही किया समय पर और यह जो पैसा है उसका आप क्या करने वाले हैं । उस को भी आप वसूल नहीं करेंगे इस मुआवजे के पैसे में से यह भी काट नहीं लेंगे ? 49 करोड़ काफी नहीं होता यदि मजदूरो का क्लेम आप पहले रखते । मजदूरो का क्लेम तुरन्त देने की भी जरूरत नही है । लायाबिलटी एक्ससेप्ट होनी चाहिये । इसको ही एक्वट कर के आपको चलना चाहिये । कल मजदूर नही जा रहे हैं और न कल को आपको उन के प्राविडेंट फड का पैसा देना होगा । कल ही को उन की ग्रेचुइटी का पसा देने की नौबत नही आने वाली है । प्रीवियस मैनेजमेट ने जिन लोगों को रिट्रेचमेट किया उन के केसिज पेंडिग हैं । मैं होगनघाट के केसिज को सुप्रिम कोर्ट मे जीता हू । वह ले आफ का 18 लाख रुपये का क्लेम है। क्या होगा उस पैसे का ? इस विधेयक मे यह कह दिया गया है

"No award, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority in relation to any sick textile undertaking passed after the appointed day in respect of any matter, claim or dispute which arose before that day shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the National Textile Corporation,"

वह खत्म हो गया । मजदूर तो मर गया। मजदूर अपने रिट्रेचमेंट कामपेन्सेशन का केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जा कर जीता गया, लेकिन वह विधेयक कहता है कि वह एनफ़ोर्स नही कर पायेगा। वह किस के खिलाफ एनफ़ोर्स करने के लिए जायेगा ?

मंत्री महोदय एक नामी वकील हैं और मजदूरों के हमदर्द हैं। वह इस प्रश्न का गौर से अध्ययन करें और इस को गम्भीरता से देखें। देश का पैसा मिल-मालिकों को दिया जाये, या सरकार को दिया जाये या मजदूरों

के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाये, अगर यह सवाल आया, तो देश का कोई भी सच्चा नागरिक या गरीबों का कोई नुमायंदा कभी इस बात को मन्जूर नहीं करेगा कि मजदूरों का पैसा छीना जाये। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हुं कि इस बिल को बड़ी गम्भीरता से लेना पड़ेगा। मैं अभी से कह देता हुं कि यह नहीं होगा कि आगे चल कर इस बारे में हम पर दबाव डाला जाये। मंत्री महोदय हम को विश्वास में लें। अगर मजदूर का गला काट कर, अगर उस की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा छीन कर, देश का कोई हित होने वाला है, तो मैं आगे आकर मजदूरों से कहुंगा कि वे देश के लिए कुर्बानी करें। लेकिन यह बात नहीं है। सरमायादारों और पूंजीपतियों की भलाई के लिए ऐसा किया जा रहा है, जिन को कल बैंकों से पैसा मिलने वाला है।

किस नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक की आप बात करते हैं? नैशनलाइज्ड बैंकों का पैसा बड़े पैमाने पर किन को मिल रहा है? उन्हीं पूंजीपतियों को मिल रहा है। उन बैंकों की आप बात करते हैं, क्योंकि वे राष्ट्रीयकृत हैं। इस तरह का धोखा नहीं होना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह मेहरबानी कर के इस बिल को गम्भीरता से लें। बाकी का बिल सब ठीक है, लेकिन इस क्लाज 5, शिड्यूल और दूसरे सम्बन्धित प्राविजन्स में हम ने एमेंडमेंट्स सजेस्ट किये हैं। मंत्री महोदय उन पर विचार करें। इस बिल में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने के लिये उन को तरमीम लाना पड़ेगी, नहीं तो हमारे लिए यह बिल मंजूर करना असम्भव है।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on behalf of my party DMK on the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill, 1974.

Sir, at the outset I would like to point out that whatever I am going to say on this Bill should not be understood that I am opposing the nationalisation and taking over of the sick mills. While I support the idea on nationalisation of sick mills I would like to state my views regarding the manner in which nationalisation has been undertaken and the manner in which the sick textile udertakings would be managed after natioalisation.

I find from this Bill that 103 sick mills are going to be nationalised. I also see that under Clause 8 of the Bill an amount of Rs. 39.18 crores is going to be paid as compensation to the owners of the sick textile undertakings. It has also been provided in the same Clause that till the Bill received the assent of the President of India each mill owner will be given Rs. 2000 per mensem. But I would like to bring to the notice Sir, how the provision has been made. It is stated in the financial memorandum that the owners of the sick textile undertakings will get an amount which is estimated "will be about Rs. 2000 per month". I would like to know why the amount has not been specified in respect of each owner of the sick textile mill. When it could be stated clearly that Rs. 39.18 crores would be provided as compensation why the Government has not specified the total amount that would be paid per month to the mill owners. I would like the Minister to give the reasons to the House.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

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It is also provided in the Bill that as there is likely to be delay in the payment of compensation by way of interest the mill owners would be given Rs. 13.06 lakhs per month. Here also the Government do not seem to have clear idea as to the time that would be taken before the compensation is paid to the mill owners and therefore they have not been able to specify the total expenditure that Government would incur by way of paying interest to the mill owners. I am surprised that the Ministry is unable to decide regarding the time that they would take for making full payment of compensation. Or am I to take that the Government are not willing to disclose the total amount that they would have to pay by way of interest? Sir, apart from this under Clause 27 of the Bill it is provided that the Central Government would pay Rs. 9 crores to liquidate the loan liabilities of the sick textile mills. Here also the financial memorandum merely states that the total liability is likely to be of the order of Rs. 9 crores.

Sir, I am pointing out these things only to show that one need not be surprised that the total amount that would be ultimately paid to the owners may even cross Rs. 100 crores instead of Rs. 39.8 crores as specified in the Bill. I do not have any option except strongly to condemn this act of generosity of the Government which is willing to pay hundred crores of rupees to the mill owners who during the last 30 years inspite of operating the mills round the clock have not paid the legitimate wages and bonus to the textile workers and who have amassed huge wealth.

Sir, I also find from the financial memorandum that funds will also have to be provided to these undertakings for the working capital modernisation and expansion and that the government envisaged the total investment of Rs. 108 crores during the 5th Plan period. In view of this admission by the Government I would like the Government to re-examine the entire question of payment of compensation to the owners of sick mills as has already been suggested by Tamil Nadu DMK Government.

Sir, I would like to point out here that on 15th April, 1974 the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly had passed unanimous resolution in this regard and have sent it to the Central Government. I would now refer to another aspect which has been referred to in the above resolution.

Sir, the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation is now managing very efficiently and profitably 12 textile mills. The Tamil Nadu Government and the Textile Corporation have invested huge funds in these mills by way of granting advances and loans. The Tamil Nadu Government have also given a guarantee for an amount of Rs. 7.32 crores. They have also given a loan of Rs. 2.30 crores. The State Government have also not recovered the sales-tax and electricity dues which amount to Rs. 1.33 crores from these mills. Thus, the State Government involvement in these mills is to the tune of Rs. 109.5 crores. A part from this the Tamil Nadu Government by way of equity share capital for investment? Rs. 90 lakhs in the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation.

Sir, the workers of Tamil Nadu have put the heart and soul in the proper functioning of the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation mills and as a result these mills are working efficiently and profitably. On these various matters our Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has addressed a DO letter to the Prime Minister. In that letter our Chief Minister proposed that after nationalisation the mills should continue to be managed by the State Textile Corporation. In another letter to the Minister of Industries on 10th December, 1973 the Tamil Nadu Minister of Industries had also referred to this matter.

Sir, I would like to place before the House some of the main points mentioned in the unanimous resolution of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The resolution stated:—

1. The mills whose management was taken over should be immediately nationalised.

2. The nationalisation should be done by the State Governments.

3. Even after nationalisation the mills which are presently under the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation should continue to remain under the Corporation.

4. When the question of compensation is taken up the mill owners should not get the benefit arising out of the development of the mills through public money and Government assistance.

5. The State Government should be clothed with the necessary powers for the above.

Keeping all these in view, the leader of my party Shri Sezhiyan has given amendment to various provisions of the Bill.

Sir, I would urge that the 12 mills that are managed by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation should continue to be under the Corporation. Here I would like to point out that there are 13 mills in the Cooperative sector in Tamil Nadu which are admirably working. According to me there is no need for paying any compensation to the textile mill owners. All the liabilities of the mills before their management was taken over should be the responsibility of the mill owners. Instead of appointing Commissioner of Payments and spending huge money on his organisation it is better to leave the entire responsibility to the concerned State Governments.

Sir, I would now pose the question whether nationalisation means that the Central Government alone can do it. If the State Government takes over the mills will it mean that there is no nationalisation? Is it the kind of Socialism that we are talking about? I would like to tell the House that by these steps a feeling has arisen in the minds of public that every power is vested in the Central Government and the State Governments have no power at all to do anything worthwhile. This Bill is another example of the kind of attitude that has been shown by the Central Government in regard to the powers of the State Governments. As I have already pointed out some of the State Governments are already managing several textile mills very efficiently and profitably and at this stage if the Central Government wants to take over those mills I think it is not just and proper. It is not as if a member of the Opposition is voicing these views. Only three days ago in Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Ruling Congress Party members along with members of Opposition have raised their voice against the Central Government taking over the mills which are already being managed by the State Governments. They have also threatened that if the Central Government persisted in doing so they would raise the banner of agitation.

Sir, at a time when 21 textile mills were sick and about to be closed down leading to retrenchment of 54,000 workers in order to save the situation the Maharashtra Government took over those 21 mills. Through their textile carporation they invested Rs. 17.10 crores in these mills and today the mills are functioning efficiently and profitably. The INTUC leader and Ruling Congress member of the Assembly Shri T. P. Patel has also opposed the Central Government taking over the mills which are being managed by the State Government of Maharashtra. He also stated that if it is done the workers of Maharashtra will agitate against this step which in turn will lead to industrial unrest. Before I conclude I would once again refer to the important points referred to in the letter of Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu addressed to the Prime

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Minister on 5th March, 1974. The Chief Minister stated:—

1. Even though the State Government accepts that it will have 49 per cent share in subsidiary corporation it should have management control over the corporation.

2. Minister wants discussion to be held at Delhi so that the Bill can be discussed further before it is passed.

3. If the State Government views are not accepted, the State Government would like to completely withdraw from the corporation and have no part in it.

4. In the compensation schedule provided, Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation stands to lose 1½ crores which it has given to Somasundara and Kaliswara Mills before take over as it is provided in the Bill's Second Schedule that such loans will come in category 3 and there will be no money left for payment to TIIC after paying the dues of category 1 and 2. Hence even Public Sector Financial Houses will lose heavily.

Sir, finally I would say that I strongly oppose this Bill and would request the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill.

I conclude with the following points:—

1. Even though the State Government accepts that it will have 49 per cent share in subsidiary corporation it should have management control over the Corporation.

2. The Minister wants discussion to be held at Delhi so that the Bill can be discussed further before it is passed.

3. If the State Government's views are not accepted, the State Government would like to completely withdraw from the Corporation and have no part in it,

(4) In the compensation Schedule provided, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation stands to lose Rs. 1½ crores which it has given to the Somasundara and Kaleswar Mills before take over as it is provided in the Second Schedule that such loans will come in category III and there will be no money left for payment to the TIIC after paying the dues in categories and II. Hence even public sector financial houses will lose heavily.

AN HON. MEMBER: The translation is not coming.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The unfortunate position is that the Tamil interpreter is absent. The hon. member has given an English rendering of his speech which will form part of the proceedings.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): We do not get Hindi; we do not get English.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): The point is that the speech of the hon. member should be made intelligible through the medium of translation either into Hindi or into English. Since the difficulty is that no translator is available, the hon. member should be directed to resume his speech when such translator is available in the House.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: I would conclude my speech in two minutes.— Or you may give me time tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not possible. He has finished the major part of his speech. The translation has also come to some extent as far as I have been able to hear. In a couple of minutes his time will be over.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: I will take only two minutes more.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I rise to support the Bill. Before I take up other points, I should like to know from the hon. Minister the criteria for evaluation of various mills. from that point of view the annexure is very vague. They should give against each mill the capacity of the nil in spindles, looms, etc. We do not know their capacity and the criterian for valuation is on the basis of capacity. For instance, the India United Mills is valued at Rs. 1,000. Its capacity is 2,25,000 spindles and 7,000 looms. As against that, the Ahmedabad Jupiter Mill is valued at Rs. 2.5 crores. We do not know its capacity but I think it is one-sixth of India United Mills. One mill in Akola is valued at Rs. one crore while the other Savatram Ramprasad is valued at Rs. 59 lakhs. These are vague and it is difficult to judge wheher they are correctly valued or not.

Secondly, all these mills are at present run by the different State textile corporations. Where those State corporations consulted about the evaluation of those mills? Different financial institutions have given guarantees they have invested huge amounts from their own resources. Have they been consulted in working out the value of these mills?

Thirdly, what about the rights of the State Governments which have invested money in these mills? For example the Maharashtra State Government took over some mills. When many mills were being closed down in Maharashtra, specially in small towns whose economy depended on those mills, in order to provide employment and save the economy of those small towns like Akola, Hinganghat, Sholapur, etc. Maharashtra Government had the courage to take over those mills. At present the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation is running 21 mills and the Maharashtra Government have invested Rs. 18 crores in these mills. Now when these mills are taken over by the National Textile Corporation, the ratio of share investment of the Central Government is 51 per cent and of Maharashtra Government 49 per cent. While the Central Government have so far paid only Rs. 8.90 crores, the Maharashtra Government have already paid or invested Rs. 18 crores and given guarantee for another Rs. 4 crores, making a total of Rs. 22 crores. Therefore, the amount invested by the Maharashtra Government is much more than their ratio of 49 per cent. Has any settlement been reached with the Maharashtra Textile Corporation or the State Government on this question before taking over those mills? Obviously, the Maharashtra Textile Corporation and the State Government would have to be recompensed for the amount they have invested in excess of their share of 49 per cent.

Then, when the Maharashtra Government took over these mills, they told the workers that these are old mills with old machinery, that they are taking over these mills only to provide employment to them and, therefore, the workers should also make some sacrifices. So, the workers were asked to accept 50 per cen of their dearness allowance the balance to be paid to them only when the mills started earning profits. Now that the National Textile Corporation is going to take over those mills, these assurances given to the workers by the Maharashtra Textile Corporation should be honoured by them. They cannot escape that responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can this be incorporated in the Bill?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: That was one of the conditions of the take-over of those mills. These are the responsibilities which the National Textile Corporation would be taking over when they take over the control of those mills. They cannot escape that responsibility. So, all the assurances given by the different State Govern-

[Shri S. R. Damani]

ments to the workers of these mills should be fulfilled by the National Textile Corporation or the Central Government. This should be made clear by the Minister while he replies to the debate.

Then, coming to the workers, I would say that the continuity of service of the workers should be guaranteed. They are not concerned as to whether they have worked with the previous owner or now they are going to work under the National Textile Corporation. They are working in the same mill. Their services should not be affected. The continuity of service should remain there.

Then, while moving the Bill, the hon. Minister said that they are going to create nine subsidiary Corporations to run these mills. I want to know whether the existing corporations, like the Maharashtra or West Bengal or other State Corporations will continue functioning as hithertofore. I want to know how they are going to be managed. Cotton textiles is a very difficult industry because there is a wide fluctuation in the prices of cotton and a wide fluctuation in the prices of yarn also. In one year, the price of coton goes up by 40—50 per cent and. in another year, it goes down by 30 per cent. If they are subsidiaries, every time, they will be questioned as to why they have purchased cotton when prices have gone down and when the prices go up and they do not purchase cotton, the head-office will say, "You are a fool. You have not purchased cotton".

So, without full autonomy, these subsidiaries cannot work. I have got my experience. I was a Director in the Board of the Maharashtra Corporation. There was a representative from the National Textile Corporation. In every Board meeting, the Chairman of the Maharashtra Corporation and the representative who used to come from the National Textile Corporation used to quarrel between themselves on small points. That used to happen when the Maharashtra Corporation was an independent body and the National Textile Corporation was only a participant. What will happen when they become subsidiaries? How will they be managed? This should be clarified so that they can function properly. There should be a healthy competition to bring better results. That should be the idea. if the National Textile Corporation takes over the mills and there is no good management, loosses will occur. That means the exchequer will suffer; the public will suffer. Therefore, it is very essential that this matter should be given full attention. Healthy conventions and procedures should be worked out so that, not subsidiaries, but the persons who have got experience are given the responsibility of running the mills.

Now, when the Government took over the mills, these mills were not in good shape. They closed down because of negligence. They have got old machinery, an outdated machinery. The first thing that is required to be done is to modernise the mills so that they become viable units and they can make profit. They should not become a liability on the exchequer every year. A plan for the modernisation of units should be worked out so that, gradually, these mills become viable units. The plant and machinery employed in this industry are sufficiently available in the country and there is no need to import them. Therefore, modernisation plans should also be drawn up side by side with the taking over of management.

Now I would refer to what my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, who is not present here now, said yesterday. I am sorry to say that Mr. Madhu Limaye's figures are always, in respect of any item, three years old; his figures are not uptodate. He was asking, why Government is importing long staple cotton. He should know that, in the last

two years, Government has not imported any long staple cotton; if at all we had imported, it was only a very small quantity. He was mentioning that it was worth Rs. 200 or 300 crores. It is not correct. Last year the import of cotton was not more than Rs. 10 to 15 crores. The Government of India, in order to encourage the production of long staple cotton in the country, have put an import duty of 40 per cent on long staple cotton. Since then, the import has almost been stopped. Therefore, Government is vigilant in taking action.

Again, Sir, why were they importing and for whom? He said that it was for the rich people. It is not correct. On fine and superfine cloth there is heavy excise duty. The yarn which is made from imported cotton, 80 to 120 counts, is used by the handloom and powerloom sector. On that there is very small excise duty just to enable them to compete with the organized sector. Therefore, Government was importing only to provide to the handloom and powerloom sector yarn required by them. Also they have put restrictions on the organized sector of the industry. They cannot manufacture saree or dhoti or mulls.. These items are reserved only for the handloom and powerloom sector. Therefore, Government was importing cotton only to help the handloom and powerloom sector, and that purpose has been served. Now in our country the production of long staple cotton has increased; it is about 15 lakhs bales per year of only one quality—Shankar-4—from which 80-count yarn is produced. Therefore, they should not be critical of the Government without going into the full facts.

Regarding controlled cloth, I want to make a request to the hon. Minister. Many of the members have not seen the quality of the controlled cloth. He may, therefore, arrange either in the Central Hall or somewhere an exhibition where the samples of the controlled cloth can be kept for the information of the members, so that the members know what are the qualities which are being manufactured.

Mr. Limaye was talking about controlled cloth not being produced in sufficient quantities. But on the 21st October, in the Consultative Committee meeting—I am a member of the Consultative Committee—the hon. Minister for Commerce had informed us that in two quarters, April—June and July—September, as against the obligation of 400 million metres of controlled cloth, they have produced 407 million metres. I do not know from where Mr Limaye gets these figures. Therefore, I said that these are outdated, three-years old figures.

18.00 hrs.

Lastly, a suggestion and I will conclude. According to me, industries should be asked to ear-mark 25 per cent of their production for selling it at cost price. In the cost price there will be no element of depreciation and the prices of the cloth should be fixed by the Textile Commissioner and the Textile Commissioner should have a Cost Accounting Section, so that the public can know the cost of every type of cloth from time to time and that will help the consumers if my suggestion is accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we adjourn to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 27, 1974/Agrahayana 6, 1896 (Saka).